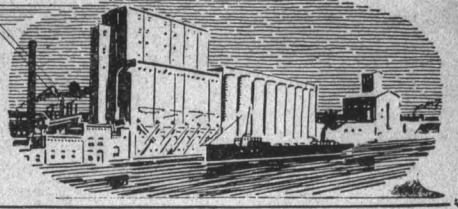


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



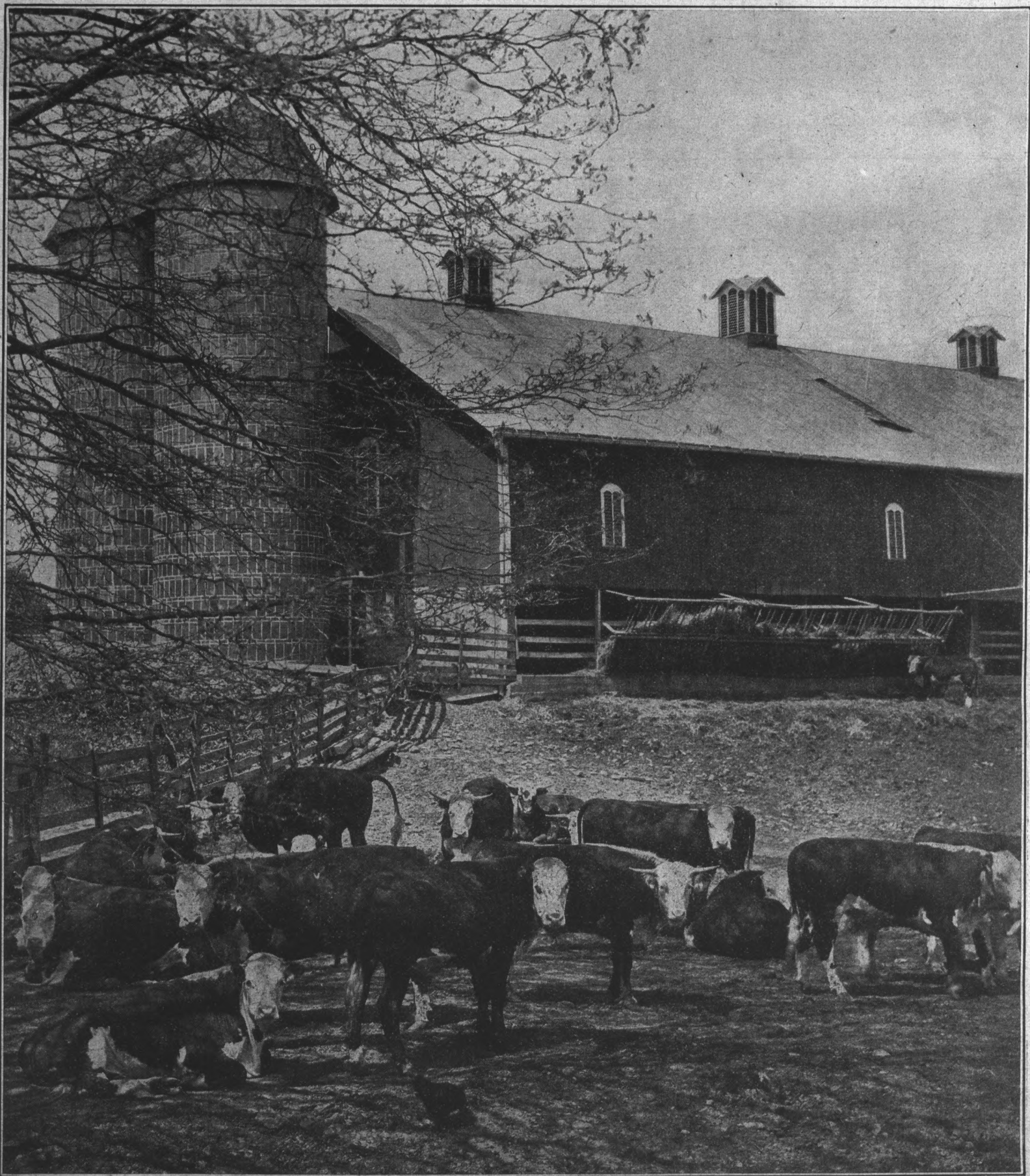
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. X, NO. 2

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

\$1 PER YEAR



Where Farming is a Business

Are you reading "The Hun'ed Woman," The Business Farmer's new Serial Story?

-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's 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.



Give Size

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 12. 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.



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.



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.



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.

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 bellows 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.



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

Size	Tread	Price	Size	Tread	Price
30x3	non-skid	\$6.35	31x4	non-skid	\$10.50
30x3½	non-skid	6.98	32x4	non-skid	12.25
32x3½	non-skid	9.45	33x4	non-skid	12.45

Red Tag Price List

We Do Not Put Postage on Tires And Tubes

SEND FOR OUR PRICES ON CHASE'S HEAVY DUTY INNER TUBES



Army Blanket Full Bed Size

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.



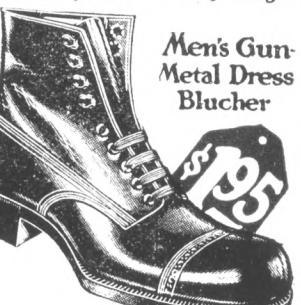
Actually a \$6.00 quality Pac reduced just for this sale. Has extra quality special selected full grain leather 16-inch hi-cut uppers. Genuine Gold Seal Brand pure gum ribbed rubber bottoms with rolled soles. Sizes 7 to 11. Order No. M-2420. No money now. Pay \$3.85 and postage on arrival. Money back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

Our Celebrated "Dreadnaught" Model Work Shoe Sacrifices

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.



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.



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-6005. Send no money. Pay \$1.95 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

Sturdy Comfortable



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

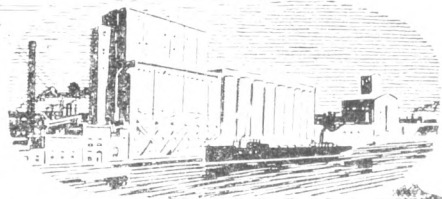
They're pure gum rubber throughout and easily worth \$5.50 to \$6.00 today. This will give you an idea of the sensational bargain Chase offers you during this great Red Tag Sale event. Our price is unequalled anywhere else in America today—Quality considered. Boots have heavy double soles and are friction 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.



The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



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Where Farming is a Business

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Current Agricultural News

FARM PRODUCTS GAIN IN VALUE

This year's important farm crops will be worth approximately \$1,250,000,000 more than their value last year. Production forecasts announced Sept. 8th by the department of agriculture indicate this year's important crops will aggregate approximately \$6,600,000,000, calculating their value at September 1 farm prices. Three crops—corn, cotton and hay—will exceed a billion dollars each in value, their aggregate comprising more than one-half of the value of all the important crops.

Present indications are that practically all of this year's crops will be worth more than last year, with the exception of wheat, rye and peanuts. Corn will be worth approximately \$496,000,000 more, cotton, \$389,000,000; oats, \$83,000,000; apples, \$64,000,000; hay (tame) \$47,000,000 and peaches \$36,000,000.

This year's indicated crops will have a value, calculated unofficially and based on September 1 farm prices, as follows:

Wheat, \$720,600,000; corn, \$1,801,900,000; oats, \$404,100,000;

barley, \$88,500,000; buckwheat, \$11,600,000; rye, \$50,300,000; potatoes, \$385,400,000; sweet potatoes, \$116,200,000; hay (tame) \$1,037,600,000; hay (wild) \$122,600,000; cotton (exclusive of seed) \$1,064,400,000; apples, \$227,200,000; peaches, \$88,100,000; peanuts, \$30,400,000; flax seed, \$22,100,000 and beans, \$49,600,000.

AN ECHO OF THE 1918 WOOL DEAL

DEMURRERS filed by Messrs. Brown & Adams and R. E. Smith, wool dealers of Boston, denying the right of the United States government to collect excess profits on the 1918 wool clip have been overruled by Judge Morton of the United States District Court at Boston. This is the third victory of the government establishing the validity of the 1918 wool regulations. The proceedings instituted against the firm of Brown & Adams involves the collection of nearly \$300,000 and the case against R. E. Smith involves the sum of \$32,000.

To date the Domestic Wool Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, has collected excess profits totalling \$620,757.75. Of this amount \$327,145.23 has been refunded to wool growers by mailing of 99,446 checks. Of the remaining \$845,112 to be collected, 48 cases involving \$626,844.16 are in the hands of the Solicitor for the Department for recovery through legal proceedings. It is expected that approximately 10 of these cases will be reached for hearing on demurrer soon after the convening of the fall terms of court in various districts.

BRITISH FOOD MARKETS DEMORALIZED

The sudden drop in German marks has resulted in flooding the British produce markets with foodstuffs from the Central Empires, according to a report just received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture from its Agricultural Commissioner in London. Despite a large British potato crop, there is an enormous quantity of German potatoes on the London market selling at practically any price buyers care to give. The bottom has fallen out of the price of British potatoes.

Danish butter ships have been deflected from Germany and the Central empires to the British market. Most of this butter, however, is go-

ing into cold storage for future use. The butter market at present is considerably demoralized by reason of the unusual supply from Denmark and the increased use of margarine owing to the rise in the price of butter during the past two months.

Apples from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France and Switzerland are coming forward to Great Britain and are expected to break the already overloaded market. There is every indication of a very heavy apple crop in Great Britain this year, although the quality will be decidedly inferior the report states. A shortage of good eating apples in England is in prospect, which will leave the market free for American eating stock as soon as the continental supplies run out.

There is every indication at the present time that all European supplies of any kind whatever will be dumped into the British markets from now on, and American shippers will have to watch carefully for changes in the economic conditions in all European countries as well as in Great Britain.

A noticeable drop in the consumption of all imported foodstuffs in Great Britain is also reported. The long continued hard times, together with heavy taxation and generally unsettled conditions of all Europe, have made English buyers decidedly cautious and the home people are economizing as they have not economized since the war.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION 3,019,526,000 BUSHELS

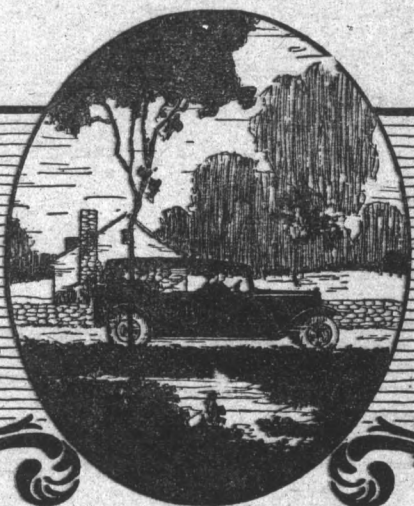
World production of wheat this year, excluding Russia and Mexico, is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 3,019,526,000 bushels, based on actual estimates from reporting countries and estimates based on condition reports. Production in 1921 was 3,059,596,000 bushels, and for the pre-war 1909-13 average 2,890,353,000 bushels.

Decreases occur in nearly all European countries. Total European production is estimated at 1,100,991,000 bushels, compared with 1,239,256,000 bushels in 1921, and a pre-war 1909-13 average of 1,275,157,000 bushels. British India and Japan will have 392,847,000 bushels, compared with 282,094,000 bushels last year, and 375,827,000 bushels, the pre-war average. Both Canada and the United States show increased production over last year with a combined estimated outturn of 1,125,968,000 bushels, compared with 1,095,751,000 bushels in 1921, and 883,810,000 bushels, the 1909-13 pre-war average.

Russia reports favorable crop conditions, and according to advices from all sources will be able to feed herself this year. Last year Russia imported wheat. Production figures for Mexico are not available, but last year 5,089,000 bushels was produced, according to an unofficial estimate, compared with the 1909-13 average of 9,995,000 bushels. For Africa, a total production of 57,587,000 bushels is estimated, compared with 81,398,000 bushels in 1921, and with the pre-war 1909-13 average of 73,134,000 bushels.

Total production in the Northern Hemisphere, according to actual estimates from reporting countries, will be 2,200,650,000 bushels, compared with 2,143,979,000 bushels in 1921, and with 2,020,276,000 bushels, the pre-war average. Estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture based on condition reports bring this total up to 2,677,393,000 bushels, compared with 2,697,499,000 bushels in 1921, and with a pre-war average of 2,607,928,000 bushels. Total production in the Southern Hemisphere for the last harvest season is estimated at 342,133,000 bushels, compared with 362,097,000 bushels in 1921, and with 282,425,000 bushels, the 1909-13 pre-war average. The acreage of the growing crop in Argentina is estimated to be larger than that of the crop just harvested.

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery recently organized at Fairhope, Ala., by the dairymen of the surrounding territory with the aid of the consumers, is not only giving the people purer and higher test milk than that required by the health department of any large city in the country, but has now entered the ice cream field to use the farmers surplus cream for making a delectable dessert at cost.



Comfort and Competence

The source of comfort and competence lies in sound investments—those which are secure and profitable—giving you all the interest your money earns.

Standard Mortgage & Investment Company Certificates are ideal, for they permit you to share the profits in a business whose assets are based on improved real estate—the safest and best-paying investment available. The earnings of the company come back to you as dividends.

Let us explain the plan to you; let us show you how to get all the interest your money earns. The coupon will bring the facts.

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

Name _____

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Did Someone Say Farmers Can't Co-operate?

Read What a Philadelphia Bank Has to Say About the Need and Value of Farm Organizations

In a recent trade letter the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia makes the following interesting observations:

"When you buy a carnation to put in your buttonhole, about half the price you pay goes to the man who raised the flower and half to the one who sold it to you. The city cost of distribution seems to equal the greenhouse cost of flower production.

"Northern Pennsylvania farmers who sell milk to New York City firms receive for it no more than a third of the sum which the New York consumer is forced to pay the distributor. To produce milk on a farm, therefore, and to ship it more than 200 miles by rail appear to cost only half as much as to bottle it and deliver it locally."

These instances are representative of many similar situations upon which the Michigan Business Farmer has commented extensively. Financial interests as a rule fight shy of any discussion of the subject for fear of offending their numerous customers engaged in the expensive process of distribution. It is unusual, significant and encouraging to find a great trust company commenting so frankly upon a subject which is a major problem for the farmer and certainly an important one for the consumer.

Formerly little interest was shown by the people of the city in this problem, but now, says the Girard Company, "the whole country has become aroused over this complex question of marketing and distribution. The most vexing economic problem of today is not how to produce more or how to produce at less cost, but how to get what is produced to the man who needs it, for less money.

"The farmer scarcely receives as much for his wheat which goes into a ten cent loaf of bread as the consumer pays simply to get the loaf brought to him after it has left the oven of the big central bakery."

Can anything be done to reduce the high cost of distribution of commodities? After all merchants and small shop keeps are very necessary component parts of any community and they have to make a living like other people.

A start to cheapen distribution has been made in many directions. We see it in the popularizing of chain stores.

It is obvious that 500 grocery stores in one city under one management which can buy in wholesale quantities and distribute systematically can shave down the local charge for getting groceries from the stores to individual kitchens.

So the chain stores as applied to groceries, candy, tobacco and drugs has become a popular trade development in this country.

The five and ten cent store is a branch of the same tree and occupies an important place in our mercantile system.

But the farmers are doing most along the line of more scientific marketing and it must be said also that the farmers as a class had farthest to go in that direction.

As pointed out in the April number of the Girard Letter, the farmer, as a producer, far excels the farmer as a seller. But there are signs that he is becoming aroused and is taking hold of the selling end of agriculture in various parts of the country.

Here is an example. A community of Pennsylvania farmers along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River had been for some years shipping their milk to Brooklyn. Recently the Brooklyn company refused to pay as much as 3 1/2 cents for standard milk and so the farmers built a creamery at Milton.

It is a co-operative affair entirely. The milk is shipped to the creamery and is sold from there in the original shape of milk if possible. What milk cannot be sold in liquid form is converted into butter, cheese or condensed milk.

A farmer who owns a good mixed herd of Holsteins and Jerseys was asked how the new system worked out.

"We expected to lose a little at the start," said he, but we know we are on the right track. Our whole game in future should be to sell and buy at wholesale." What he meant was co-operative

If "all dis world am sad and dreary," and you have lost faith in the power of co-operation to solve farmers' problems, read this article. It's one of the best contributions on the subject of co-operation we've read for some time. These are trying times, farmers are discouraged; they can't see any good in co-operation. Some of them even blame the co-operative movement for their troubles, but, of course, they're wrong. Don't let the co-operative movement die; don't let it suffer; stay by it. It will win out in the long run.—Editor.

plans in selling farm produce and collective buying of what farmers require for their home needs.

* * *

Pennsylvania farmers, however, are still away behind the agriculturists of the Northwest in this new marketing game.

Of Minnesota's 800 creameries, 600 are now co-operative, that is to say creameries owned and operated by the farmers themselves. Moreover, the farmer who once railed at trusts now sees the sense of economy in unity of effort and consolidation of business.

Those 600 Minnesota farmer-owned creameries have been organized into one big association. A soap-box orator would surely call it a creamery trust.

Anyhow, Minnesota farmers are proud of what they have done and they boast more co-operative creameries in that state than in all the other 47 states of the Union combined.

This wholesale method of doing things on the farm set the city people in Minneapolis and St. Paul thinking.

"Why," they asked, "should we not buy our milk wholesale?"

The sequel to that query is a Milk Consumers Association. It buys milk wholesale from the farmers association, and is able to sell it to city consumers for about 9 1/2 cents a quart. That

BARUCH ADVISES FARM BLOC ON RURAL FINANCES

THE most important business before Congress today is to enact legislation that will put the farmers on a credit equality with other lines of business. It makes little difference what particular rural credit bill you enact to bring that about. Amend it later if need be but enact some credit measure at once that will rescue this fundamental industry before it is too late."

That is the way Bernard M. Baruch concluded his conference last Friday with the finance committee of the Senate farm bloc, which was attended also by a number of other senators. Mr. Baruch was invited to give its members his views regarding rural credits in general, and in particular regarding the Simmons, Norbeck, Capper and Lenroot bills on that subject.

All four of the bills aim at giving agriculture or live stock raising or both access to short time investment funds through the issue of short time notes or debentures with some sort of sanction by the Federal government. The Lenroot bill is supposed to follow the general lines of the recommendation of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry and provides that the Federal Land Banks shall create commodity loan departments and issue short time debentures to finance its loans. It would appropriate a million dollars for each of the twelve land banks. The Norbeck bill would create a special government corporation with a capital of \$200,000,000 to take over the War Finance Corporation. The Simmons Bill would create a similar corporation with a capital of \$500,000,000 and the Capper bill would establish livestock loan corporations under the supervision

(Continued on page 19)

allows for the dividend declared by the Milk Consumers' Association, because it was able to earn a good profit on milk at ten cents.

What also does the consumer get out of this dual milk trust affair? The farmers insist that the quality of their milk has gone up and that Minneapolis gets its milk at the lowest "spread"—which is the difference between the price paid to the farmer and the price paid by the consumer—of any big city in America.

It is a curious fact that the Milk Consumers' Association which works so harmoniously with the Milk Producers' Association was the outcome of a labor union strike. The milk-wagon drivers did it and they are now the very hardest workers in their effort to market the milk of Minnesota at the lowest possible cost.

A great merit of the plan of reducing the selling price of milk to consumers in Minnesota has been a decided increase in the quantity of milk used. That is counted by farmers a great gain.

The official figures show that in eight months, the sale of Minnesota milk in the Twin Cities, due to a decreased price, had risen 60 per cent. Indeed, the farmers have considered an extensive advertising campaign to further still more the consumption of milk.

* * *

Nowhere else has co-operative selling by producers gone farther than in California.

You cannot read any popular magazine today without noticing the advertisements of "Sun-Kissed" or "Sun-Maid" fruits.

Raisin growers, orange growers, walnut growers, lemon, grape fruit and other orchardists are all combined for purposes of salesmanship. They know when it is best to sell and how. Their products are marketed in bulk and not by individuals.

Those California fruit and nut growers have by advertisements popularized their products and vastly increased their consumption. But they have done most by combining to sell economically what they have produced.

The Fruit Growers' Exchange is almost as much of an institution in California as the Cotton Exchange is in New Orleans.

* * *

There still remains a great new field to be cultivated before we reach a saner state in the matter of city distribution.

Some time in the not remote future you will not see forty different delivery wagons visit a city block in one day, any more than you now see forty different vehicles hauling mail to yourself and your neighbors.

Half a dozen rival bread wagons, as many competing milk wagons, coal wagons, laundry wagons and ice wagons, many of them working at less than capacity, will not pass your door each morning as they likely do today.

The great economic boon which came from railway consolidation was the elimination of duplicate service—covering the same ground two or three times when once is sufficient.

On the original small scale America would now need 10,000 iron and steel mills to supply our demands. What a fearful price the consumer would pay for his steel if we had that vast number of competing little mills doing the work now accomplished by a hundred big ones!

In the matter of production there has been, outside of agriculture, a swift tendency toward bulk in order to obtain economies.

But in the matter of city distribution we are largely today in the primitive state of our great grandfathers except in this—they usually carried home their purchases whereas we now expect ten or a dozen different delivery wagons to fetch them to us.

Our ancestors knew neither the luxury nor the heavy tax entailed when a spool of thread is carried ten miles in a \$4,000 delivery truck and placed in the purchaser's hand and probably sent back next day by a similar vehicle and exchanged gratis for another spool of thread.

Cash and carry home is one of the wholesome ways for consumers to reduce their cost of living.

Michigan 1922 State Fair Greatest Ever

Ford's \$4,000,000 "Evolution of Agriculture" Exhibit and \$300,000 Coliseum Among Features Which

Drew Fair's Largest Crowd

MORE than 300,000 people thronged the Michigan State Fair grounds September 1-10, and saw what was, without the slightest exaggeration, the greatest exhibition of agricultural and industrial products ever held in Michigan.

In practically every department the exhibits were more numerous and excelled in quality those of other years. Although additional room had been provided for what appeared would be a normal increase in exhibits, even these facilities were taxed to the utmost and necessitated the use of every available foot of space. It was generally predicted that last year's exhibit of livestock, had about reached the limit, both in quantity and quality, but there was an increase in nearly every class of this department this year. Plans that were drawn a few months ago for a new sheep and swine barn must be revised and enlarged providing the number of animals shown this year is any criterion of what may be expected in future years.

As fairs go there is of necessity considerable similarity between one year's exposition and another's. But this year's state fair attracted several remarkable exhibits which had never been shown in Michigan before.

Chief among these was the Henry Ford exhibit showing the "evolution of agriculture," from the stage when much of the farm work was done by hand or with the crudest sort of implements up through the various developments in farm machinery to the efficient, and labor-saving devices of the present age. The Ford exhibit occupied several acres of ground and was without doubt the principal feature of the fair in point of both interest and education.

Entrance to the Ford exhibit was through a higharched portico and passage-way, the walls of which were flanked with paintings done by men employed at the Ford plant and depicting men and women at work in the fields as in the days of long ago when the plough was pulled by oxen and cultivation was done with the hoe, and when grain was cut with a flail. Henry Ford and Geo. W. Dickinson, the fair manager, threshed out a few grains to show the crowd just how it used to be done.

Chief interest centered about the collection of antique farm implements which was said to be the most complete and valuable collection of its kind in existence. This exhibit contained more than a score of old-fashioned plows, drags, binders, etc. The oldest relic in the group was a mould-board plow built in 1770, and of the type which Geo. Washington undoubtedly used on his Mount Vernon plantation. Other relics included a tread-mill for churning operated by a dog or a horse-driven tread-mill which was used fifty or seventy-five years ago on some farms to create power for divers forms of farm work.

Another interesting display showed the development of the Ford Motor and automobile, including the first machine which Henry Ford ever built that actually ran under its own power. It is a curious-looking vehicle compared with the modern automobile and carries its "one-lung" motor at the rear. Other automobiles were shown which revealed the gradual development of the Ford machine. In connection with this exhibit was the six millionth motor made by the Ford people. Up to Sept. 2nd, 6,479,739 motors had been turned out by this concern.

Scattered about the Ford exhibit were several scores of trucks and tractors performing almost every conceivable kind of labor and a good deal which the average man would never conceive as possible for such machines to perform. Visitors to the exhibit were continually surprised by

the new discoveries which a visit to this tent and that revealed in the uses to which a tractor can be put.

Another exhibit in the Ford showing was that of a locomotive which Henry Ford acquired with his purchase of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton road. This locomotive was rebuilt in the Ford shops at River Rouge and is supposed to be quite the latest in modern locomotives. Visitors were permitted to mount the cab and examine the highly polished mechanism of the giant engine.

Coliseum Wonderful Building

The Coliseum which was built this year at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars was thrown open to the public on Labor day. The structure has seating capacity for 8,000 people. In the center of the building is a great oval arena which served as the judging stand for the cattle and horses. The annual live-stock parade which was formerly conducted before the grand-stand was put on this year inside the Coliseum and was witnessed by about 5,000 people. Never has the fair been able to show its live-stock exhibits to such good advantage and the importance of live-stock in the state's agriculture seemed to take on a new significance as the hundreds of prize beauties, were led in single line of march around the arena.

The State Fair Coliseum is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States and is certainly a great credit to both the institution and to the state. It is expected that it will be used for all kinds of

large gatherings and made entirely self-supporting.

Dairy Exhibits Excel

One of the cleverest pieces of sculpturing ever shown on the fair grounds was a life-size reproduction of a boy pushing a wheel-barrow, bearing a pumpkin, the entire set done in butter by Sculptor Wallace of Lincoln, Neb. Last year Mr. Wallace's contribution was a life-sized figure of a Jersey cow and milking maid. The cheese exhibit contained 63 specimens of American, Swiss and Italian cheeses, the majority of the offerings being from farm-owned cheese factories in the lower and upper peninsulas. The M. A. C. exhibited one cheese which alone weighed 100 pounds.

Horseshoe Contest

Farmer devotees of horseshoe pitching will be very much chagrined to hear that the Business Farmer cup was won by a city "feller," Mr. L. M. Wilks of Battle Creek. But inasmuch as Mr. Wilks will have to defend his title for three years in succession there is plenty of opportunity for the cup to be wrested from his hands. The State Fair tournament was the first state championship meet to be held in Michigan and was participated in by pitchers from all over Michigan, most of whom were winners in the county farm bureau tournaments. A total of 32, most of them farmers, pitched in the preliminary games. Owing to the lack of facilities on the grounds, it was necessary to hold the tournament on the inside race track which excluded the

crowd. Next year, it is announced by the management, a portion of the grounds will be set aside for the horseshoe tournament.

In the finals, Wilks won 19 games and lost one, and Akers duplicated the feat, Wilks winning easily, however, in the play-off between the two. In one game Wilks threw 20 ringers.

Other prize winners in the horseshoe contest were: G. W. Akers, Williamston; Albert DeHaan, Jackson; T. L. Richmond, Detroit; John Howe, Flint; B. D. Tuttle, Walled Lake; Virgil Newman, Leslie; H. L. Opdyke, Royal Oak. Others who took part were: Barney Kortrite, Pontiac; Ben Siel, Watervliet; Walter Marion, North Branch; Mr. Martin, Midland; Ira Knight, Midland; Reuben Lee, Lowell; Royal Ames, Pontiac; W. D. Miner, Battle Creek; Frank Freeman, Lowell; Henry VanKoerering, Jenison; Ed Gotts, Plymouth; R. Molasky, Detroit; Wm. H. Simms, Detroit; Chas. Schewski, Washington; Arthur Robertoy, Washington; Ray Clothier, North Branch; Ed. Coombs, Detroit; Frank Lawcock, Durand; John B. Riegle, Flint; C. Blaser, Lowell; A. V. Blaser, Lowell; Wm. Lowering, Jenison; Ed. Prindle, Redford.

Governor Opens Fair

The State Fair was officially opened by Gov. A. J. Groesbeck who complimented the managements highly upon the excellent exposition and voiced his desire and intention as governor to help make the Michigan State Fair the "greatest in the world". He promised his support to replace the old frame structures on the grounds as time and money permitted with modern buildings, and expressed his belief that other purposes could be discovered for which the grounds and buildings could be used at other times excepting Fair week. In this connection, Mr. Dickinson, secretary-manager, suggests that the fair grounds would make an ideal location for the great zoological park which Wayne County is talking of establishing in that section of the county, and it is entirely likely that some such project will be consummated.

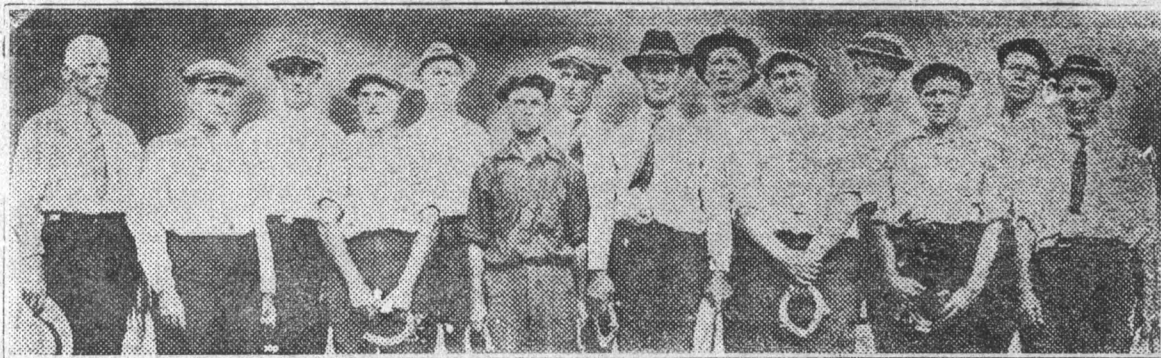
Other speakers at the fair included Pres. Burton of the U. of M. and Pres. Friday of the M. A. C. In his usual eloquent and convincing style Mr. Burton pleaded for America to forget her "splendid isolation" policy and take her position as a leader in the affairs of the world. Dr. Friday showed why he didn't think prices of farm products would be any higher for a long time to come and expressed his doubt that the middleman was to blame for the farmers' poor returns and the consumers' high prices, which statement precipitated an argument with a farmer in the crowd and enlivened the proceedings somewhat.

Macomb Girl Wins Milking Contest

The milking contest which is always a source of interest and amusement was won by Miss Henrietta Rinke, daughter of Farmer John Rinke, well-known Holstein breeder living near Mount Clemens. Henrietta's sister, Matilda, who is only eleven years old, won the third prize. Miss Henrietta obtained 15.3 lbs. of milk in 7.5 minutes.

The 1922 fair was the second to be conducted under state ownership. The plans for last year's fair were all made before the state assumed control of the institution. Although the fair is under the nominal jurisdiction of the State Department of Agriculture and a board of managers appointed by the governor, active management is still vested in the secretary-treasurer, Geo. W. Dickinson, and much of the credit for the fair's remarkable success both this and other years should go

(Continued on page 17)



BEST HORSHOE PITCHERS IN MICHIGAN

Left to right—B. D. Tuttle, Walled Lake; A. Robertoy, Washington, Mich.; T. L. Richmond, Detroit; L. M. Wilks, Battle Creek, Mich. (the champion); G. W. Akers, Williamston, Mich.; V. Newman, Redford; R. H. Clothier, North Branch; Reuben Lee, Lowell; F. Lawcock, Durand; Albert DeHaan, Jackson; J. G. Howe, Flint; Roy Ames, Pontiac; I. Knight, Midland; H. L. Opdyke, Royal Oak.

Michigan's Greatest Apple and Potato Show

WHAT will undoubtedly be the greatest apple and potato show ever held in Michigan is being planned under the joint co-operation of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, the Michigan Potato Producers' Association, and the Michigan Potato Exchange, to be held under the auspices of the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids, during the week of August 4th.

Cash premiums aggregating nearly \$2500 will be offered in the apple show and about \$500 in premiums in the potato show. First, second, third and fourth prizes will be offered for the best U. S. standard barrel, best bushel basket, best tray, etc., of each of the following varieties: Duchess, Fameuse, Grimes Greening (Rhode Island), Hyslop, Jonathan, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Steele Red, Wealthy and Wagener. A separate class in each division will be provided for any other variety than above mentioned.

The largest single cash prize in the apple contest will be \$200 for the best 50 bushel exhibit, consisting of not less than five nor more than ten bushels of any variety named above.

In the potato contest first, second and third prizes will be offered in the different classes for best exhibits of Russet Rural, Golden Russet, Petoskey Russet, Dibbles Russet, Chief Petoskey, German No. 3,

Sir Walter Raleigh, Rural, New Yorker No. 2, Million Dollar, Naxall, White Giant, Empire State, German No. 1, Gold Coin, Uncle Sam, State of Maine, White Mountain, Early Dixie, Early Eureka, Early Petoskey, Early Victor, Flour Ball, Potentate, Early Market, Early Six Weeks, Ratekins, Red River Special.

The sweepstakes prize will be \$35 to be paid for the best peck of any variety in individual exhibit.

There will be a special class for the exhibits of members of boys' and girls' clubs, with prizes totaling \$50.

The usual rules apply to the making of exhibits. No entry fee will be charged, but only members of the Michigan State Horticultural Society can exhibit fruit for competition. Those who desire to exhibit and are not members of the Association should apply for membership at once to Mr. T. A. Farrand, Secretary, East Lansing, Mich.

Exhibitors are requested to send a tentative list of entries to L. A. Lilly, secretary of the show, at once. These entries will not be binding but will be used in determining the amount of space needed.

A complete list of the exhibits and prizes, together with other information will be published in an early issue.

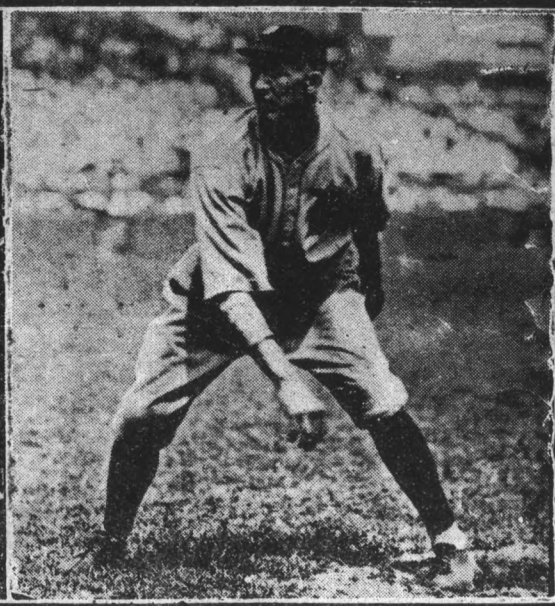
PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



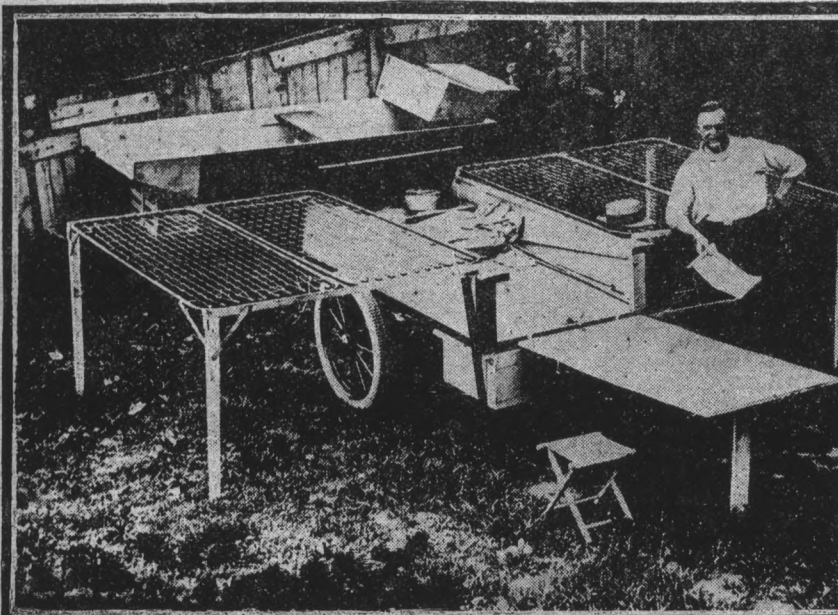
The Old Guard Falter in Washington—The women out in Washington have joined hands with the farmers and labor organizations to defeat Sen. Miles Poindexter and nominate Mrs. Frances Axtell whose picture is shown above. Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers National Council, who was in Michigan last week in behalf of H. F. Baker's candidacy, stumped the state of Washington for Mrs. Axtell.



Beauty and the Beef—which do you suppose it was,—the critter or its fair rider which attracted the crowd at the exhibit of the American Meat Packers' Association staged at the Pageant of Progress recently held in Chicago? The young lady is Miss Helen Hartloun. She confessed to her audience that she had never ridden a "cow" before, but said she wasn't a bit afraid, because you see the animal was stuffed!



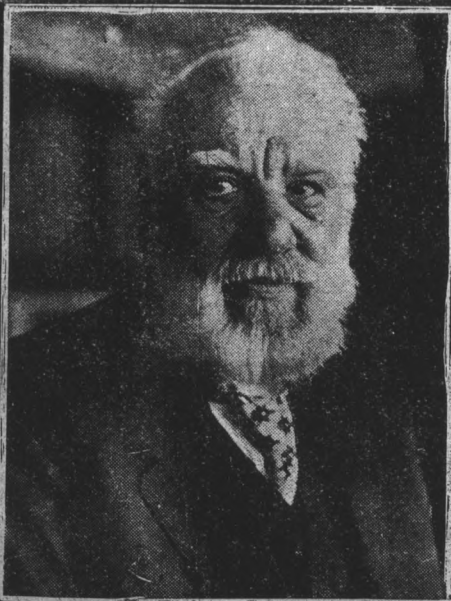
A "Dark Horse" Comes to Light—Base ball fans will be interested in this snapshot of Herman Pillette in action on Navin Field, Detroit. Ty Cobb considers him one of the greatest twirlers in the game. Like so many other base ball players Pillette leaped into prominence overnight. He was obtained from the Portland, Wash., club in a deal for Johnson for whom Detroit paid a good price. Pillette was as a matter of fact, "thrown in" for good measure.



With this outfit home is wherever Dr. Carroll Behmer of Condonatti builds his camp fire. Sometimes it's beside a rippling brook; sometimes on the crest of a mountain, but wherever the setting may be Dr. Carroll and his family enjoy all the comforts of an apartment house. The trailer is a kitchen, dining room, parlor and bedroom, all in one, and carries chairs, bedding, ice-box and fireless cooker, to say nothing of a canvas boat with which to navigate the "wet spots".



"No more war" is the clarion cry that has gone 'round the world. Placards inscribed with the slogan in ten different languages were displayed in all the principal cities of the fourteen leading nations a few weeks ago and had their effect in setting people to thinking on the subject as they have never thought before. When men and women in all nations refuse to be driven to war like slaves to the galley and do a little thinking for themselves war may be no more. Let the propaganda against war go on.



Inventor of Telephone dies at Age of 75—Alexander Graham Bell, whose invention of the telephone made him one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, died August 1st, at his home in Baddeck, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Mr. Bell's contributions to the field of science and invention were second only to those of Thomas Edison. He was an indefatigable worker and even up to the last few weeks before his death carried on his experiments among the Nova Scotian hills.



They're still in style in Carrara—American farmers delegated the ox-cart to the dump-heap some years ago, but they still use 'em in many parts of Italy and other sections of the old world. This Italian ox driver seems to be a happy-go-lucky sort of fellow. We sometimes wonder if people weren't happier and more contented back in the good old days when life wasn't so swift and one could go to church on an ox-cart without losing his or her social standing in the community. In all old world communities where people still live in blissful ignorance of modern conveniences they go about with a slow, deliberate movement and a placid countenance which is the envy of the swift and nervous American.



Acclaimed Coney Island's Prettiest Miss—16-year old Elva Lloyd, a dancer at a select New York cabaret, was the winner of the beauty contest staged at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, New York. She was chosen by the judges in competition with many of the leading stage beauties of the United States, and was awarded a \$250 diamond ring by the proprietor of the amusement park. Miss Lloyd has been in the theatrical business since a child of four.

Make \$13 More Per Cow

Free Book for Dairy Farmers Tells How to Cut Out Waste; Gives Valuable Building Hints

Do you know that the manure produced by one cow in twelve months contains fertilizing elements valued at \$39? And do you know that one-third, or \$13 of this amount is lost in the course of a year through improper handling? By providing a simple easy-to-build pit outside the barn, this loss can be prevented.

Write for this Free Book, "Concrete on the Dairy Farm" and see the many money-saving suggestions it gives on the use of concrete in making permanent improvements. Properly housed dairy cattle return greatest profit on the investment. This free book is recognized as a simple guide to 100% efficiency and economy in building on the dairy farm. Fully illustrated with diagrams and pictures. Shows how to build barns, milk-houses, silos, icehouses, cooling tanks, paved barnyards, manure pits, water supply systems, etc.



PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dime Bank Building
DETROIT, MICH.

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
Offices in 23 Other Cities

\$7.50 After 30 Days Free Trial

The Belgian Melotte Separator—with the wonderful Self-Balancing Bowl. No other like it.

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—AND—the wonderful Belgian Melotte Separator is YOURS.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—write. **Caution!** U.S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. The Melotte has won 221 Grand and International Prizes.

Catalog FREE

Write for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of H. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte and details of our 16-year guarantee which is infinitely stronger than any other separator guarantee. Write TODAY.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U.S. Mgr., Dept. 3306, 2843 W. 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.



Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

Do You Like A Bargain?



—on Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

Send today for the new Kalamazoo Catalog that tells all about our Special 21st Anniversary Offer quoting money saving direct to you prices from manufacturers. See new designs—blue and gray porcelain enamel ranges, heaters, furnaces, etc. 30 days' trial. Cash or easy payments. 24-hour shipments. Pipeless furnaces, \$52.95 and up. Money back guarantee.

Ask for Catalog No. 777
Kalamazoo Stove Company
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?
AN AD IN M. B. F.
WILL SELL IT.

The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

Michigan's Own and America's Formost Author of the Great Northwest

THE SYNOPSIS

A WOMAN with a pearl-gray veil drawn closely about her face is one of the many passengers on the train that connects "The Horde" with the civilized world. For eighteen hours she has been riding steadily bound for Tete Jaune Cache, the land of "The Horde," where she has no friends and all will be strange to her. The train stops at a town composed of several tents known as Miette and, as many of the passengers get off and walk about, she inquires of a "Straying Angel" how long the train will stop and is advised it will not move for at least two hours. Desiring food and a bath she asks where she can secure them and is directed to "Bill's Shack". Bill's Shack is owned and operated by Bill Quade, leader of the lawless band of the town. When she steps inside the doorway she recognizes him as a brute but as she has entered and is very hungry and dusty she decides to go through with her plan. Quade says he has a room she can rent and asks her to follow him. As they pass out of the room there appears a newcomer in the doorway opening off the street. The newcomer is not of the kind of men lounging about the room but shows in face and in actions that he is of the wholesome living type. He has seen the girl enter this place and believes she has made a mistake and as he stands in the doorway his eyes rest upon the curtain-covered doorway through which the girl and Quade has just passed. In but a moment the girl steps out, her face flaming like fire and eyes filled with the flash of lightning. Quade follows her apologetically. He starts to offer the girl a roll of money but before he can do so the newcomer steps to the girl's side and strikes Quade with terrific force. The brute goes down in a heap and the newcomer hurries the girl outside and away from the scene. That's the story to date—now go ahead.

CHAPTER II

THEY passed down an aisle through the tall trees, on each side of which faced the varicolored and many-shaped architecture of the little town. It was chiefly of canvas. Now and then a structure of logs added an appearance of solidity to the whole. The girl did not look too closely. She knew that they passed places in which there were long rows of cots, and that others were devoted to trade. She noticed signs which advertised soft drinks and cigars—always "soft drinks," which sometimes came into camp marked as "dynamite," "salt pork" and "flour." She was conscious that every one stared at them as they passed. She heard clearly the expressions of wonder and curiosity of two women and a girl who were spreading out blankets in front of a rooming-tent. She looked at the man at her side. She appreciated his courtesy in not attempting to force an acquaintanceship. In her eyes was a ripple of amusement.

"This is all strange and new to me—and not at all uninteresting," she said. "I came expecting—everything. And I am finding it. Why do they stare at me so? Am I a curiosity?"

"You are," he answered bluntly. "You are the most beautiful woman they have ever seen."

His eyes encountered hers as he spoke. He had answered her question fairly. There was nothing that was audacious in his manner or his look. She had asked for information, and he had given it. In spite of herself the girl's lips trembled. Her color deepened. She smiled.

"Pardon me," she entreated. "I seldom feel like laughing, but I almost do now. I have encountered so many curious people and have heard so many curious things during the past twenty-four hours. You don't believe in concealing your thoughts out here in the wilderness, do you?"

"I haven't expressed my thoughts," he corrected. "I was telling you what they think."

"Oh-h-h—I beg your pardon again!"

"Not at all," he answered lightly, and now his eyes were laughing frankly into her own. "I don't mind informing you," he went on, "that I am the biggest curiosity you will meet between this side of the mountains and the sea. I am not accustomed to championing women. I allow them to pursue their own course without personal interference on my part. But—I suppose it will give you some satisfaction if I confess it—I followed you into Bill's place because you were more than ordinarily beautiful, and because I wanted to see fair play. I knew you were making a mistake. I knew what would happen."

They had passed the end of the street, and entered a little green plain that was soft as velvet underfoot. On the farther side of this, sheltered among the trees, were two or three tents. The man led the way toward these.

"Now, I suppose I've spoiled it all," he went on, a touch of irony in his voice. "It was really quite

heroic of me to follow you into Bill's place, don't you think? You probably want to tell me so, but don't quite dare. And I should play up to my part, shouldn't I? But I cannot—not satisfactorily. I'm really a bit disgusted with myself for having taken as much interest in you as I have. I write books for a living. My name is John Aldous."

With a little cry of amazement, his companion stopped. Without knowing it, her hand had gripped his arm.

"You are John Aldous—who wrote 'Fair Play,' and 'Women!'" she gasped.

"Yes," he said, amusement in his face.

"I have read those books—and I have read your plays," she breathed, a mysterious tremble in her voice. "You despise women!"

"Devoutly."

She drew a deep breath. Her hand dropped from his arm.

"This is very, very funny," she mused, gazing off to the sun-capped peaks of the mountains. "You have flayed women alive. You have made them want to mob you. And yet—"

"Millions of them read my books," he chuckled.

"Yes—all of them read your books," she replied, looking straight into his face. "And I guess—in many ways—you have pointed out things that are true."

It was his turn to show surprise.

"You believe that?"

"I do. More than that—I have always thought that I knew your secret—the big, hidden thing under your work, the thing which you do not reveal because you know the world would laugh at you. And so—you despise me!"

"Not you."

"I am a woman."

He laughed. The tan in his cheeks burned a deeper red.

"We are wasting time," he warned her. "In Bill's place I heard you say you were going to leave on the Tete Jaune train. I am going to take you to a real dinner. And now—I should let those good people know your name."

A moment—unflinching and steady—she looked into his face.

"It is Joanne, the name you have made famous as the dreadfulest woman in fiction. Joanne Gray."

"I am sorry," he said, and howled low. "Come. If I am not mistaken I smell new-baked bread."

As they moved on he suddenly touched her arm. She felt for a moment the firm clasp of his fingers. There was a new light in his eyes, a glow of enthusiasm.

"I have it!" he cried. "You have brought it to me—the idea. I have been wanting a name for her—the woman in my new book. She is to be a tremendous surprise. I haven't found a name, until now—one that fits. I shall call her Ladygray!"

He felt the girl flinch. He was surprised at the sudden startled look that shot into her eyes, the swift ebbing of the color from her cheeks. He drew away his hand at the strange change in her. He noticed how quickly she was breathing—that the fingers of her white hands were clasped tensely.

"You object," he said.

"Not enough to keep you from using it," she replied in a low voice. "I owe you a great deal." He noted, too, how quickly she had recovered herself. Her head was a little higher. She looked toward the tents. "You were not mistaken," she added. "I smell new-made bread!"

"And I shall emphasize the first half of it—Ladygray," said John Aldous, as if speaking to himself. "That diminutizes it, you might say—gives it the touch of sentiment I want. You can imagine a lover saying 'Dear little Ladygray, are you warm and comfy? He wouldn't say Ladygray as if she wore a coronet, would he?"

"Smell-o'-bread—fresh bread!" sniffed Joanne Gray, as if she had not heard him. "It's making me hungry. Will you please hurry me to it, John Aldous?"

They were approaching the first of the three tent-houses, over which was a crudely painted sign which read "Otto Brothers, Guides and Outfitters." It was a large, square tent, with weather-faded red and blue stripes, and from it came the cheerful sound of a woman's laughter. Half a dozen trampish-looking Airdale terriers roused themselves languidly as they drew nearer. One of them stood up and snarled.

"They won't hurt you," assured Aldous. "They belong to Jack Bruce and Clossen Otto—the finest bunch of grizzly dogs in the Rockies." Another moment, and a woman had appeared in the door. "And that is Mrs. Jack Otto," he added under his breath. "If all women were like her I wouldn't have written the things you have read!"

He might have added that she was Scotch. But this was not necessary. The laughter was still in her good-humored face. Aldous looked at his companion, and he found her smiling back. The eyes of the two women had already met.

Briefly Aldous explained what had happened at Quade's, and that the young woman was leaving on the Tete Jaune train. The good-humored smile left Mrs. Otto's face when he mentioned Quade.

"I've told Jack I'd like to poison that man some day," she cried. "You poor dear, come in. I'll get you a cup of tea."

"What always means dinner in the Otto camp," added Aldous.

"I'm not so hungry, but I'm tired—so tired," he heard the girl say as she went in with Mrs. Otto, and there was a new and strangely pathetic note in her voice. "I want to rest—until the train goes."

He followed them in, and stood for a moment near the door.

"There's a room in there, my dear," said the woman, drawing back a curtain. "Make yourself at home, and lie down on the bed until I have the tea ready."

When the curtain had closed behind her, John Aldous spoke in a low voice to the woman.

"Will you see her safely to the train, Mrs. Otto?" he asked. "It leaves at a quarter after two. I must be going."

He felt that he had sufficiently performed his duty. He left the tent, and paused for a moment outside to tounge affectionately the trampish heads of the bear dogs. Then he turned away, whistling. He had gone a dozen steps when a low voice stopped him. He turned. Joanne had come from the door.

For one moment he stared as if something more wonderful than anything he had ever seen had risen before him. The girl was bareheaded, and she stood in a sun mellowed by a film of cloud. Her head was piled with lustrous coils of gold-brown hair that her hat and veil had hidden. Never had he looked upon such wonderful hair, crushed and crumpled back from her smooth forehead; nor such marvellous whiteness of skin and pure blue depths of eyes! In her he saw now everything that was strong and splendid in woman. She was not girlishly sweet. She was not a girl. She was a woman—glorious to look at, a soul glowing out of her eyes, a strength that thrilled him in the quiet and beautiful mystery of her face.

"You were going without saying

(Continued on page 21)



Make Farming a Scientific Business

Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Akron.....	H.	Magnet B.....	H.
Allis-Chalmers—All Models.....	H.	Mark VI Once Over.....	H.
Allied.....	H.	Midwest.....	E. H.
All Work—Both Models.....	H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	H.
Andrews-Kinkade.....	E. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	E. H.
Appleton.....	H.	Mogul.....	H.
Armington.....	H.	Mohawk.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45.....	E. H.	Monarch-Industrial.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 30-60.....	E. H.	Nelson Junior & Senior.....	H.
Ayltman-Taylor, 15-30.....	E. H.	Ohio.....	H.
Automotive.....	H.	Oil Gas, 20-42.....	E. H.
Avery Model C.....	H.	Oil Gas, 25-50.....	E. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-25, 25-50.....	H.	Parrett.....	H.
14-28, 18-36, 40-65.....	E. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Avery Track Runner.....	H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Bates.....	E. H.	Plow Man.....	H.
Bates Steel Mule—All Models.....	H.	Porter.....	H.
Bear.....	H.	Port Huron.....	H.
Best Tracklayer, 30.....	E. H.	Prairie Dog, 10-18 and 15-30.....	H.
Best Tracklayer, 60.....	E. H.	Quadpull.....	H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Reed.....	H.
Big Four, E-B.....	E. H.	Reliable.....	E. H.
Biltwell.....	H.	Rex.....	H.
Boring.....	H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 12-20.....	E. H.
Burnoil.....	E. H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 16-30.....	E. H.
Capitol—All Models.....	E. H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 20-40.....	E. H.
Case, 10-18 and 15-27.....	H.	Rumely Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Case, 22-40.....	E. H.	Russell "Big Boss" 20-35.....	E. H.
Case, 20-40.....	E. H.	Russell "Giant" 30-60.....	E. H.
Cletrac, 9-16 and 12-20.....	H.	Russell "Little Boss" 15-30.....	H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Russell "Junior" 12-24.....	H.
Common Sense.....	H.	Samson Model M.....	H.
Dakota.....	H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
Dart Blue "J".....	H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....	H.
Depue.....	H.	Shelby Model C.....	H.
Dill Harvesting.....	M. H.	Shelby Model D.....	E. H.
Eagle, 12-22 and 16-30.....	E. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
E-B, 9-16 and 12-20.....	H.	Stinson Heavy Duty.....	H.
E-B, 16-32.....	H.	Titan.....	H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	H.
Farquhar, 15-25.....	H.	Toro.....	H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50.....	H.	Townsend—All Models.....	E. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Traylor.....	H.
Flour City Junior, 20-35.....	H.	Triumph.....	E. H.
Flour City, 30-50 and 40-70.....	E. H.	Trundar.....	H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	H.
Four Wheel Drive Fitch.....	E. H.	Twin City, 40-65.....	E. H.
Frick, 12-20.....	E. H.	Twin City, 60-90.....	E. H.
Frick, 15-28.....	H.	Uncle Sam—All Models.....	H.
Good Field.....	H.	Vim.....	H.
Grain Belt.....	H.	Wallis.....	H.
Gray.....	H.	Wallis Cub.....	H.
Great Western.....	H.	Waterloo Boy N.....	H.
Hart-Parr—All Models.....	E. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30.....	E. H.
Heider—Model "C".....	H.	Westmore.....	H.
Heider—Model "D".....	H.	Western.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar, T-35.....	H.	Wheat.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar (5 Ton).....	H.	Whitney.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar (10 Ton).....	E. H.	Wichita.....	H.
Holt Caterpillar (15 Ton).....	E. H.	Wilson.....	H.
Huber Light & Super Four.....	H.	Wisconsin, 16-30 and 22-40.....	E. H.
Illinois Super Drive, 18-30 and 22-40.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread—All Models.....	H.
Indiana, 5-10.....	H.		
International, 8-16.....	H.		
International, 15-30.....	H.		
J. T.....	E. H.		
Keck Gonnerman.....	E. H.		
Kinnard.....	H.		
La Cross.....	H.		
Lauson, 12-25 and 15-30.....	H.		
Leader, 18-36.....	H.		
Leader, 12-18 and 16-32.....	E. H.		
Leader, 18-35.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Little Giant A. & B.....	H.		
London Model S, 12-25.....	H.		

N. B. For recommendations of grades to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station.

KEY

M. L.—Polarine Medium Light.
M. H.—Polarine Medium Heavy.
H.—Polarine Heavy.
E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy.

Successful farming today calls for the same intensive merchandising methods as are necessary in other successful industries. The first essential is modern equipment properly maintained. The first maintenance requirement is correct lubrication.

For the tractor an oil must be used which will so thoroughly lubricate all frictional surfaces as to leave no chance of the machine being out of commission because of scored cylinders or burned-out bearings.

When the tractor is needed, nothing else can take its place. The planting and harvesting seasons are short at best. To insure against costly mid-season mishaps,

Use
Polarine
THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL
Made in Four Grades
Seals pistons against loss of power

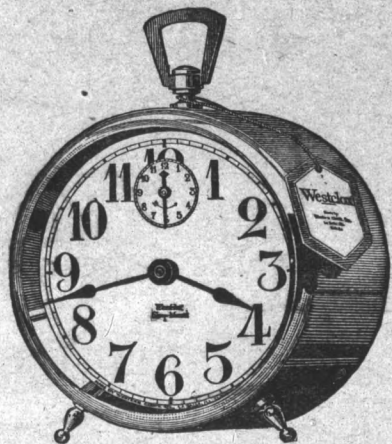
The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) staff of lubricating engineers recommend it as the correct oil for your tractor. They term Polarine the Perfect Motor Oil, and it is offered to you as such.

It is made in four grades, one of which will correctly lubricate your machine, seal your pistons against loss of power, and enable you to get a maximum of service from your fuel.

To determine which grade to use, consult the chart on the left. It represents the recommendations of the world's best automotive engineers.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Westclox



From six to thirty miles an hour

WHEN going to town meant hitching up the team and jogging along at six miles an hour or less, time wasn't so important. It was most likely an all day trip, anyhow.

But when you can jump in the car, step on the starter, and whiz out the gate at twenty to thirty an hour, you figure closer on the minutes.

That's why more and more folks look for the trade mark Westclox on the face of the timepiece they buy.

There are good clocks and some that are not so good, but folks know Westclox and know they're good.

Alarm clocks from \$1.50 to \$4.75; watches from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

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

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\$3.50	\$3.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.50

SEND NO MONEY FOR THESE AUTOMATICS



\$10.75
\$25 MILITARY MODEL. A man's gun, built for hard service, .32 cal. Shoots 10 quick shots hard and straight. Blue steel, safety attachment. No. 122. Reg. value, \$25. **\$10.75** NOW.
Also 25' cal. 7-shot, small, accurate, reliable, safety, blue steel, checkered grips. No. 100, value \$22, **\$8.75** NOW.
All our guns shoot Standard American Ammunition. All guns guaranteed new. Order one of these specials now. Limited supply. Send cash or money order, or if you prefer—SEND NO MONEY. Pay Postman on arrival, plus postage. Examine merchandise carefully and if not as represented just return it and get your MONEY BACK.
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Trappers: **wants your name and address if you are going to trap or buy FURS**

Write FOUKE today—prospects very good. For best results it's important to have constant up-to-the-minute market information. FOUKE gives it. Get the jump on the other fellow. **SEND TO-DAY**
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Put name on your books for FOUKE Market Reports and "The Trapper's Partner," the new book on how to trap and grade furs, game laws, low prices on all supplies—all FREE.

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These free booklets on Farm Sanitation

tell you how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

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(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the common hog diseases.

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Animal Industry Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

MICHIGAN CROPS

WHY WINTER WHEAT IS VALUABLE IN THE ROTATION

CORN, oats or barley, winter wheat, clover! Wherever this rotation is practicable it is the basis of the most successful farming. There is a reason for each crop and for its place in the rotation. The plan is scientifically correct and may be made the foundation of profitable agriculture through generations.

Corn usually makes a first-class crop on good clover sod.

Probably there is no better seed-bed for oats, than good corn land. On fall-plowed corn land of about medium fertility, oats yield excellently both as to quantity and quality.

The rotation followed up to this point prepares the land perfectly for winter wheat and the last crop in the rotation—clover—rarely fails where seeded with the wheat. Clover is really the key crop. When it succeeds, the other crops are almost bound to do well. Thus the wheat crop is valuable to the entire rotation because of its direct bearing upon the clover crop.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that in order to obtain the fullest benefits from fertilizers, a correct and suitable rotation is necessary. It is common experience that on good soil, manure gives best results when applied to corn. On poorer soil, it may be advisable to save some manure, if possible, for the wheat or clover. On wheat, a high-analysis fertilizer is profitable not alone because of the increased yields of wheat, but also because of its excellent residual effect on the following crop.

SWEET CLOVER WITH OATS

Will biennial sweet clover sown with oats in the spring furnish much pasture the following year?—M. J. Pigeon, Mich.

Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture crop the second year. In a test conducted at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station the past season, sweet clover pasture carried an average of one cow per acre and the cows on sweet clover pasture produced as much milk on the same grain ration and without silage as cows on June grass pasture receiving grain and silage.

Cattle should be turned on sweet clover early in the season and before the plants have made a coarse growth. Some cows refuse to eat sweet clover for a day or so but when they receive no other roughage for a day or two, they soon become accustomed to the taste and no further difficulty is experienced. Some of the cows in the test conducted here the past season ate the sweet clover from the start.

In order to secure a high yield of sweet clover the seed bed should be well firmed, the seed inoculated and the soil should contain plenty of lime.—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

SOWING SUDAN GRASS AND SOY BEANS

Would you please tell me if I can broadcast soy beans and Sudan grass for hay? What time should it be cut?—W. K. Omer, Mich.

Sudan grass and soy beans are sometimes sown together and the mixture used for hay. Experiments indicate that there is not usually much increase in the feeding value of the hay.

The following table shows the proportions of protein and ash in Sudan grass when grown alone and when grown with legumes. This test was conducted by the Office of Forage Crops Investigations, U. S. D. A.

Sudan grass (alone) 6.63 per cent protein, 7.46 per cent ash; Sudan grass with soy beans, 7.30 per cent protein, 10.46 per cent ash; Sudan grass and cowpeas, 6.40 per cent protein, 8.6 per cent ash.

The above table would indicate that there was not a very large difference in the feeding value in the mixture and the Sudan grass alone.

When sowing Sudan grass and soy beans together would suggest using 12 pounds of Sudan grass and from 40 to 60 pounds of soy beans per acre. This mixture could probably be sown to the best advantage by broadcasting.

If a grain drill is used, great care

tion is required to keep the Sudan grass seed and the soy bean seed thoroughly mixed in the drill box. General experience indicates that it is usually more practical to grow the two crops separately.

Sudan grass should be cut for hay just as it starts to head out, while soy beans should be cut for hay when the seed are well formed in the pod and before the lower leaves turn yellow and drop off. The Sudan grass is likely to reach this stage before the soy beans.—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

WHEAT CANNOT TURN TO CHESS

Will you please notify me as soon as possible if wheat will turn to chess? Many farmers say that it will. Will it do to sow wheat after wheat if the ground is manured and plowed good?—R. D. Oakley, Mich.

It is not possible for wheat to turn to chess as it is commonly supposed since wheat and chess belong to different plant species. When chess comes up in a field of wheat, the seed was either in the ground at the time of planting the wheat crop or was planted with the wheat. Conditions that are unfavorable to wheat often do not injure chess which gives rise to the idea that wheat will turn to chess.

It is not a good practice to sow wheat after wheat even though the ground is well manured and plowed owing chiefly that there is much greater danger of loss from insects and diseases which injure wheat. It would be better to follow with oats, barley or rye seeded with clover.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

THE OUTLOOK FOR ORCHARDS

SHOULD we plant or should we not? This is the question many are now asking.

The advance in nursery stock during recent years has caused many to hesitate about planting and has been largely responsible for the diminishing orchard area. When peach trees could be bought for 10 cents or less each and other fruits in proportion, the outlay for nursery stock was a small matter. If they lived the outlay was small and if they died the loss was not great. Now it is different. The cost of starting an orchard is something to make the most enthusiastic feel doubtful.

Now should we plant? Well, the old trees are fast dying. The population is on the increase. More fruit is eaten per capita than ever before. Whence will come the supply?

To be sure the area of new orchards is on the increase, but not rapidly enough. This is true especially of peaches. They do not live long usually and are fast weakening. Soon there will be a shortage, unless present indications are much at fault.

The outlook for the apple is somewhat better. A limited number of orchards are being planted even with high-priced stock. But then, again, the demand promises to keep ahead of the supply for some time to come. To be sure there are localities in which apples are a drag, but that is chiefly due to imperfect facilities for transportation.

Plums and cherries are being set more in proportion to the general demand for the fruit than are the peach or apple. There is more danger of a surplus of these fruits than of the others.

All things considered, the prospect is encouraging for those who select their location judiciously and care for the trees properly. But these factors were never so important as now. All locations are not equally good and their merits should be carefully considered. Apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry all differ in their requirements, while the varieties do not always succeed equally well under like conditions.

Ought you to plant an orchard? Yes, if you are the right kind of a man, or woman. You must have the right kind of material in your-

self. The owner must be able to like trees, to think of them as friends. If he can consider fruit-growing the best work on earth, so much the better. But first "Be sure you're right, then go ahead"—and stick to it.

A MICHIGAN APRICOT ORCHARD

It was our privilege recently to recently to visit the apricot orchard of William La Male, Strasburg, Monroe County, Michigan. It is not a large orchard, containing about 70 bearing trees, but is worthy of notice as being the only apricot orchard we have thus far been able to locate in this state.

The trees are of half a dozen different varieties and are from three to twenty years old. In the beginning the owner had little to guide him in his selection of suitable varieties, so has tried many kinds and is still looking for more. Nearly every year a few trees are planted. Last spring more than 60 trees were set, which should more than double the production of fruit within a few years.

Mr. La Male has faith in the apricot, "There is no reason," he says, "why it should not have a place among Michigan fruits. The first varieties begin to ripen about the tenth of July, which is long enough before the peach to make sure of a market. But it is no trouble to sell our home-grown fruit when the quality is known. It is not and will not be a substitute for the peach, but will always have a place for itself."

For the benefit of those who are interested in the fruit, Mr. La Male has given us the following points regarding apricot culture:

"A good plum soil is best. The apricot needs more moisture than the peach.

"The culture is similar to that for the peach. The ground in a young orchard should be worked till the middle of July, then a cover crop put in.

"The San Jose scale is not troublesome and there are no insects that do any serious injury to the foliage.

"There is a leaf rust that sometimes affects the trees, but neither that nor any other disease has caused trouble.

"The tree is much hardier than the peach. Our tree on the place was planted in 1898 and still shows no signs of old age. The symmetrical top covers a circle more than 30 feet in diameter.

"Apricots will endure neglect. Tree will stand in sod for years and still produce crops. But good care is advised and the trees respond generously.

"The plum cucules is the worst enemy, but it can be controlled by early and thorough spraying with arsenate of lead.

"There has been no failure in a crop since 1912 and some years the production has been heavy. In this respect it has done better than the peach."

In regard to varieties the owner gives us the following information:

Early Golden: Early, productive,

(Continued on page 17)

HEALTH HINTS

OR
HOW TO CURE YOURSELF
BY

DR. T. N. ROGERS

If you feel you are coming down with a cold or grip or any other old thing, clean up and clean out and keep clean. First take a hot bath and hot drink and go to bed. Take one ounce of castor oil, follow this up with Boneset tea or better still, keep a bottle of the following in the house and use it for many troubles of this nature. Get this at any drug store. Acetanilide 4 drahms, tincture of Aconite 4 drahms, tincture of Gelsiminim 4 drahms, Glycerine 1 ounce, Aqua Camphor to make 4 ounces. Take 1 teaspoonful every half hour for four hours, then every two hours. Keep your head cool and your feet dry and warm and avoid drafts, except bank drafts. Eat little meat, but much fruit, vegetables, cereals and brown or whole wheat bread. Do not drink while eating. Fifty per cent of all sickness should be avoided.

A CO-OPERATIVE FEED BUYING PLAN

The dairyman's biggest expense is his winter feed bill. By organizing a co-operative buying service at this time of the year and finding out what quantities of feed farmers will need this winter, feedstuffs can be bought ahead at favorable prices. Accordingly, we are announcing a

Michigan State Farm Bureau Co-Operative Feed Buying Service

Whereby farmers may contract now through their local co-operative associations their winter supply of dairy rations for delivery in equal monthly shipments during the winter at summer feed prices. The Feed Buying Service is on the perfect, 24% protein, open-formula, dairy ration

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU MILKMAKER

Which is approved by the Michigan Agricultural College Dairy Department. It is one of the best rations for Michigan dairy herds. Michigan Farm Bureau Milkmaker is a ration made up entirely from the milk producers' viewpoint—to get the most milk for the least investment in feed and keep the cow in the best of condition.

Public Formula Protects You

Every bag of M. F. B. Milkmaker from the State Farm Bureau's Feed Buying Service will carry on the regular analysis tag the EXACT number of pounds of each ingredient in the feed! This is important because it enables you to check up on the price. Here is EXACTLY what you are paying for in M. F. B. Milkmaker:

ANALYSIS

Protein (minimum)	24%
Fat (minimum)	5%
Carbohydrates (minimum)	45%
Fiber (maximum)	9%

INGREDIENT FORMULA

200 lbs. Corn Distillers' Grains	160 lbs. Yellow Hominy
500 lbs. Gluten Feed	100 lbs. Ground Oats
260 lbs. Cottonseed Meal 43%	100 lbs. Cane Molasses
240 lbs. O. P. Linseed Oil Meal	100 lbs. Peanut Meal 40%
200 lbs. Standard Wheat Bran	20 lbs. Salt
100 lbs. Standard Wheat Middlings	20 lbs. Calcium Carbonate
2,000 lbs. of M. F. B. MILKMAKER—all honest feed.	

Reliable Rations at Lowest Cost

Notice that M. B. F. Milkmaker is innocent of filler. It is highest quality goods at the lowest possible price. It is a most efficient ration for maximum production, for official test work and registered herds. Unrivalled for mixing with home-grown corn, oats chop or ground barley as a general herd ration. Much safer to use than any single high protein concentrate.

What the Farm Bureau's Feed Burying Service Means to You

It is your opportunity to buy your winter supply of dairy rations at summer prices. No cash investment is asked. You contract for a guaranteed feed supply and pay for it monthly as it is delivered. The feed comes fresh and palatable every month. You'll feed your cows this winter one of the very best milk producing ration there is. This better ration will make your milk production more economical. Your milk check will show it.

How to Join the Feed Buying Service

Talk it over with your neighbors and with the manager and directors of your local co-operative association. Arrange with us for a meeting to which we will send our representative to explain all details and to assist you in sharing in the Farm Bureau's Feed Buying Service.

Local Co-operative Ass'ns take orders

from September 5 to October 20, when Buying Service Closes.

Contracts taken for monthly shipments till April 1

This is Farm Bureau Service

For further information, form of contract, etc., write

Michigan State Farm Bureau
Co-Operative Feed Buying Service,
Lansing, Michigan.

Mail us this coupon

TO MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU,
FEED BUYING DEPARTMENT,
Lansing, Michigan

Please send us full information about the State Farm Bureau's Co-operative Feed Buying Service and M. F. B. MILKMAKER.

I milk _____ cows. I get my feed supply through _____ (name of firm, R. R. Station)

Name _____

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. _____



A drawing from an actual photo showing 5 men standing in loops of newly finished MULE-HIDE Smooth Finish Roofing. Strong? Well, rather.

Don't Ask for Roofing— Ask for MULE-TIDE



If you want a combination of good looks, permanence and less cost per year of service, in the over-head protection you buy,—and of course you do,—Ask for MULE-HIDE,—and you'll get it.

Ask the discriminating dealer in your town,—he has it.

THE LEHON COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS

44th to 45th Street on Oakley Avenue
CHICAGO

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

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

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

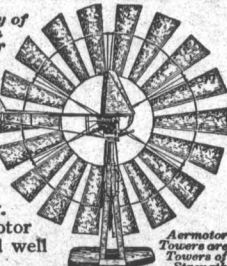
Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Des Moines Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland

A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor



Aermotor Towers are Towers of Strength

WARNING!

Wheel Mounted Easy to Move

Buy Before Price Advances NOW

OTTAWA \$81

Try 30 Days

Log Saw saws 8-in. logs as well as 5-ft. logs. Start or stop saw, engine runs on. Use for belt work. Shipped from factory or 9 branch houses. FREE BOOK—write today. GUARANTEE CASH OR EASY TERMS. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 14811 Wood St., OTTAWA, KANS.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 244 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

ALSAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St. Chicago

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.)

RENTER WANTS TO TERMINATE LEASE

I have rented a farm. Contract calls for three years, to be paid by the year. I gave my note with a backer. Contract reserves the right to work on property for mineral any time. Owner has privilege of selling at any time by paying for my work and at the end of three years I am to leave 20 acres new seeding. Now I want to quit the place this fall. Can I do so without being liable to owner? I have 15 acres new seeding and have done a lot of repairing. I have put up a woven wire fence around the house and garden. Can owner make me leave it as I have it fastened to the line fence or can I take down the fence before my year is up? I have a large quantity of rye, oats and pea straw. Can I sell it before I leave? The contract doesn't mention straw and the man renting before me took it off the place when his year was up. Owner has my note for this year's rent and owes me \$20 for labor and board while working on barn built on this place and refuses to pay me. How am I to collect it?—C. H., Iosco County, Mich.

If you contracted to work a farm for three years you would have to do the work according to agreement. If you made any agreement about leaving the premises by giving notice or fixed any way for terminating the contract you may terminate it by observing the terms of the agreement. Or if you agree with the owner upon the terms of your leaving before the time is up, then this agreement will be binding upon your landlord as well as upon you. If the wire fence was placed on premises for your convenience and you did not make an agreement to build and leave it there then you may take it away if you remove it during the time you are in possession and control of the premises. You have the right to sell any of the products of the farm and rye, oat and pea straw are products of the farm, and can be taken as other products before your time expires unless you make some agreement in the writing with reference to it. You must abide by the agreement if you made one with reference to it. You have the right to deduct from what you owe him the amount he owes you. You better let the note run until after it is due so he can not sell it to an innocent purchaser.—Legal Editor.

CANNOT TAKE DIRT FROM ROAD

Can I take dirt from my neighbor's side of the road and fill in a ditch on my side of the road if the county highway commissioner gives me permission to do it? And if I can't get permission from the county highway commission who has the authority? What is the legal width of a main highway?—S. J., Bronson, Mich.

Please be advised that the property owners would not have a right to remove earth from the highway without the consent of the highway commissioner having jurisdiction over the highway in question as the commissioner is under legal obligation to keep the road in a reasonably safe and fit condition for public travel and should be consulted by an abutting property owner before the removal of earth from the highway as the law also gives the right for taking the material from the highway for making improvements to the same as set forth in Section 19 of Chapter 2 of the General Highway Law.

The above statement also answers your second inquiry. You should get permission from the authorities having jurisdiction over the highway in question. The legal width of a highway in this state is four rods, as specified in Sec. 20, of Chap. 1, of the Highway Law.—State Highway Department.

PRIMARY SCHOOL FUND

Please explain the source of state primary school funds, how obtained, etc.—Miss M., Eaton County, Mich.

The language of the first State Constitution is as follows: "The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of schools, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with the rents of all unsold lands, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of schools throughout the State."

The "perpetual" fund above mentioned was later named the Primary

School Fund. Later, in 1850, Congress gave hundreds of acres of swamp land to the state and an act passed which placed the swamp land fund upon nearly the same basis as the primary school fund by making the net proceeds of sales a fund upon which the State must pay interest to be used for educational purposes only, the difference being that the fund is not a perpetual one fixed by the Constitution, but a statutory one and may be changed by the legislature.

The State has thus become the debtor to two funds. First—The Primary School Fund, derived from the sale of the sixteenth section in each township, upon which the State pays 7% interest annually, more commonly known as the Seven Per Cent Fund. Second—The Swamp Land Fund derived from a sale of swamp lands, upon which the State pays 5% interest annually, more commonly known as the Five Per Cent Fund.

In addition to these two sources of the Primary School Fund, there is a third that amounts to more, than the two together. The Constitution provides that the taxes paid on railroads, telegraph, telephone, and express companies, and a few other corporations, together with the inheritance tax and money received from the interest on escheated estates, shall be used first to pay the interest on educational funds—such as the University, Agricultural College, and Normal School funds—and after these items have been paid, there is still a balance remaining, it is provided that it shall be added to and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund which is distributed annually to the several districts of the State, according to the number of children therein between the ages of five and twenty years, based on the census of the previous year.—Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

The one mill tax is obtained by a tax of one mill on the assessable property of the State. Three-eighths of this tax goes to the University of Michigan, one-fifth to the M. A. C. and the rest is expended for local purposes.—Editor.

OWNER'S SHARE OF FARM PROCEEDS

When a farmer rents a large farm to a renter, the renter to furnish everything and give the owner one-third of everything that is sold and one-third of all the increase in stock and the renter sells anything when is the owner's one-third due? Now this man comes on without tools or money and the owner signs with him to get them, can the farmer in any way attach the stuff he has to sell till he makes good to satisfy the signer?—W. H. B., Dansville, Mich.

If the lease does not provide any other time for payment of the owner's third it will be due upon sale of the proceeds. The farmer can arrange with the seller of the goods who holds the notes to put a purchase price lien upon such property as he holds him and take the property to pay the same upon an execution issued upon a judgment for their price.—Legal Editor.

WIDOW'S PENSION

I am a widow. My husband had been sick for a year and eight months and is now dead. I am left with four children, the oldest eight years and the youngest 18 months. I have 60 acres of land and a lot of debts, doctor bills and funeral expenses and so on, and no one to work my farm. Now will you please let me know if I am eligible to a widow's pension and if so, who would be the proper authorities to apply for same?—Reader, Tuscola County, Mich.

Under the circumstances described in your letter you are eligible to draw a mother's pension. Application should be made to the Probate Court of the county of Tuscola, who will cause an investigation to be made, and if he finds that you and your children come within the meaning of the act authorizing such pension he may declare and fix the amount of money to which he thinks you are entitled in order to properly care for and educate your children.

The court must be satisfied that the mother in the case is a widow, or is unmarried, or has been deserted by her husband or whose husband is in a public institution for the

PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
WHEN WRITING TO ITS ADVERTISERS

insane, etc., and is too poor to properly care for her children without outside aid before it can authorize the pension. The amount which the court may order paid to said mother will depend upon her needs and the number of children she has. The law says the amount shall not exceed \$10 per week, and not less than \$2 per week in case the mother has but one child, with an additional sum of \$2 per week for each additional child. Additional information will be furnished on request.—Editor.

CAN COLLECT FOR ANIMALS INJURED ON PUBLIC HIGHWAY

If the driver of an automobile runs into a herd of cattle being driven upon the public highway and injures any of the animals, is he liable for the cost of the same?—Reader.

The driver of cattle has the right of passage by his cattle upon the highway as much as the driver of an automobile has the right of passage by auto. If the driver of the auto negligently or carelessly injured cattle being driven on the highway he would be liable for the damage. But if they were injured without the fault of the driver of the auto but by reason of their fright or viciousness then the driver of the auto would not be liable for the damage.—Legal Editor.

MUST PAY TAX ON AMUSEMENTS

Is it compulsory to pay war tax on public dances and if so, why is it not enforced in every county?—B. M., Blanchard, Mich.

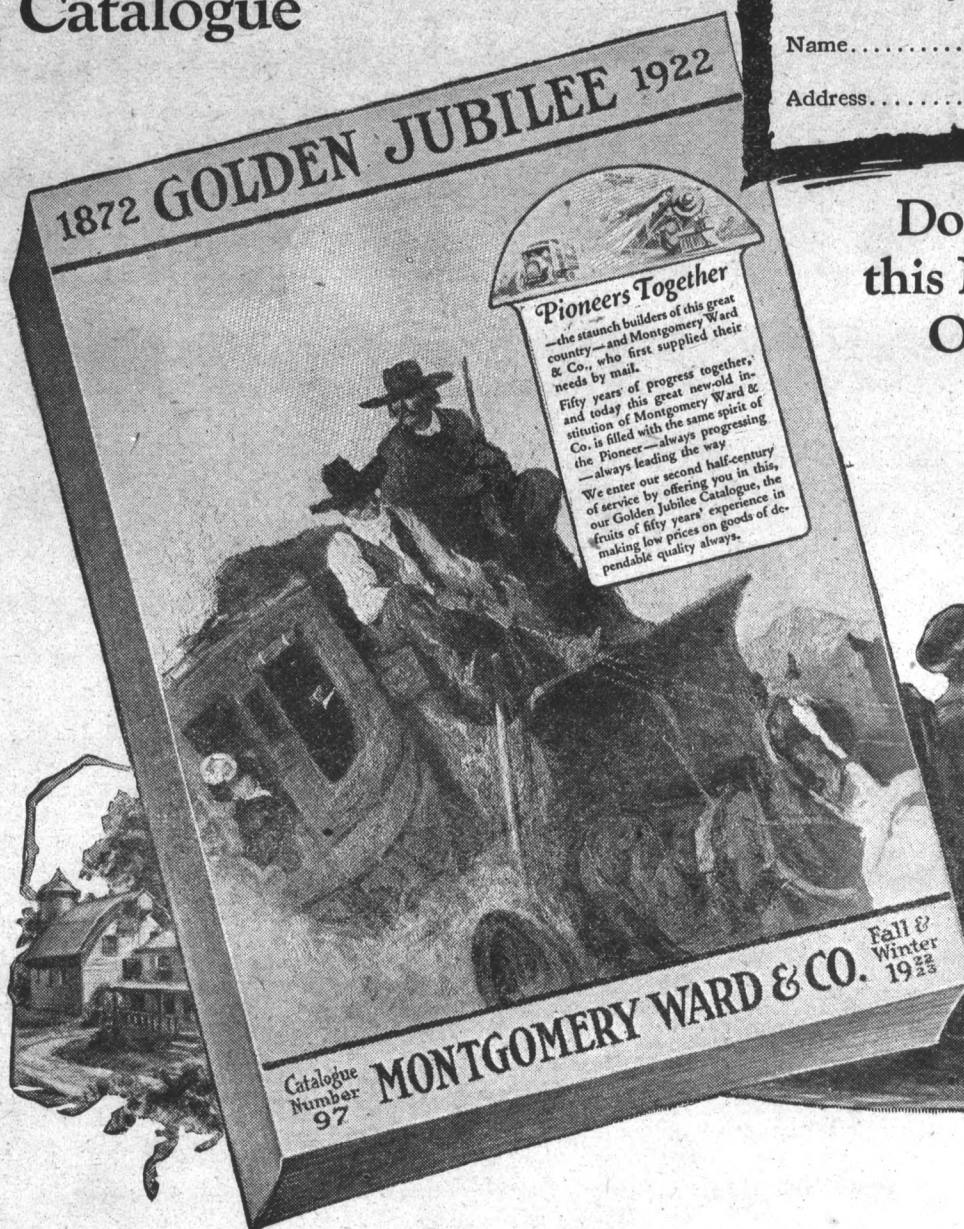
The 1921 U. S. Revenue act provides that a tax of 1 cent for each ten cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to a dance (and certain other places of amusement) shall be paid by the person paying for such admission; but where the amount paid for admission is 10 cents or less no tax shall be imposed. If anyone is conducting a dance hall without collecting and remitting such tax to the government he is violating the law and should be reported to the Internal Revenue office at Detroit. If the proceeds of any such dance or amusement are to be expended wholly for charitable and religious purposes they are exempt from the tax.—Editor.

CUT-OVER LANDS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

We purchased 80 acres of cut-over land a year ago, moving on about April 1921. Shortly after I saw some articles in the Farmers' Service Bureau Department of your paper, about cut-over land being exempt from taxes. We waited for the supervisor to come to assess but he never came. I have been told he never does as it is rather out of the way, but guesses at the valuation. I wrote to him about getting exempt and he wrote back that I could not be exempt for 1921 taxes as they were turned in on the roll, but to meet the Board next June and he would see what could be done. Now as there is only a branch line running in here and I would have to go out in the afternoon and remain away two nights, with two small children, leaving only a 16-year-old boy and one 11 years at home to milk and care for things, I would like some information if I really have to meet the Board. I gathered from the information in the paper all I would have to do, is speak to the supervisor and he would bring it before the board. We put up a lot of fence, cleared about five acres or more and have a bank barn raised and partly closed in, and some other improvements done this last summer. Hope to do more each year. I would also like to know if there is a certain amount can be taxed on the valuation of property or can they put on what they like. This was valued at \$450, and my taxes on it were \$32.71. I understand other years they were about \$14.—Mrs. E. L., Osier, Mich.

Sec. 4192, of the Compiled Laws, provides for exemption from taxes for 5 years in cut-over lands. It provides that in order to get the exemption application shall be made to the supervisor at the time the assessment is made to be exempt. The supervisor shall put the description on the roll in the usual way and refer the matter to the board of review. If they find all the conditions entitling exemption existing shall write on the roll the proper entry. They shall enter each year the exemption and mark the number of the year that it is exempt. It is not necessary to be present under the law to have a consideration and I think the supervisor might and should have submitted to the board of review upon your written application. They may have marked you exempt and you could find by writing to the supervisor personally or ask some of your neighbors to inquire for you when they get a chance to examine the roll.—Legal Editor.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1922

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

There Are Other Worlds Left Yet to Conquer

HAVING subjected all nations within reach of his iron fist, Alexander the Great lamented that there were no more worlds for him to conquer. And ever since men have pined for larger fields of conquest and of service.

Men's visions are usually circumscribed by the sky-line which encircles their horizon. Opportunities for service and success lie by the pathways which all men travel, but they do not see them. Occasionally someone stubs his toe and his eye catches an opportunity by the side of the road, which has lain there unnoticed and untouched for generations. Then other men who have passed that way shake their heads and wonder why they too, weren't born lucky.

There are just as many undiscovered opportunities today as ever before in the history of the world. That may sound like an extravagant statement in view of man's magnificent accomplishments up to the present age but when it is remembered that opportunity is largely the result of changing conditions, it will be seen to be true.

Men who live in small towns and rural communities have the notion that opportunity is confined to the larger centers of populations. But it is not so. There are just as many opportunities in the rural community and upon the farm for making money, for achieving distinction, for being a friend to man and for rendering service as there are in the largest city in the world.

We do not believe that there is any field of endeavor in the world which offers such excellent opportunities in the above respects as in the field of farming. Farming next to hunting is the oldest known vocation. But it is only in the twilight of development. The average man's ignorance of the possibilities of farming is appalling. The soil is not yet producing to its maximum capacity. The road to the consumer is altogether too long. It must be shortened. Existing farm credit machinery is still too often an instrument of extortion instead of benefit. In short, farming as a business, isn't much farther advanced than it was a century ago.

Talk about the worlds to conquer! They are lying at our very doorstep. Where are the men of vision and unselfishness to conquer them for humanity?

The League of Nations After Two Years

THE Atlantic Monthly publishes an informative article by Raymond Fosdick on the League of Nations after two years of operation. Here are a few striking paragraphs:

"To its enemies in the United States the League of Nations must seem an unconscionable time a-dying. For more than two years it has tenaciously clung to life despite repeated prophecies of approaching demise. Occasionally indeed its

actual death has been announced,—once by no less a person than the President of the United States,—and preparations have been begun in high places to celebrate the obsequies.

"But somehow the League still lives. More than that it shows a surprising vitality. In spite of hard treatment and some neglect it seems to gain in strength and purpose. Certainly the League today, with all the manifold activities which it is initiating and guiding, is a far different creature from the feeble offspring which the Treaty of Versailles so laboriously brought into the world. For one thing it has more friends. Only a handful of the larger powers stood sponsor for it at its birth. It was eyed with suspicion by the smaller nations. Today these smaller nations are its warmest supporters, and fifty-one countries are now enrolled under its standard, representing more than four-fifths of the world's population, and nearly three-fourths of its area. The list of absentees among the supporters of the League is more easily called than the roll of its membership. Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Ecuador, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Mexico, Russia, Turkey and the United States."

The account which Mr. Fosdick gives of what the League has actually accomplished is an inspiring example of co-operating and felicity between the member nations. In no instance had the League sought to bring about peaceful relations between warring nations or nations threatening to war that it has not been successful, and even its enemies have been forced to admit that there "might be something after all" to the notions that nations can settle their disputes without fighting.

Unfortunately, the views of the American people are still very much colored by the propaganda they have read against the League in strong anti-League newspapers and magazines. Many newspapers and politicians still believe that the people voted against the League in 1920. Having, as they thought, fooled the people on the League issue, they must yet to save their face, keep 'em fooled, and that's what they're trying to do. It may take another presidential election or two to bring the anti-League press to its sense but that will be accomplished all in good season.

In the meantime, the United States will go its own sweet way while the rest of the nations sit in harmony together discussing and settling to a remarkable extent some of the world's great problems.

The Evolution of Agriculture

HENRY FORD's exhibit at the State Fair, "the evolution of agriculture," might perhaps have been better termed, the "revolution of agriculture." The term evolution is associated with slow-moving changes throughout countless centuries, such as the development of modern man from the stoop-shouldered ape-visaged Neanderthal of a half million years or so ago. But while man's stature and intellect changed very slowly there was an almost immeasurable space of time when the implements with which he tilled the soil changed not at all. It took him several million years to bring forth the crudest kind of a wooden plow; but the steel plow is a product of but a single century and less. For ages men sowed, harvested and threshed their grain by hand. The seeding machine, the reaper and the threshing machine were all brought out less than 75 years ago. So that it may truly be said that the last century has seen a veritable revolution in the methods of farming because of the marvelous inventions of farm machinery.

The most recent contribution to power farming is the tractor, which passed the experimental stage a decade ago and is now recognized as a labor and money-saving device upon the average farm. But the tractor has by no means as yet reached the zenith of its development and there are undoubtedly scores of uses for such machines which the average mind has not yet dreamed of, or had not at least until Mr. Ford staged his exhibit.

The wonders shown in the Ford exhibit call to mind Mr. Ford's "synthetic cow" at which the nation has poked a lot of good-natured ridicule. But laugh as we may at Mr. Ford's "notions" we are hushed into silence and seriousness when we perceive the "impossible" things he has done. Ford is a century or so ahead of the rest of us, and he is dreaming, dreaming all the time of a day when man shall be emancipated from slavish labor and the work of the field and the factory will be done

by machines which can be operated by the mere touch of the hand.

Mr. Ford's exhibit showed that unbelievable strides have already been taken in the development of power farming, but it also gave a promise that things even more improbable and impossible are yet to be discovered.

The Gasoline Tax

THE most important subject which will probably come before the next legislature is that of taxation. There has always been more or less complaint against taxes, but the dissatisfaction this year has become so great and with such good reason that the legislature must act to either lower taxes or distribute them more evenly.

It has been said time and again that state expenses cannot be lowered greatly, and after a careful investigation of the subject we believe the statement is true. There can be some pruning here and some lopping off there but despite the claims of politicians who are out of office and want to get in, the maximum saying which can be made without actually crippling our institutions will be very small compared to the total. Farmers and other taxpayers who delude themselves or have been deluded by others into believing that the state taxes can be cut even a fourth are due for a shock. State taxes for the next five years will not fall far short of an average of \$20,000,000 a year, and will exceed that figure providing any appreciable amount is set aside to retire good roads and bonus bonds, as should be done. The taxpayers might better confine their efforts to preventing a further increase in state expenditures instead of trying to decrease them from their present level, and if they succeed in this, then the revenue from new sources of taxation which have been suggested will automatically reduce taxes on real and personal property.

It is generally believed that the income tax amendment will carry at the fall election, and it is almost certain that the legislature will be asked to levy a tax on gasoline. Opinion upon the gasoline tax is very much divided. The automotive industry is supposed to be a unit against this tax and even the farmers themselves are not altogether sure that it would be a good thing. In the Business Farmer's straw ballot 190 farmers expressed themselves in favor of such a tax and 42 against it. The ballot did not disclose what percentage of those voting owned automobiles or were large users of gasoline.

Although as stated, the automotive industry is supposed to be opposed to a gasoline tax, the various manufacturers either are non-committal or else very guarded in their remarks on the subject. A letter dispatched by the Business Farmer to the various manufacturers in this state failed to reveal a single company which was ready to admit publicly its opposition to the tax. Some merely said they did not care to express an opinion; others that the question of financing road building and maintenance was of such magnitude that they had not yet found an answer to it.

The farmers' taxes must be reduced and it will be up to the next legislature to find the way to do it.

What Was It All About?

THE coal strike has been settled,—for the time being,—and the mines are running again to the limit in an endeavor to make up for the precious time which was lost. The average citizen is still pretty much in the dark as to the causes of the strike and also the basis of settlement. The miners went back to work at the same old wages, which is a good thing for the farmer and the country. No matter who won the strike we can't forget that thousands of men were out of employment for many months; that their families suffered for the necessities of life; that the mine owners lost thousands of dollars in profits; that all industry was slowed up because of either an actual shortage of coal or fear of a shortage. The miners suffered; the mine owners suffered; the public suffered. A strike is like a law-suit,—nobody wins.

There is a tendency to go to sleep in political berths.—San Francisco News.

What the Neighbors Say

THINKS U. S. SPUD ESTIMATE TOO HIGH

HAVE just been reading your editorial on the prospects ahead of us for the spud crop.

In our territory it has been dry now for two weeks and part of the time very hot so it has lowered the prospects for spuds a good many points and has shortened up the possible bean yield fully 30% and perhaps more.

If I am any guesser the government report on the spud crop will read altogether different for October and November 1st than their estimate for August 1st did.

There are a good many spots in the late spud crop territory where spuds have been greatly injured since August 1st by dry weather, wet weather, leaf hoppers, late blight and so on.

Am sending you Snow's 1st of August estimate on the spud crop. You will notice there is a big difference between his estimate and that of the government.

I have always found Snow's report to be the most reliable of any crop report. It is always a hundred million miles ahead of the government's.

What I have written here will correct your reader's ideas of the spud crop. Also of beans if you publish it.—A. A. Lambertson, Montcalm County, Mich.

We surely hope, friend Lambertson, that you and Snow are right. But we recall that you always predict higher potato prices in spring than fall. Sometimes you are right, but often you are wrong. We quite agree that the October and November 1st estimates will probably be lower than the August. They almost always are. Yet potatoes haven't suffered much in Michigan or any other potato state, except Maine, and we don't believe the September estimate will be very far from the August still we repeat we hope we are wrong and you are right.—Editor.

BACK TO NORMALCY

(An Open Letter to Uncle Rube Spinach.)

MY Dear Uncle: I note that in a recent issue of the M. B. F., you ask some questions pertinent to the present industrial and political situation in this Land of the Free.

Sustaining as I do, a more or less intimate relation to our government—by reason of paying taxes—I may be able to give you a little first hand information. First off, I advise you to procure a copy of Behind the Mirrors. No doubt you will be able to get it at your library, and should you never read another thing in your life, you will be a pretty well educated man when you have finished the book. This will give you a line on the situation at Washington.

In the first place you ask if our president has or has not power to settle the strikes that now disturb this country. In his speech to Congress Mr. Harding says he has adequate power and authority to settle both the R. R. and coal strike. "But," he adds, "there is no hurry." You must remember that Rome wasn't built in a day, Uncle Rube. And what can you expect in the way of legislation when we pay our president only a beggarly seventy-five thousand a year, and found while our needy and noble Congressmen have to feather their nests like broody hens, to obtain a mere pittance!

As an afterthought Mr. Harding says he will ask for more power, but I suspect he means more power to drive on the "gawf" course.

Another thing, Mr. Harding has pressing personal duties to engage his attention. Do you realize, Uncle Rube, that Warren Gamaliel Harding has the reputation of being the best dressed man in Washington? And even Abraham Lincoln had no such reputation as that. I doubt if Honest Abe were with us today he could get his face stuck so hard and frequent into the movies as does Mr. Harding, permanent smile 'n everything.

You appear to be worried about the coal strike and ask "are we going to freeze this winter?" No man knoweth that, but I'll say this, Dear Uncle, if you should freeze your nose and all of your toes, yes, even the very marrow in your bones you

will not present as frost bitten an appearance as will Warren G. Harding along about two years from next March. Life holds its compensations even for the under dog, Uncle Rube, but should you get a wee bit chilly around the edges this coming winter, you will still have your cosy corner in the M. B. F., where we will still have your pleasant smile to beam at us and your homely words strike a responsive chord in our hearts while all that will be left for Warren G. Harding to do as he packs his grip for the last time in the White House and sings in his mellifluous voice: "My Home Town is a One Horse Town But Its Big Enough for Me," will be to purchase a ticket to Marion, if the trains are running then, and when the curtain rings down for the last time on the Four Years' Farce at Washington, he can hit that one horse town and "Wrap the drapery of his couch about him, and lie down to pleasant dreams"—dead to the world. Fraternally yours.—Rhoda.

Dear "Rhoda"—We won't sign your full name altho you showed your good faith by signing the above in full. You seem to think our Uncle Rube is a Republican, while from reading your open letter no one would suspect you of being a Democrat—or are you just a Progressive? In any event, Rhoda, it is your vote and your sisters' votes that have the old-time politicians guessing these days! Come again!—Editor.

CAUSES OF STRIKES

TWELVE years ago the billionaire mine-owning interests of our country had hired gun-men run armored trains at midnight thru the valleys of West Virginia, firing cannon and machine guns into defenseless tents full of sleeping women and children, killing and crippling scores of these foreign people who had been thrown out of the billionaire-owned shacks that day because they could not pay rent with the mines not running because of strikes.

That rich man's wholesale murder was never tried in court, yet we raise the roof, some of us, because the miners "got the drop" on the gunmen at Herrin, Ill., and got even on W. Va.'s killings.

Is it getting so a Rockefeller bunch of outlaws are to go free in America and only little boys are to be whipped in school for bad behavior?

I am a farmer and I blush for my calling when any farmer writes to our papers trying to whitewash high-up railroad and mining millionaires, drawing more than Harding's salary, which they never offer to reduce, no matter how low the farmer's returns get.

Get wise, Bro. Farmers, and instead of knocking the section hand and coal-digger, whose mining neither you nor I would do for the price of two good farms, let us work for laws keeping these rich outlaws salaries at least as low as Hardings'.—C. H. Merrifield, Van Buren County, Mich.

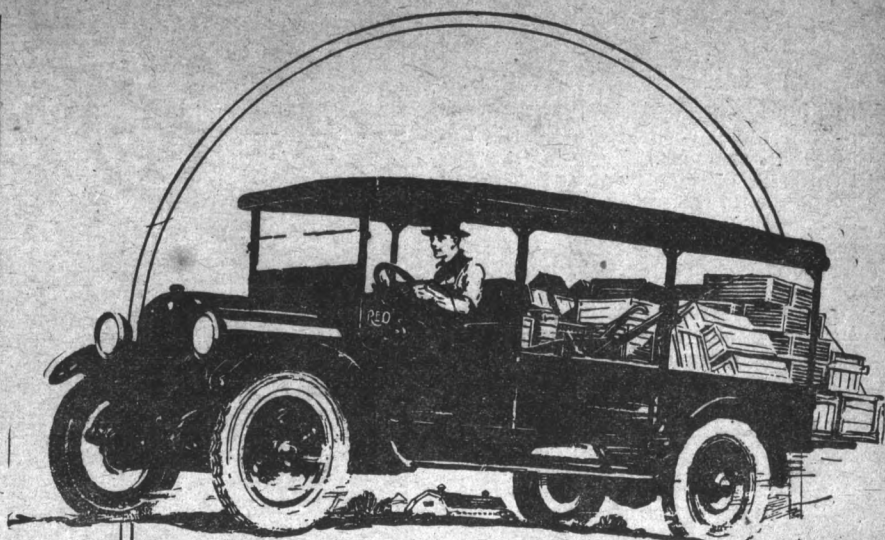
Don't blame farmers for taking the position they do on the strike question. They are the victims of a persistent propaganda the sole purpose of which is to put the employers in a favorable light and the striking employees in an unfavorable light. We cannot countenance all that is done by strikers. Neither should we countenance all that is done by employers. We could judge better the respective positions of the two if the press would give us more facts and less editorial opinion.—Editor.

TIME AIN'T CHANGED MUCH AFTER ALL

DEAR FOLKS—There's been so much in the paper about short skirts and bobbed hair that I jes' sot down and got to thinkin' about it. I member when I saw the first one of them short skirts I wuz leetle mite 'sprised and it put me in mind of one time when I wuz a young girl, a show come to our town and the show girls wore bangs an' long black ear rings. After they left town Elmiry Smith an' me went to Georgetown and got us some ear rings an' cut our hair off in bangs. When we got back home everybody sot up an begin to wag their tongues an' it wasn't no time 'till Elmiry an' me wasn't fit to live.

Then the other girls in town begun to cut off their hair in bangs

(Continued on page 17)



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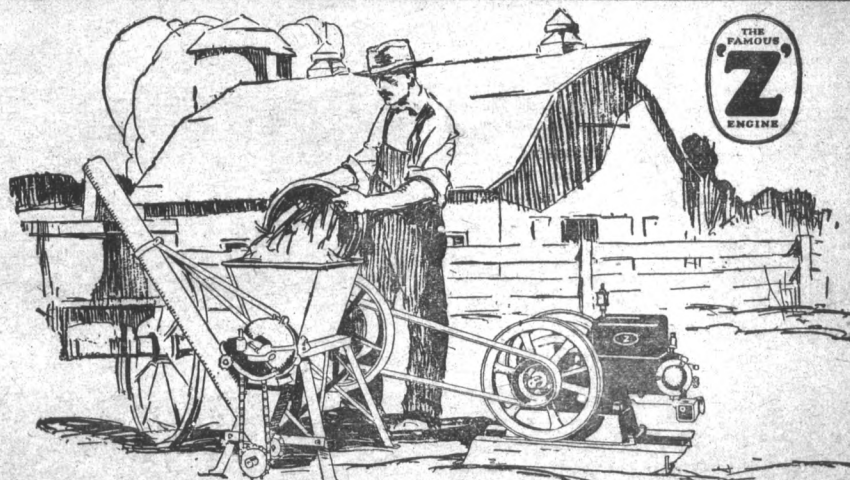
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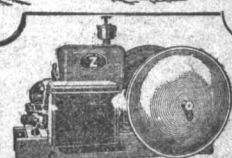
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VOX POPULI

ONE may pick up the daily paper any day of the week and read of crime in all its lurid details, in all its various expressions, until one's mind is saturated with the unpleasant, the low and the evil. You turn with disgust from all of it and wonder why it is given big headlines and a place of prominence on the front page. A knowledge of facts whether pleasant or unpleasant is necessary for our protection but a simple statement will do as well in that particular as a lurid story written up in Jesse James style.

The rural and county papers print clean news and put crime and social high-life entirely in the background.

Their editors belong to the great middle class, the plain-living, sober-thinking, hard-working middle class, whose judgment must ever be the balance wheel of our civilization.

Any one of these papers, where honestly edited and not controlled by indifferent capital, may be faithfully called Vox Populi (the voice of the people).

MORE ABOUT THE PRESSURE COOKER

FROM the deluge of inquiries I have received since my article about my pressure cooker was printed, I think the readers of the M. B. F. must be very much interested in the subject. I have sat up nights trying to answer all the letters but thought perhaps a few more items about it might be of interest.

A whole meal can be cooked on one burner of the oil stove, as many different kinds of food as can be packed in the cooker. My husband will not taste of cooked cabbage, but is very fond of peas. A few days ago I put my potatoes in the bottom of the cooker with sufficient water to cover them, then placed the peas in an aluminum kettle with a little water, then the cabbage in a small pail set in the kettle of peas, and made a custard and poured it into a pound baking powder can, clamped on the cover of the cooker and processed for ten minutes. The peas nor custard had not the slightest taste of the cabbage. In cooking so many different kinds of food at the same time, each must be put in a dish by itself. Onions can be cooked with other food in the cooker and not have the other food flavored by the onion.

At present we are very busy canning vegetables for ourselves and also for our neighbors. My daughter and I have an acre of garden this year as a financial venture and it promises well.

In cold pack canning peas, string beans or corn, we only process forty minutes after the pressure reaches twenty pounds. Some have asked me how long it takes to run the pressure to twenty pounds. That all depends on how much you are cooking at once and how hot the cooker or water are when the cover is put on, but only a few minutes. I use mine on the range during the winter when I have a fire for heat, but I like the oil stove better, as the heat can be regulated better and more evenly. They save a great deal of fuel. I'll gladly answer any questions anyone wishes to ask, but may not be able to answer all very promptly.—Mrs. Claudia Betts.

ADVICE FOR HEARTBROKEN

THE requests in the M. B. F. of August 5th, interested me. I waited to see if others would respond but am sending my contributions to our popular page.

Enclosed find copy of one of the songs requested and some of the recipes.

I have considered the letter by "Heartbroken" carefully and if I were so situated I think I should weigh carefully whether so brutally frank a man was worth winning but having decided in his favor I should try to build a bond of mutual interests. Taking it for granted that the wife possesses and exercises the qualities of cheerfulness, neatness, thrift and industry, all of which are essential, but alone will not hold two together. I should learn the special interests and hobbies of this man, inform myself of them, that I might sympathize and converse intelligently about them,



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

DEAR READERS:—Here is a suggestion. Would it not be a good plan to secure a small blank book and paste in it the remedies suggested by Dr. Rogers? In time the book would become of real value to the family and something that could not be replaced or purchased.

You can have a very real interest in it by being responsible for some home remedy suggested for your own benefit. You know this page stands for Better Health, Better Homes and Greater Happiness, which all means getting into harmony with our conditions and making the best of them.

If we are honest with ourselves we may be surprised to find that we are possessed of a fair amount of all three.

and if possible gradually interest him in my special delights, for a common liking for the same things, is the basis of genial comradeship, which I should strive to secure, but it would not pay to stoop to unworthiness to hold or please anyone.

Marriage is made a success by all people by learning to acquire new interests and by sacrificing ones own idiosyncracies in part.

But, having given my best for a reasonable length of time without success, I most certainly should not sacrifice my entire life, the world is too rich in opportunity for usefulness and service in congenial conditions for that.

I do very surely believe that lack of proper knowledge and teachings are the cause of so much marital unhappiness.

Knowledge is power, and girls especially are rushed, or allowed to drift into the crucial and decision-making time of life, ignorant and untaught regarding the vital facts, which are essential to understand-

ing and wise choice, and they pay with broken lives.

Buttermilk Pies

Enough for two pies: 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, yolks of 3 eggs. Cream together and add 3 cups buttermilk and 1 tablespoon lemon extract. Bake with one crust, using whites of eggs for meringue.

Vinegar Pie

1 quart boiling water. Mix 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup vinegar and 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Stir to a smooth batter, add boiling water, pour in baked crust and frost.

Chocolate Pie

Yolks of 2 eggs, 2-3 cup sugar, butter size of walnut, 2 tablespoons flour, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup milk or water. Frost with whites of eggs.

Molasses Pie

Two pies: 1 cup sugar, 3-4 cup butter, 3 cups flour, crumbed together, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup hot water, 1 teaspoon soda. Put liquor in pies, add crumbs.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Simplicity, Service and Style

FALL FASHIONS

Address Mrs. Jenney—Pattern Department, M. B. F.

Fashion Book Notice—Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter 1922-1923 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.



A pleasing Gown for Slender and Mature Figures

4038-3761—Figured and plain foulard with frills of self material or organdy would be attractive for this style. It is also nice for blue or brown moire, with pipings in tan or lighter blue or in black satin with white for trimming.

The Blouse pattern 4038 is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt pattern 3761 is cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The width of the skirt, at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. To make this attractive dress for a medium size will require 4 3/4

yards of figured, and 2 yards of plain material, 32 inches wide.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 10c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.



A Comfortable House or Home Dress

4081—Long waisted effects still prevail, as this style shows. It is nice for tub silk, gingham, voile and also for taffeta, garbardin and crepe. Blue and white checked gingham is here portrayed with bandings of blue chambray and organdy for collar and cuff. The sleeve in wrist length is fitted with a dart.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 3/4 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 5/8 yards with plaits extended. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material require 3-4 yard 32 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A Youthful Style

4079—Here is a new and very unique version of the one piece dress. Belt portions over which the tab extensions on front and back are fastened hold the fullness gracefully at the sides. Added width is given to the skirt portion by plaits that form a panel over back and front. This is a model for gingham, and also for the new tub silks in check and stripe patterns. Organdy or linen may be selected for trimming. The sleeve is cool and pretty in the short length, and in wrist length it is the latest style feature.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 5 yards of 32 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot with plaits extended is 2 3/4 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



An Up-to-date Attractive Costume

4097—Comfortable and practical is the development of this style. The skirt with its slenderizing plait fullness, is mounted on an underbody. The blouse long of line, and with a smart vest finish, may have its sleeve short or in wrist length. This model is excellent for silk, kasha, crepe, and for linen and other wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5 1/4 yards of 32 inch material. To make a ke underbody, sleeve facings and vest portions of plain material as illustrated 1 1/4 yard 40 inches wide will be required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 3/8 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN

Mrs. L. J.—There is a preparation on the market called Rust Proof and it is supposed to keep ranges from rusting. If you cannot buy it, send me a stamped, addressed envelope and I will give you the name of the maker, also the name of a firm here who sells candle wicking. The latter I believe you can buy of any hardware dealer.

Mrs. G. M. and Others—There is really no demand for fancy work, crocheted or otherwise. We have letters every week offering such work for sale and there is no market. In the first place that kind of work is not used as much as formerly. Really the necessities of life are in more demand. Most ladies make their own fancy work and do not care to pay someone for it. I wish I could help you. Could you not sell jams and jellies attractively put up?

A subscriber sends us the words to "The Wearing of the Green." I will send them to the person wanting them on receipt of an addressed envelope.

Mrs. H. H.—It will be best to write to Montgomery & Ward about the attachment as they sold you the machine. It will be safe to send the money to the company and if they guarantee the attachment it should be all right. I know that the machines which come on purpose for hemstitching are satisfactory, but quite expensive.

A. L.—The little black ant can be exterminated by sprinkling the powdered root of black flag around the places where ants are seen.

We are in receipt of a number of fine recipes for the buttermilk pie. I appreciate all of them.

MAKING FRIED CAKES

I find so much useful information through the columns of the M. B. F. The recipes have been helpful to many I am sure. I wish to ask some of the farmers' wives who are skilled in making good fried cakes, the reason I cannot always have them smooth instead of cracking open when frying. Occasionally they will be just right. I try not to get them too rich or to mould in too much flour and use plenty of hot lard to fry them in. I will appreciate any suggestion through your column.—K.

When fried cakes crack open and are not smooth it is because the dough was dropped in too hot fat. They cooked on the outside before the inside had a chance to cook. When the heat reached the inside and expanded the dough, it could not expand evenly but cracked the outside crust. The same rule will be found to operate when baking cake or even bread.

DYE FADED GARMENTS

Will you or some of the readers tell me how to dye faded garments successfully? I have a number of babies' and children's cotton dresses, which are not badly worn but which are too light colored to be serviceable. All that I have ever colored have faded right out.—Mrs. G. C.

There are cotton dyes that are supposed to hold color. The Putnam Dyes for cotton are good. The dye that is sold for wool should not be used for cotton or silk, each has its own peculiar quality. Follow the directions carefully. Rit or Tintex will fade in washing.

DRESS TO THE SHOE TOPS

I will also enlist in Dorothy's company for short skirts. I like them wide enough so one may take an ordinary step comfortably. Not short enough to show the knee, about to the shoe tops is a good length.—Mother of Six.

SPLENDID SPONGE CAKE

Can be made in five minutes. 2 well-eaten eggs, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Mix, beat well, then 1-2 cup of hot sweet milk. Can be baked for cup cakes if liked.

Johnny Cake

1 cup corn meal, 1 cup flour, 1-2 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, a pinch of salt, then add 1 egg, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 tablespoons melted butter and bake.—W. W. S.

SEEDS APPRECIATED

Will you kindly allow me to thank those who so generously donated the packages of pumpkin seed in response to my request in the M. B. F. of August 19th? Could all who sent them have seen the gladness, mingled with tears in the eyes of the old lady who is eighty years old, they would have been amply repaid. May He who watches over all and rewards, send His blessing to each one whose thoughtfulness helped to place another bright spot in the life of one less fortunate than ourselves.—Lucille Shultz, 1160 Reed Place, Detroit, Mich.



Dear Uncle Ned—I thought I would write to you and make a suggestion that I believe would help to make the Children's Hour more interesting to the children who read the Business Farmer. I suggest that you establish a "Nature Study" department as a part of the Children's Hour. By this I mean a department to which the children may send questions about birds and flowers. There would be a picture and description of one Michigan bird in each issue. I think this would greatly increase interest in the children's department. What do some of the boys and girls think of this plan?—Harold Oatley, Mesick, Mich.

DEAR Nieces and Nephews: What do you think of Harold's suggestion? I think it is very good and would be pleased to follow it were it not for the fact that shortage of space forbids my publishing a picture and description of a Michigan bird in each issue. However, I would be pleased to establish a department to which you could send questions, not only about birds and flowers but about everything, and I would secure answers to them if they were possible to get. There are departments in M. B. F. that your papas and mammas write to when they have questions they wish answered so why shouldn't there be one to which you could send your problems? There should be and as soon as I receive the first question I shall start it. Who will be the first to ask a question?

Harold has given me a new idea for a contest. Here it is. You like birds don't you? Sit down and write to me, putting down the names of all the birds you know, tell which one you like the best and why, describe it, its habits and write anything else about it that you think will be of interest to your cousins and Uncle Ned. There will be two prizes given away. One to a boy and one to a girl. The girl that sends in the longest list of names and most interesting description will receive a needle case containing about 50 needles of various sizes, a very useful article. And the boy sending in the longest list and best description will receive a pencil case containing 4 pencils, a penholder and a pen point. It is just like the ones I gave away in our story contest a couple of months ago and the winners express themselves well pleased so it is worth working for. The contest closes at 12 o'clock noon, September 30, and all letters received after that date will not be counted in the contest.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am writing this to thank you for the needle case which I received today. It is a nice case and will certainly come in handy. Well, Uncle Ned, what are you doing these hot days? It certainly is nice on the farm now. I live on a farm about 3 1/2 miles from Elsie. I have six brothers and two sisters. Their names are Erma, Blanche, Harold, George, Frank, Earnest, Willis and Kenneth. I am 15 years old and will be a Junior in high school this year. I am taking music lessons now on the piano and am in the fourth grade in music. Thanking you again for the needle case, I am, your loving niece, Margaret Cook, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I read with interest the story of John O. Roberts' pet crow; had often heard of their antics and wished I had one. Will tell you a few things about my pet pig.

How her name came to be Nathaniel, I just don't remember. About a year ago her mother died and left her one day old. We had a great time learning her to drink milk. She wouldn't drink out of the dish at first, so we would place a little cloth down in the milk. She would suck on that and finally learned to drink. She grew nicely and soon became a real bother around the doorway. She seemed always under foot and would come in the house whenever she got half a chance. She was real cute and we all thought so much of her. One day we thought her time had come. She found a crock of milk that my mother had given the chickens and drank so much that she was nearly dead when we found her; she was bloated up and round just about like a ball. My father was away back in the field working, so my mother took a long-necked bottle and put some soda water and peppermint in it and poured it down her throat, and in a few minutes, pig like, was looking for more sour milk. Now although she weighs 260 lbs. and is the proud mother of eight baby pigs, she is no less a pet. Would like to hear from some girl or boy that has tried raising pigs for pets. —Fleeta Burch, age 11, Dryden, Mich.

Dear Boys and Girls:—As I have written before and had you all guess my age and birthday, I thought I would write and tell you, as many did not guess correctly. I am fourteen years old and my birthday is the sixth of December. I also wish to thank the many boys

and girls that wrote me such interesting letters. I am sending the names of all who wrote, so look for yours:

Ruth Slack, Madalene Jodloska, Lena Ables, Merrill Williams, Carl Arnold, Evelyn Otter, Wilma Olmstead, Eleanor Newman, Helen M. Haviland, Meriam Ross, Herbert Clark, Harry A. Barnes, Frederic Webster, Mrs. Maurice Lenters, Myrtle Bird, Ella Wright, Claude Conklin, Halcetia Currier, Josephine Lednicki, Basil Armstrong, Rose Lorney, Blanche King, Grace L. Fowler, Edna McIntyre, Ruth L. Brown, Berniece Thompson. (I lost your address Berniece and I wish you would send it to me).

Here are the ones that guessed both my age and birthday correct: Frederic Webster, Merrill Williams and Claude Conklin. All three will get an individual picture of myself, while the rest will receive one altogether, which I am going to send to Uncle Ned to be put on the Boys' and Girls' page, if he will. I would like to know if Halcetia is still at Algonac. (Please drop me a postal). Everyone may write again, and I am sorry that I could not answer all of those nice letters. I enjoyed them all very much. How many of you passed the eighth grade that took the exams? I did. I have been sick for a couple of weeks, but am feeling fine now. As ever, your friend, Loweta B. Loper, Gregory, Mich., R. R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I enter your merry circle? I love to read the letters of the boys and girls of the M. B. F. I like to roam and wander around in the woods and get butterflies and bugs. Did you ever watch the caterpillar make his nest for the winter? It is like a coffin and is called a cocoon. In the spring he comes out a beautiful butterfly or moth. He lives a gay life but only for a few days. Do you boys and girls like to watch nature's wonderful works? How beautiful everything comes (at in the spring after its white blanket of snow is laid aside. Fall is very pretty too and I like to watch the leaves change from green to their beautiful colors.

I have lived here in Michigan about four years. I came from the State of Washington, from the wonderful west. We lived about 24 miles from the seashore. It is wonderful to go and see the tide go out and see some of the sunfish that are left behind. They are a very lazy kind of fish. Their mouth grows around to one side because they are too lazy to swim straight, and some are left on the shore because they are too lazy to swim out with the tide. There is another kind of fish called Star Fish. It is shaped like a star and its color is brown. It does not look like a fish, you cannot see that they have eyes or a mouth. I cannot explain how they look very well. They can be dried and they will keep a long time. I must close with best wishes for the future success of the M. B. F. Your loving niece, P. S.—I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me and I will answer all letters I receive.—Ilah Hemminger, Blanchard, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins:—May I join your merry circle? I just finished reading the letters from the boys and girls which I like very much. I lived in the State of Washington until about four years ago. The west is a very beautiful country. We lived about a mile from the Skagit River. It is a very large and swift river. It is fed from the mountains and when the Schnook winds blow they melt the snow on the mountains and sometimes cause the river to overflow its banks causing floods that are very destructive to homes. One day we crossed the river on a ferry boat and saw a large kingfisher catching fish. He would fly to a tree with his fish and hit the head of the fish against a knot on the tree to kill it. There are some giant trees there also. Some of the stumps are so large that campers can stay overnight in the ones that have been hollowed out. It is fun to be in a western logging camp and watch the donkey engines pull the big logs to the saw mill. It is fun to go to the beach when the tide is out, and dig clams and find all kinds of curious fish and shells.

There was a mountain near our place that had Washington's hatchet on the very peak. We could see Mt. Baker from where we lived. It had snow on it the year around. It was also a volcanic mountain that smoked most all the time. We had a nice trip coming to Michigan. We crossed the Rocky Mountains, and when we got above the clouds and looked down it looked almost like a lake. There are many wonderful things in Washington but there is just as many wonderful things in Michigan. I could write lots more but I am using so much space. I would like to hear from the boys and girls. I will answer all letters I receive. Your loving niece,—Lelah Bain, Morley, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received the prize all O. K. as you promised and I thank you very much. I wish all the other 115 could have received prizes also. I am going to join the next contest. Also I wish to join your merry circle which I have neglected for some time.—Deane Miller, Shepherd, Mich.

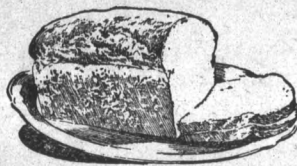
Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I live on a farm of 160 acres. I got through the 8th grade two years ago and all the boys and girls that guess my right age will receive a nice long letter. I must close with love to all. Your loving niece,—Hazel Inman, Fulton, Mich., Route 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are you? I am fine. I am a farmer girl. I went to Sunday school last Sunday. I am eight years old. I have one sister three years old. With love to Uncle Ned and Cousins.—Leeta Lorne Copeland, Sherwood, Mich.

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3 quarts of Lily White Flour, 3 pints of lukewarm milk, 1 cake of Fleischmann's yeast. Set in morning in warm place and rise until light. 3 teaspoons of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 tablespoon of melted butter or lard. Mix with Lily White Flour until stiff, or from 20 to 25 minutes. Set in warm place and let rise until light. Make in loaves and work each loaf from six to eight minutes. Set in warm place until light. When light take warm milk and sugar and put over top. Keep good fire and bake slow one hour and when baked wash over again to make nice smooth brown crust.

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FOR SALE, A GOOD 80-ACRE IMPROVED all under cultivation. Berries, grapes, other fruit. 3 1-2 miles to good town. Inquire H. MORGAN, R. F. D. No. 8, Bad Axe, Mich.

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Advertisements tell of all that the world is doing to make you more comfortable, your work easier, your methods better, your clothing and food problems less irksome. They tell you how you can save time—and effort—and money in the selection of the things that make life worth while.

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Keep in touch with modern evolution by reading the advertisements.

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.

CURE FOR SWEENEY

MR. Edward Moser of Mt. Clemens read of the account in the last issue, of the subscriber who told of his horse having been sweeneyed and told the editor of a simple cure which, he says, he and his father before him have performed many times with entire success.

To determine whether a horse is so affected let him step over a piece of limb, if he drags or swings a foot instead of lifting it, he is sweeneyed. Then get a whole skein of white floss, procure a steel needle with an eye long enough to receive the whole skein and with a curved point like an upholsterer's needle. Puncture the breasts of the horse about two inches from the center and draw the skein through, draw out the needle and tie the ends. Leave the ends and in time the wounds will close and the silk drop out. It may take several weeks but a complete cure will have been made. He says he has never known it to fail.

VEAL IS CONDEMNED

Would like to have your opinion about the Detroit Beef Co., commission merchants in regards to honesty. Looks to me they were crooked, will state the case to you as clear as I can. I shipped them 3 dressed veal calves, the first one weighed 104 pounds and I received \$11.23 and was satisfied. The second one weighed 84 pounds and I received \$6.77. The last one weighed 94 pounds. They sent me a slip from the Department of Health stating it was sour. The slip shows it was delivered the next day and I know of three farmers near here that received slips stating their calves were sour. Am sending the papers and a check for 4 cents for the last calf.—W. J. B., Le Roy, Mich.

The company you mention is one of the most reliable commission firms in Detroit. The fact that they sent you the Department of Health's condemnation slip would seem to be a proof of their honesty. The calves might not have been in prime condition when shipped and might have encountered some hot weather before reaching Detroit. You must remember that weather conditions in Detroit are different than they are in Le Roy, and that it might be very hot in Detroit on the same day it was moderately warm in your section.

The Detroit Health Department has issued some regulations to guide farmers in shipping meat carcasses which it will pay all shippers to observe. They are as follows:

"(a) All trucks, wagon beds, containers, receptacles, wagon covers and food products therein shall be kept clean, sanitary and well protected.

"(b) Carcasses of cattle shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers and lungs and tongues with their glands intact and so numbered or arranged that the parts can be identified with the carcass from which the parts have been removed. This pertains to carcasses brought into the city from the country either by the farmer in person or through the Railway Express.

"(c) Sheep carcasses shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers and lungs attached by their natural attachments. The entire pelt of sheep including skin (stockings) on the extremities shall be removed.

"(d) Calf carcasses shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers and lungs attached by their natural attachments or in separate receptacles and so marked or labeled that they may be identified with the carcasses from which they have been removed. The entire intestinal tract shall be removed and the thoracic cavity well drained, with the umbilical cord intact and the skin shall be absolutely clean. This also pertains to carcasses shipped into the city from the country.

"(e) Swine carcasses shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers, lungs and heads attached by their natural attachments or if the carcasses are split the heads shall be so marked as to be identified with

the carcass from which same has been removed, if the carcasses is unsplit it shall be entirely opened from "hitch bone" to angle of jaws to facilitate inspection, and this opening so arranged as to be maintained after carcass is chilled. The skin shall be free from all hair and scruff.

"This Department requires the incision in the necks be spread at the time of slaughter in order to facilitate the inspection of heads of chilled and frozen carcasses at market points.

"(f) The removal from any carcass or organ, of tissue that may be diseased, such as abscesses, adhesions or other abnormal or diseased conditions for the purpose of deceiving an inspector will be regarded as a misdemeanor under these regulations and will necessitate the confiscation and condemnation of the entire carcass.

"(g) The State Law provides that all calves shall be at least four weeks of age before being slaughtered for food purposes.

"(h) No retail market is permitted to have in their possession or offer for sale any unstamped or uninspected meats."

Meats are condemned which, when offered for sale are unwholesome, diseased, loathsome or otherwise unfit for human food; or are immature or undeveloped, contaminated by an excessive amount of dirt, manure, etc.

The inspector makes a physical examination of all carcasses and if any of the above conditions are found, condemnation of the entire carcass or parts effected is necessary. If the inspector is in doubt regarding a disease condition, the carcass is retained and a pathological examination in the laboratory is then made.—H. H. Sparhawk, Chief Veterinarian.

THINGS TO BE DONE IN SEPTEMBER

Fill the Silo—When two-thirds of the kernels are dented. Tramp well, seal the doors tightly with paper, cover the top with cut straw or stover and wet down. Keep out of a partially filled silo until after the blower has started. The gas caused by fermentation is dangerous. Start feeding silage immediately if pasture is short.

Pick the Seed Corn—Well dented ears from healthful stalks should be selected. Dry them in the shade with good circulation of air.

Hogging Down Corn—Hogs make faster and more efficient gains when turned into a cornfield to harvest the corn than when it is thrown over the fence to them.

Green Feeds Make Milk—Green corn fodder, alfalfa, Sudan grass or other green crops fed to the milk cows daily will do much to prevent the usual decrease in dairy production at this time of the year. Cows that receive a green succulent ration will produce more milk than those kept on dry feed or short pastures. Some farmers make it a practice to sow certain crops in the spring at such times as to give them continuous and liberal supply of green fresh feed from the fields in late summer and early fall. Try the corn cure for short pastures.

Every man suspects that he can have as much pleasure talking about owning an automobile as having one, and after buying one he knows he has more.—Toledo Blade.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

MICHIGAN 1922 STATE FAIR GREATEST EVER

(Continued from page 4)

to him. At the same time the state's sponsorship undoubtedly had an effect in advertising the fair and perhaps adding to its popularity among certain classes of people. Fears that were expressed in some quarters that state control would encourage reckless spending and result in an additional burden upon the taxpayers have been quieted. In spite of a reduction of one-third in the price of admission the net profits of the 1922 fair exceed those of 1921 by several thousand dollars, so that instead of being a financial burden to the state the fair is more likely to prove a financial asset.

State Fair Awards

Judging in the livestock divisions presented a good many difficulties because of the number and excellence of the exhibits. Among the prize winners in the Holstein-Frisian classes we note such well-known names as John A. Rinke of Warren; John C. Buth, of Grand Rapids; John H. Winn, of Rochester; Loeb Farms, of Charlevoix; Peter Bogart & Sons, of Munger; W. M. Schoof, Washington; A. R. Black & Sons, Lansing; B. S. Gier, Lansing; Lakefield Farms, Clarkston; E. M. Bayne, and others. The Lenawee county boys' and girls' club and the Milford and Hillsdale calf club ran away with some of the prizes in this division.

In the fat steer division which was added last year and in which Mr. E. A. Beamer of Blissfield took most of the prizes, W. E. Scripps took first prize for fat steer over one year and under two, and the Sanders farm at Eaton Rapids took first on fat steer over six months and under one year. R. Bimber & Co., of Battle Creek was awarded first prize for its carload of 15 steers; Lenawee county boys' and girls' clubs were second; E. R. Porter, Blissfield, third; fourth, Beamer & Porter, Blissfield; T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, St. Clair, fifth.

In the Percheron Horse class we find the first, second and third prize winners to contain the names of Chas. Bray, Okemos; Loeb Farms, Charlevoix; Michigan Agricultural College, Maryvale Farms, Youngstown, O., and Highland Farms, Greensburg, Pa., and Woodside Farms, Sandusky, O., with most of the first and second honors going to the out of staters.

In the Belgian class the Owosso Sugar Company and W. E. Scripps had everything about their own way. The Owosso firm has exhibited thoroughbred Belgians at the State Fair for a number of years and always took away a goodly share of the money. Following last year's show Mr. Scripps went in pretty heavily for Belgians and this is the first year he has shown at the State Fair. Scripps and the Owosso firm just about divided first and second honors in this class, with Loeb Farms at Charlevoix and the M. A. C. dividing third honors.

In the Shropshire sheep contest Armstrong Bros., of Fowlerville, Mich., Herbert E. Powell & Son of Ionia, Mich.; C. Middleton of Clayton, Mich.; O. W. Soper, of Fowlerville and Hamer & Lockwood of Lewiston, O., were the principal contenders with Middleton and Powell taking most of the first and second awards.

In the Hampshire division A. R. Hamilton, of Johnstown, Pa., took nearly all the first prizes and J. B. Welch of Ionia, Mich., and C. L. Mitchell of Lucas, the principal recipients divided the rest of the honors with L. C. Kelley, of Plymouth.

In the American Merino class the out of the state exhibitors had a little stiffer competition from such Michigan breeders as Calhoun Bros., of Bronson; E. E. Nye, of Jonesville, Carl Moeckel, of Munith.

A MICHIGAN APRICOT ORCHARD

(Continued from page 9)

quality good, a favorite for canning, but not large.

Early Montgomery: Large, fine quality, tree ungainly unless carefully and constantly pruned. A showy fruit, desirable for dessert.

Alexis: Similar to Alexander.

Roal: Vigorous, productive tree. The fruit has a delicate skin, should

be picked before fully ripe. Good flavor.

Peach: Very large and showy, but sour.

White Beauty: Light colored, flesh and skin nearly white, sweet, best for dessert fruit.

These varieties begin to bear when from five to seven years old, except the Alexander, which waits till about 12. This is the one serious objection to the Alexander, but it is then so productive that it is well worth waiting the extra years.

Mr. La Male's experience has gone far to prove that the apricot can be grown profitably in Monroe County. He has the trees, he has had the fruit and has excellent prospects for the future. The conditions with which he has had to deal are not exceptionally good. Many localities are better protected against late spring frosts and have a soil as well fitted for the purpose.

While this is the only orchard we have found, an occasionally tree is not uncommon. On our farm in Oakland county there are six which have stood for more than 30 years and are still bearing. They are on a hill, when the atmospheric drainage is good. The soil is a heavy clay. These trees the owner says, bear annually, while one season in three there is a heavy crop. Generally, the tree seems to be long-lived and fairly productive if set in the proper kind of a place.

To be sure the wise ones shake their heads and say the apricot is not suited to our climate, but that has happened before. Granted that the tree be too tender for the climate. If it is thirty or forty years in dying and all the time bearing fruit, what more should it do?

Apple maggots or railroad worms are a serious pest in New England. They are not yet common in Michigan, though reported at several places in the state. It tunnels about in the flesh of the fruit, ruining it for food, except for those who can stand it to eat worms and all. The insect stays in the apple till it falls then crawls out and into the ground, when it propagates and remains till the following summer. Spraying does no good. The best remedy is to destroy the pest before it has left the fruit, preferably by feeding to animals. Fortunately, it is not easily distributed. It may be limited for years to one tree in an orchard.

TIME AIN'T CHANGED MUCH AFTER ALL

(Continued from page 13)

an wear ear rings an' the gossips begun to wag their tongues harder an say "The gals wasn't so brassy when we wuz young, what's the world comin' to?"

Once in a while some one would remark that girls are about the same from one generation to another but the talk kept right on.

An' then Elmira an' me got to thinkin'. The ones that had the most to say about bangs an' ear rings had such scraggly hair they couldn't wear bangs 'er else their ears was so big they couldn't wear ear rings. An' if you'll notice it's the same way with short skirts. Them that has the most to say has bow legs or skinny legs an' they have to cover 'em up or git laughed at. An so they watch the pretty young girls with short skirts an' bobbed hair an' they turn green with envy an then they sit down an' write to Mr. Editor about the shameless short skirts. It's like fly time, the buzz don't amount to much if you can keep away from the dirt.

And our girls will keep on wearin' short skirts and bobbin their hair an the ugly flies will keep on buzzin, but I thank goodness most of our girls will be as sweet an good as ever when the flies have winter killed. Love from—Aunt Betsy, St. Louis, Mich.

The Grange Patron republished a cartoon in its last issue from a Chicago paper which well illustrates the point you have made. It showed the daughter of a home being fitted with a new gown, the neck of which reveals a shameless display of the young lady's neck almost as far down as the adam's apple. The other members of the family stand around viewing the dress with critical eyes and commenting upon the neck display. Mother is of the opinion that the neck is too low but the young miss remonstrates, and says that all the girls of her Endeavor class are wearing 'em even lower. And, of course, daughter's argument prevails and thus another step is taken in the evolution of the modern dress.—Editor.

A Partner for the Boys, the Women, and for the Man Who Calls Himself Head of the House

INTERNATIONAL—the popular kerosene engine, is as faithful and willing a helper as you can find in a life-time of searching. One that neither grumbles nor shirks but just chugs away all day and night, if need be, and doesn't ask for over-time pay.

An engine that pleases the boy and the hired man because it does the pumping and keeps the tank filled with clean, fresh water when the weather is hottest and the stock most in need of water.

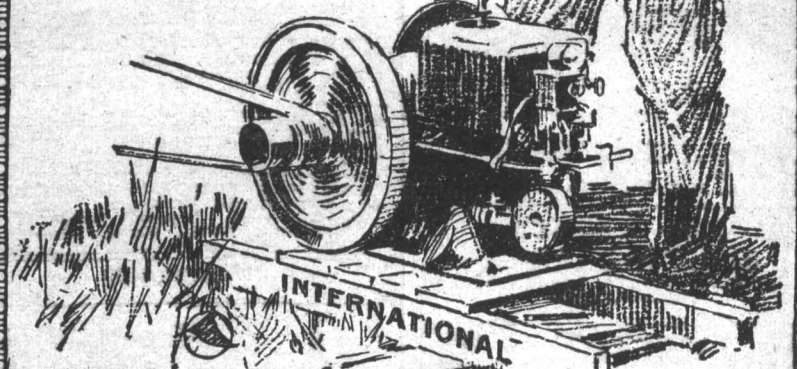
An engine that pleases the women folks—by taking the hard work out of wash day and by running the churn, cream separator, etc.

An engine that the family likes because it saws wood, grinds feed, shells corn, runs the fanning mill, and handles a dozen other jobs. It does these easier, faster, and better than you can do them by hand.

The smaller sizes, the powerful 1½ and 3-horse power engines, are the most popular for many of these jobs. If you need more power, the International 6 or 10 horse power sizes will supply plenty of it.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA U.S.A.

93 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in
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AN EXPOSITION THAT SERVES

Look over this program—there is something here that you can use

GREATER DAIRY CATTLE EXHIBIT—World's finest animals in competition.

NEW EXHIBITS OF GRADE COWS—all with records of 350 pounds or more—showing how better cows increase profits and lessen labor.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK—Exhibits, demonstrations and contests.

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MARVELOUS HEALTHLAND SHOW—An active, graphic, novel panorama—showing the relation of dairy products to the health and strength of the Nation.

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Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir, with or without hinged doors. Best Anchoring system on the market. We have the finest stock of timber we have ever had in the yards and CAN MAKE SHIPMENT THE SAME DAY WE RECEIVE THE ORDER. Hoosier Wood Silos can be erected on short notice, complete. Instructions furnished. **QUALITY OF MATERIAL. REASONABLE PRICES. PROMPT SHIPMENTS.** Write today. **HOOSIER SILO CO.** Dept. MB-56, Albany, Ind.

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CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Sept. 27—Guernseys, Mich. Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n, Saginaw, Mich.
Oct. 18—Holsteins, Alexander W. Copland, Birmingham, Mich.
Oct. 19—Howell Sales Co., of Livingston County, Howell, Mich.
Oct. 19—Poland Chinas, F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.

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John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
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J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wisconsin
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J. L. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
O. A. Ramussen, Greenville, Mich.
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Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Everything guaranteed, write me your wants or come and see them.

ROY F. FICKIES
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BARGAIN

Purebred Registered Holstein Heifer Calves

1 month old \$50; 6 months old \$75-\$100

Federally Tested

HOWARD WARNER, Farmington, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nilander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1-2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records up to 30 lbs. Priced at \$100 up. Federally tested. Write for list.

ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

M. J. ROCHE
Pinckney, Mich.

FOR QUICK SALE WE ARE OFFERING your choice of nearly 50 purebred Holsteins. Nearly all cows and heifers. Bred well, yearly records, free from t. b. Priced right. Breeder since 1913. Write us your wants.

WOLVERINE DAIRY FARM, Gladwin, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves; tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right.

LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End, Detroit, Michigan.

WHY PAY MORE? PUREBRED REGISTERED Holstein heifer calves, fifty dollars. Circulars free. CONDON'S HOLSTEIN CREST, West Chester, Ohio.

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Richland Shorthorns

We have two splendid white yearling bulls by Imp. Newton Champion, also some young cows and heifers that we are offering for sale. Write for particulars to

C. H. Prescott & Sons

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Office at Tawas City, Mich.

INHERITED SHORTHORN QUALITY

Our pedigrees show a judicious mixture of the best blood lines known to the breed. Write to JOHN LESSITER'S SONS, Clarkston, Mich.

MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS

Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmescott Viscount 25th, 648,563. Prices reasonable.

LUNDY BROS., R4, Davison, Mich.

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Mich.

SHORTHORNS and POLAND CHINAS. We are now offering two ten-months-old bulls, one bred heifer, and two ten-months-old heifers.

SONLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mich.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN sheep. Both sex for sale.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

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Federal Accredited Herd.

PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

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FOR SALE—OUR RED POLLED HERD BULL, Cosy Ellis Laddie, and a few heifer calves.

PIERCE BROS., Eaton Rapids, Mich. R. 1.

ANGUS

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale. Herd headed by Bardell 31910. 1920 International Jr. Champion.

Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, North Street, Mich.

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, write 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)

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sires made 13,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 8 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

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL YOUNG MAJESTY bull 11-2 years old. (Jersey) R. of M. dam. Class A.A. Price \$150.00. Will sell 20 Jersey heifers from 6 mo. to 11-2 years old. Price \$50.00 to \$150.00. Write GEORGE E. WALKER, Burton Heights, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANT TO SELL LIVE STOCK?

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

HAVE YOU A SILO?

THE above question, of course, is addressed to the stock-keeper. If given in the negative his answer would show reasons as varied as the country is wide.

There are in round numbers five hundred thousand silos on farms in the United States. They are found in every state in the Union and in nearly every country. This proves that the silo can be used successfully in practically all parts of the country. The man who is keeping live stock can well afford to devote some thought and study to this silo question.

The silo is most numerous in the leading dairy states, but many states and communities are backward in taking advantage of this economic means of feeding cattle. Wisconsin ranks first as a silo state with close to eighty-five thousand on one hundred and ninety thousand farms. New York is second with fifty thousand on about the same number of farms. Still those familiar with conditions in Wisconsin and New York admit that they are less than half supplied, and that even three times more silos could be put into valuable and economic use. Great dairy states like Minnesota, Iowa and Ohio are very short of silos compared with Wisconsin and New York. Then there are many other states east and west, north and south that do not have one where they really need ten.

Silage has been so thoroly tested out from an economic feeding standpoint that most of our Experiment Stations have considered it a closed question. There are few states in the Union that have not printed bulletins and feeding tests all of which show that silage is an economic feed for milk, beef and mutton. As to the amount it saves the feeder, no definite figures can be given, for prices of feed, labor and commodities vary with each year and in every state. It is safe, however, to conclude from the tests that have been made that at least ten cents can be saved on a pound of butter, forty cents on one hundred pounds of milk and one dollar on one hundred pounds of beef. With such a saving surely this subject is a live one for every stock-keeper in this country.

Silage for young stock and growing animals is quite as valuable and important as it is for those that are producing milk or beef. Horses at rest, brood mares, colts and mules can be fed silage with economy. The five hundred thousand silo users of this country are perhaps the best experiment relating to the value and economy of the silo, for they have tested out its worth and know of its value and advantages on the average farm. The dairy industry has prospered during the past few years, and many farmers are increasing their herds. They will find the most expensive part of the business is that invested in the feed bill; in other words, to feed a cow is the most expensive item connected with the business and the silo is one of the first matters to consider for economical production and to give a succulent nutritious ration that can be drawn upon any time during the year.

The silo plays an important part in the process of turning the cheap forages of the farm into condensed marketable produce; and especially at this time of high transportation costs we will do well to engage in a line of farming that will condense our raw materials. We are, especially interested in shipping a finished product, especially if the market demand is favorable. The silo has come and is still coming to the farmer who aims to utilize his products to the best advantage, who wishes to get the most from his acres and prevent a waste of roughage which has been so expensive in past years.

The silo is answering the pasture problem, for silage is the cheapest source of pasture. It is a labor-saving device, for it offers at all seasons a supply of forage close at hand. It can be easily and quickly transported to bunk or manger, and is relished by practically all classes

of stock. It is rich in carbohydrates, it is succulent, and makes a balance for high protein feeds or fodder.

The stock-keeper will do well to figure carefully the answer of the question "Have you a silo?" He can secure plenty of information from silo owners. Our Experiment Stations can furnish him volumes of data, and there are many other sources from which to draw reliable figures. Too often the man who is considering this subject listens to the man who does not own a silo. From an investment standpoint it will figure out close to a hundred per cent under many farm conditions. Even if it figured ten would it not be a wise move?—A. L. Haecker.

JUDGES FOR NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

Ayrshires—A. H. Tryon, Port Chester, N. Y. judge; J. A. McLean, Chicago, associate judge.

Brown Swiss—George C. Humphery, Madison, Wis., judge; R. E. Caldwell, Waukegan, Ill., associate judge.

Guernseys—Jas. Robertson, Euleston, Md., judge; W. W. Yapp, Champaign, Ill., associate judge.

Holsteins—W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., judge; H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia., associate judge.

Jerseys—George W. Sisson Jr., Potsdam, N. Y., judge; Prof. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., associate judge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

COW LEAKS MILK

We have a cow that leaks milk from all teats long before milking time, especially when she walks. She can only hold about five quarts in her udder. Is there anything we can do for her to stop this?—F. W. W., Charlevoix, Mich.

It may be advisable to milk the cow three times a day if the quantity of milk that she gives will pay to do this. On the other hand, the matter can be helped considerably by applying a drop of collodion to the tip of each teat after milking. This forms a skin like clot over the end of the teat and will help to hold the milk in the cow's udder. Collodion may be purchased at any drug store.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

CALL VETERINARIAN

I have a Holstein cow four and one-half years old that has a cluster of warts on one of her teats, and it started small about the size of a nickle, when we purchased her about five months ago, and now it is the size of a silver dollar and seems to keep her from giving much milk out of the same teat. Also notice a ring of single warts coming around her neck and in line down her back.—R. C. D., Rose City, Mich.

I cannot prescribe a treatment for the above case without seeing the animal and making a thorough examination. I would advise that you call a competent veterinarian to make a diagnosis and take charge of the case.—Edw. K. Sales, Asst. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

RECTUM TROUBLE

I have a three-month-old sow pig which has a portion of the rectum protruding about 2 inches. What may I do to remedy this condition? For some time I have noticed that this pig had considerable difficulty in stooling but gave the matter no serious attention. Have been feeding her plenty of swill with lots of middlings added. The rectum protruding looks very similar to cases of piles in the human where the same symptoms are present. The pig has only been in this condition for four or five days now. Hot weather with flies present are liable to bring infection unless something can be done to return the rectum to its proper place. It is now quite irritated. Am trying to keep pig in a very clean place so as to prevent infection. May I have your advice as to best method of treatment at a very early date?—H. D. G., Burlington, Mich.

This is a very troublesome condition, in recent cases, before the mucous membrane of the gut has become irritable and easily torn. The parts should be bathed freely with hot water to which may be added some antiseptic such as Creolin or Chinolol or if exceedingly congested, they may be sprayed with a solution of adrenalin chlorid, one to ten thousand. The gut is then cautious-

ly manipulated with the fingers and the prolapsed portion replaced, the rectum being smoothed out into its normal position with the middle finger. A stitch or two should then be placed across the anus to retain the bowel, or a purse-string suture inserted for the same object. Prolapse of the rectum is very prone to recurrence, and if the above treatment fails, amputation by a qualified veterinary will very likely be necessary to obtain permanent relief.

DRYING MILK CANS STOPS GROWTH OF BACTERIA

BECAUSE bacteria increase in numbers at such an astonishing rate when conditions are favorable, it is necessary not only to kill as many of them as possible in order to keep dairy utensils clean and insure a good product; but utensils must be kept dry, so that the few organisms that are left after sterilization will not multiply greatly. In addition to the proper temperature it is necessary that moisture be present for these germs to grow, but only a very thin film of water is needed. It is particularly important that milk cans be thoroughly dried and kept dry until used again, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition, they must be protected from contamination with dust, other dirt, and flies. Experiments carried on by the department show that in milk cans which were covered before being dried the number of bacteria increased 700 times in 24 hours.

To secure rapid drying the cans must be sterilized with steam or boiling water. If a sterilizer is used the cans may be left in it until time for them to be used again, but there must be some means of ventilation to carry off the moisture. Cans may be set on a rack to dry, but they should be protected from flies and dust, preferably in a well screened milk house.

WHY FOLKS PREFER CLOSED CARS

THE old De Witt Clinton railroad train had open cars, but who would think of traveling on today's railroads in open cars," according to Colin Campbell, General Sales Manager, Chevrolet Motor Company. "Closed automobiles are instantly adaptable to changes in weather or to the comfort of the passengers. They are cleaner, have a home-like atmosphere, finer appearance, and in general make the most practical means for passenger transportation. "Confident that the correction of the price differential would produce the volume to justify it, Chevrolet Motor Company priced its 1922 line accordingly. The results have proved the wisdom of this policy. The proportion of our closed car business to our total sales has been increasing so rapidly, that we anticipate it will represent more than fifty percent within a year."

BARUCH ADVISES FARM BLOOD ON RURAL FINANCES

(Continued from page 3)

of the Federal Farm Loan Board to finance cattle feeding and marketing, and all the bills would amend the Federal Reserve Act so that that system would co-operate with the new instrumentality.

Mr. Baruch gave it as his opinion that any of the four bills would give a substantial measure of relief, but was of the opinion that the measure finally decided upon should provide three sorts of loans and correspondingly three sorts of short time debentures from the sale of which would be obtained the funds for carrying the loans, which might amount to a great many times the capital of the proposed institution) viz: (1) Loans for facilitating the marketing of agricultural products in an orderly manner and at discretion, (2) livestock loans, and (3) loans for production purposes. The last, he thought, should be based on the united credit of local associations of farmers, so that all the members of the group would indorse the notes of each. He was confident that there would be a wide and ready market for debentures or notes running from six months to three years because the security would be unsurpassed. Not only would the money centers readily absorb such instruments but he was convinced that there would be a wide market for them in the rural communities themselves. Regarding the proposed Federal Reserve Act amendments Mr. Baruch while favoring some of them said he thought it would be unwise to give farm paper a longer maturity period than six months which is the present limit. Accommodations beyond six months could come from debenture funds.

The trouble with agricultural financing at present, Mr. Baruch told the committee, was that it was so precarious and short-timed that it left the farmer entirely at the mercy of the money lender or credit giver and deprived him of freedom of action in marketing his crops in an orderly and sagacious manner. Adequate storage facilities and impartial grading and inspection were important adjuncts to a suitable credit system; and storage could be provided by public agencies if private agencies did not come forward, which they likely would do once credit was provided. Mr. Baruch also reminded the committee that it was not proposed to do away with any of the present factors in rural financing but merely to create a supplemental financial agency which would assist them to function efficiently and might possibly so influence existing facilities that they would be found sufficient to provide the farmer with ample working capital at reasonable rates of interest and for suitable terms without much activity by the proposed governmental agency. But the main thing was to create some such agency and do it at once.

Roy Snyder, Studebaker Sales Agent, Exonerated by Coroner's Jury for Death of Mary June Reed

Roy Snyder, Studebaker Sales Agent of Howell, Michigan, in coming from South Bend with a new car, came through Battle Creek on Thursday, August 10. He was meeting a street car on Maple avenue when Mary June Reed, seven years of age, ran back of the street car directly in the path of the Snyder automobile. He turned his car quickly to the right but as the child was only a foot and a half from the automobile he could not avoid running over her. She lived half an hour without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Snyder went to the police department and asked for an investigation and notified the Howell Insurance Company who had a representative in Battle Creek before eight o'clock. Witnesses were interviewed and the facts presented to the police department so they released Mr. Snyder.

However, an attorney started suit for \$25,000 but they did not get service upon Mr. Snyder. The evidence brought was so clear that Mr. Robb and Mr. Howlett concluded that Mr. Snyder was not needed at the inquest and by staying outside of the county he would avoid the service of the summons. On Tuesday, August 15, after listening to seven disinterested witnesses in which it appeared that Roy Snyder was traveling at about eight miles an hour and the

child ran in front of his car only about a foot and a half away, the coroner's verdict was an unavoidable accident.

Mr. Snyder was greatly relieved at this verdict and he has expressed his appreciation for the service received from the insurance company. Under the present conditions no one can tell when he will have an accident and even though one is innocent of any blame it requires an investigation and much expense. The insurance company has an organization to assist its policy holders and to give them service that is appreciated when those serious accidents occur.

The regular policy covers not only fire and theft to the value of the car not exceeding \$1,000, but it also covers liability, damages not exceeding \$5,000. By liability is meant the damage that you do to the property of other people, like running into another automobile or buggy, or breaking a plate glass window, or the injuries that you do to other people, by running them down with your automobile, causing personal injury or death.

Up to date every case that the Howell Company has been interested in has been settled for less than \$5,000. All of its agents, adjusters and attorneys are at your command in case of serious accident.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co.

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary

HOWELL, MICH.



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

Hillsdale Michigan

"Pigs is Pigs"
But Haynes' Pigs is Hogs.

Watch this space for further particulars.

PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS
We usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices.
LARRO 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 and 3rd 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.

7 FINE SPRING BOARS
Sired by Schabros Top Col. (1st prize spring pig 1921 at Springfield Fair). All our stock double treated for Cholera. \$20.00 each, registered in your name. Schaffer Bros., Oxford, Mich., R. 4.

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.

DUROC 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

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

BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE
boar two years old, \$35; also a few open gilts, \$2.
E. R. WILSON, Ellsworth, Mich.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Now is the time to get the boar you will need next November. Grow him out yourself. We have very good ones, farrowed in March, from big productive sows having plenty of quality. Price \$20 and \$25. BROWN BROS. R. 3, Albion, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

A CHANCE TO GET SOME REAL HAMPSHIRE
Boar pigs, sired by Gen. Pershing Again, Gilt Edge Tipton, Messenger All Over 10th, Gen. Pershing 2nd., and other great boars. Write 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.

Complete Dispersion Sale

Birmingham, Mich., Oct. 18, 1922

50	Purebred Holstein Friesian Females	50
21	Daughters of King Korndyke Echo Sylvia	21
5	Daughters of Hardy Pontiac Segis	5
3	Daughters of Aristocratic Pontiac	3
3	Daughters of Segis Cynthia	3

Most of the females bred to a son of a 31.8 lb. cow that milked 742 lbs. Several bred to a son of Sadie Gerben Hengerveld DeKol (First 40 lb. cow under the new rules).

Several bred to King Korndyke Echo Sylvia, who is a son of Avon Pontiac Echo from a 29.11 lb. jr. three year old daughter of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo.

Sold with usual breeder's guarantee and subject to 60 to 90 day retest. Terms can be arranged but must be done before the sale.

Alexander W. Copland, Owner,
Birmingham, Mich.

For catalog address,
Albert E. Jenkins, Sale Mgr.
Oscoda, Mich.

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. O. Boar Pigs, they can't be beat
in Michigan. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon 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 Clansman, now ready to ship. Write for particulars.
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

DUROCS

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

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

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

O. I. C.

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

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.

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, YEARLING rams, ram lambs. Breeding ewes. Ewe lambs. Breeding size, covering, also 100 high grade Shropshire ewes. Flock established 1890. C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

COTSWOLD

COTSWOLDS RAMS AND EWES, ALL AGES, priced to sell. Come and see them. Also 1 collie pup. A. M. BORTEL, Britton, Mich.

POULTRY

ORPINGTONS

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

CORDS @ 1/2 COST of FABRICS

First quality new cord tires fully backed by our ironclad guarantee for 10,000 miles.

Tires	32x34	32x36	32x38	32x40	32x42	32x44	32x46	32x48	32x50	32x52	32x54	32x56	32x58	32x60	32x62	32x64	32x66	32x68	32x70	32x72	32x74	32x76	32x78	32x80	32x82	32x84	32x86	32x88	32x90	32x92	32x94	32x96	32x98	32x100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
32x34	\$7.25	\$11.10	\$13.45	\$15.80	\$18.15	\$20.50	\$22.85	\$25.20	\$27.55	\$29.90	\$32.25	\$34.60	\$36.95	\$39.30	\$41.65	\$44.00	\$46.35	\$48.70	\$51.05	\$53.40	\$55.75	\$58.10	\$60.45	\$62.80	\$65.15	\$67.50	\$69.85	\$72.20	\$74.55	\$76.90	\$79.25	\$81.60	\$83.95	\$86.30	\$88.65	\$91.00	\$93.35	\$95.70	\$98.05	\$100.40	\$102.75	\$105.10	\$107.45	\$109.80	\$112.15	\$114.50	\$116.85	\$119.20	\$121.55	\$123.90	\$126.25	\$128.60	\$130.95	\$133.30	\$135.65	\$138.00	\$140.35	\$142.70	\$145.05	\$147.40	\$149.75	\$152.10	\$154.45	\$156.80	\$159.15	\$161.50	\$163.85	\$166.20	\$168.55	\$170.90	\$173.25	\$175.60	\$177.95	\$180.30	\$182.65	\$185.00	\$187.35	\$189.70	\$192.05	\$194.40	\$196.75	\$199.10	\$201.45	\$203.80	\$206.15	\$208.50	\$210.85	\$213.20	\$215.55	\$217.90	\$220.25	\$222.60	\$224.95	\$227.30	\$229.65	\$232.00	\$234.35	\$236.70	\$239.05	\$241.40	\$243.75	\$246.10	\$248.45	\$250.80	\$253.15	\$255.50	\$257.85	\$260.20	\$262.55	\$264.90	\$267.25	\$269.60	\$271.95	\$274.30	\$276.65	\$279.00	\$281.35	\$283.70	\$286.05	\$288.40	\$290.75	\$293.10	\$295.45	\$297.80	\$300.15	\$302.50	\$304.85	\$307.20	\$309.55	\$311.90	\$314.25	\$316.60	\$318.95	\$321.30	\$323.65	\$326.00	\$328.35	\$330.70	\$333.05	\$335.40	\$337.75	\$340.10	\$342.45	\$344.80	\$347.15	\$349.50	\$351.85	\$354.20	\$356.55	\$358.90	\$361.25	\$363.60	\$365.95	\$368.30	\$370.65	\$373.00	\$375.35	\$377.70	\$380.05	\$382.40	\$384.75	\$387.10	\$389.45	\$391.80	\$394.15	\$396.50	\$398.85	\$401.20	\$403.55	\$405.90	\$408.25	\$410.60	\$412.95	\$415.30	\$417.65	\$420.00	\$422.35	\$424.70	\$427.05	\$429.40	\$431.75	\$434.10	\$436.45	\$438.80	\$441.15	\$443.50	\$445.85	\$448.20	\$450.55	\$452.90	\$455.25	\$457.60	\$459.95	\$462.30	\$464.65	\$467.00	\$469.35	\$471.70	\$474.05	\$476.40	\$478.75	\$481.10	\$483.45	\$485.80	\$488.15	\$490.50	\$492.85	\$495.20	\$497.55	\$499.90	\$502.25	\$504.60	\$506.95	\$509.30	\$511.65	\$514.00	\$516.35	\$518.70	\$521.05	\$523.40	\$525.75	\$528.10	\$530.45	\$532.80	\$535.15	\$537.50	\$539.85	\$542.20	\$544.55	\$546.90	\$549.25	\$551.60	\$553.95	\$556.30	\$558.65	\$561.00	\$563.35	\$565.70	\$568.05	\$570.40	\$572.75	\$575.10	\$577.45	\$579.80	\$582.15	\$584.50	\$586.85	\$589.20	\$591.55	\$593.90	\$596.25	\$598.60	\$600.95	\$603.30	\$605.65	\$608.00	\$610.35	\$612.70	\$615.05	\$617.40	\$619.75	\$622.10	\$624.45	\$626.80	\$629.15	\$631.50	\$633.85	\$636.20	\$638.55	\$640.90	\$643.25	\$645.60	\$647.95	\$650.30	\$652.65	\$655.00	\$657.35	\$659.70	\$662.05	\$664.40	\$666.75	\$669.10	\$671.45	\$673.80	\$676.15	\$678.50	\$680.85	\$683.20	\$685.55	\$687.90	\$690.25	\$692.60	\$694.95	\$697.30	\$699.65	\$702.00	\$704.35	\$706.70	\$709.05	\$711.40	\$713.75	\$716.10	\$718.45	\$720.80	\$723.15	\$725.50	\$727.85	\$730.20	\$732.55	\$734.90	\$737.25	\$739.60	\$741.95	\$744.30	\$746.65	\$749.00	\$751.35	\$753.70	\$756.05	\$758.40	\$760.75	\$763.10	\$765.45	\$767.80	\$770.15	\$772.50	\$774.85	\$777.20	\$779.55	\$781.90	\$784.25	\$786.60	\$788.95	\$791.30	\$793.65	\$796.00	\$798.35	\$800.70	\$803.05	\$805.40	\$807.75	\$810.10	\$812.45	\$814.80	\$817.15	\$819.50	\$821.85	\$824.20	\$826.55	\$828.90	\$831.25	\$833.60	\$835.95	\$838.30	\$840.65	\$843.00	\$845.35	\$847.70	\$850.05	\$852.40	\$854.75	\$857.10	\$859.45	\$861.80	\$864.15	\$866.50	\$868.85	\$871.20	\$873.55	\$875.90	\$878.25	\$880.60	\$882.95	\$885.30	\$887.65	\$890.00	\$892.35	\$894.70	\$897.05	\$899.40	\$901.75	\$904.10	\$906.45	\$908.80	\$911.15	\$913.50	\$915.85	\$918.20	\$920.55	\$922.90	\$925.25	\$927.60	\$929.95	\$932.30	\$934.65	\$937.00	\$939.35	\$941.70	\$944.05	\$946.40	\$948.75	\$951.10	\$953.45	\$955.80	\$958.15	\$960.50	\$962.85	\$965.20	\$967.55	\$969.90	\$972.25	\$974.60	\$976.95	\$979.30	\$981.65	\$984.00	\$986.35	\$988.70	\$991.05	\$993.40	\$995.75	\$998.10	\$1000.45

Guaranteed 10000 Miles

SEND NO MONEY. Write and tell us the size of your tires and how many you want. Shipped C. O. D. Section unwrapped for your inspection. West of Rockies, cash with order—money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied.

CHARLES TIRE CORP., DEPT. 755
2812 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



7 JEWEL 10 YR. CASE

FREE

RUSH your name

and we will tell you HOW you can get this handsome 7-jewel 10-year guaranteed gold-filled Bracelet Watch ABSOLUTELY FREE

Remember, with our plan it won't cost you a cent. Write a ticket for FREE WATCH PLAN HOME SUPPLY CO., 116 Nassau St., Dept. 576 N. Y. City

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 out 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.

If you have poultry for sale
put an ad in

The MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER

You'll get Results!



IMPROVED METHOD OF PACKING EGGS

A SAVING of from 50 to 75 per cent in damage to eggs in transit amounts to a very large sum in one season, particularly if several hundred cars are involved. When this saving can be created at an additional expense of only a few cents to the case, entirely by proper packing, the egg producers of the country should immediately be interested. Damage to egg shipments is preventable to such a large extent under the best modern conditions that experiment stations, the great shipping companies everywhere and the farmers generally are co-operating with the railroads in a nationwide effort to shut off the losses which have been a source of so much expense and irritation in the past.

The American Railway Association through its freight claim prevention department believes that the answer to the egg breakage problem has been found in the excelsior pad. This is not a trade name. The pad, as its name indicates, is made of ordinary excelsior but in such a way that it is very nearly perfect in preventing damage as contrasted with loose excelsior. Egg damage and subsequent claims for losses have grown to such proportions that specialists were assigned to provide a remedy. It was determined that the chief cause of breakage of eggs in transit was the loose pack which allowed the fillers to shift and shuffle about in the case, then bending or breaking the tips of the fillers and permitting the eggs to come in contact with the sides and ends of the case. Experiments have shown that six pads used in each case, three in each of the two compartments, produced just enough pressure to hold the eggs firmly in place and relieve the pressure on the filler tips. One produce company in Michigan reports that its damage claims in 1920, while loose excelsior was used for packing, amounted to \$600, while in 1921, when the pads were used, these claims were reduced to \$23.40.

The excelsior pads cost the shipper about one cent a piece or six cents to the case. Produce companies in all parts of the country are reporting a saving from 25 to 80 and even 100 per cent when the six excelsior pads are used, one at the bottom, one at the top and one under the top layer in each side of the case. Some shippers report handling from one to two hundred cars of eggs without any damage whatever under this system of packing.

To insure against the breakage of eggs in transit the American Express Company and the American Railway Association recommend these simple rules:

(1) Use only new standard fillers. A filler is strong enough for one trip only, hence there is no such thing as a "good" second-hand filler. The use of second-hand fillers is prohibited by both the freight and express regulations.

(2) Use 6 four-ounce excelsior pads to the case, one on top, one on bottom and one under top layer of each side. Best results are obtained by not inserting a flat where a pad is used. Do not use loose excelsior in cushioning eggs. More damage occurs in eggs packed with loose excelsior than with any other method of packing. Six pads give much greater protection than four pads, because the latter do not hold fillers firmly in place.

(3) Use only standard cases (preferably new), making sure center board is exactly in center, and see that cases are carefully nailed in accordance with the requirements.

(4) If eggs are shipped in carloads, baled hay, straw or excelsior should be used as buffing to prevent shifting of cases in transit. If dimensions of car permit, the empty space should be equally divided between ends and center of car, and the buffing material rammed in as tight as possible, just as taken from

the machine-pressed bale, and such spaces should be completely filled. This cannot be done satisfactorily after the loading has been finished; the buffing should be applied as the loading progresses.

The railway and express authorities say that the extensive adoption of these methods by farmers and carlot shippers throughout the country is reflected in a reduction of about 50 per cent in claims filed this year, compared with last year, when they exceeded a million dollars.

DAIRY CATTLE AND POULTRY IN DUAL EXPOSITION

O N the steady march toward national prosperity two farm animals are making the journey together.

They are the dairy cow and the hen.

On the small farms the casual rural visitor cannot help but see that the major part of the income supporting the average family comes from the barnyard flocks and a few good dairy cows.

Although profits from dairying are much larger with respect to land, labor, feed and year round production as compared to the farm flock, yet as an incidental farm operation, producing a good return, poultry keeping has become prominent in all sections.

When the National Dairy Exposition opens its gates Oct. 7th on the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, the first National Poultry Exposition will be held at the same time, under the management of the National Dairy Association, with Geo. W. Hackett as managing director.

Poultry fanciers and dairymen will join in a common effort to bring before the American public the message of well bred poultry and dairy cattle at this dual exposition. Hens with high egg production records are being entered from all parts of the United States and Canada. Separate classes are arranged for the principal breeds. More than 3,000 birds will be on display.

The decision to hold this poultry show and make it international in scope was reached after many conferences were held in the Twin Cities between poultry leaders of the industry centering in the Northwest.

Agitation for an international show has been evident for a year, but definite action to unite the different poultry interests of the Northwest remained dormant until the possibility of holding a show in connection with the Dairy Exposition became imminent. After that the great dairy institution was returned to the Twin Cities for 1922.

Boys' and girls' club work will receive special attention under the direction of Prof. T. A. Erickson, Minnesota State club leader, who will have junior club teams demonstrating various phases of their work daily.

The Minnesota State Fair board has placed at the disposal of the National Dairy Association the Agricultural Building on the fair grounds for poultry exhibits. The same low fifty cent admission price will hold for both expositions and in addition will admit visitors to "Healthland," the \$10,000 health exhibit occupying one entire building, which is being arranged by the National Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council in co-operation with 12 other national health organizations and government boards.

TO SELL FINE HERD OF HOLSTEINS

One of the best sales of the season here in Michigan will be held at Birmingham on October 18th when Mr. Alexander W. Copland will disperse his entire herd of over fifty head of purebred Holsteins at his farm some three miles north and east of the village. This herd has been built up with great care and expense by Mr. Copland

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per agate line. 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; \$11 for 100; \$52.50 for 500. Hatch 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. G. PHILPOTT

R. 1, Box 74, Port Huron, Mich.

NABOB JUST-RITE 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.

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. Catalogue and price list now ready.

H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Mich.

POULTRY

PULLETS AND COCKERELS

White and Buff Orpingtons; Barred Rocks; Anconas; White Leghorns; Minorcas.

Pullets 4 months old and older at the 3 months price.

HIGH EGG PRODUCING LEGHORNS

Some especially highly bred English Leghorn Cocks and Pullets and Cockerels and Hens for mating for high egg production. Some of the very best egg producing Leghorn stock in this state. Let us describe these birds.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION

Kalamazoo, Michigan

FOR SALE—150 WHITE WYANDOTTE
Cockerels and pullets. All from my prize winning stock of very best American White Wyandottes laying strain. They win for me. They will win for you.

C. W. CASE, Rochester, Michigan

PULLETS—FOUR HUNDRED MAY

Hatched S. C. White Leghorn and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Williamston Poultry Farm, Williamston, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PARKS STRAIN
\$3 and \$4 each. White Wyandotte cockerels, Utility, 8 and 10 weeks old, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

V. NORTON, Charlevoix, Mich., R. 3, Box 98.

LEGHORNS

POND 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.

FOR SALE—ALL OF OUR S. C. W. LEGHORN
yearling hens to make room for pullets. Excellent winter layers. Healthy. \$1.00 each.

WILLOWGROVE FARM, Manchester, Mich.

during the past few years and I think it will be agreed by those in attendance at this event that he has been eminently successful in bringing together an exceptionally well bred and good individual lot of cattle.

One of the outstanding features of this offering is twenty-one daughters of King Korndyke Echo Sylvia whose sire is Avon Pontiac Echo, whose performance through his daughters needs no repetition to readers, and whose dam is a three year old daughter of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, one of the most famous sons of his wonderful sire, Pontiac Korndyke. These heifers are from dams with records up to 28 lbs. from well over 600 lbs. milk and are exceptional in their dairy quality.

Included in the breeding females are daughters of such sires as Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, King Mengerveld Palmyra Fayne, Crown Pontiac Korndyke (with 26 lbs.) Aristocrat Pontiac and Spring Farm King Pontiac 6th with dams up to 32 lbs butter and over 700 lbs. milk. The females are bred to King Korndyke Echo Sylvia described above, to a son of Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De-Kol, the first cow to make 40 lbs under the new rules, that took Grand Championship in the 1921 Brentwood Show, or to a son of King Hengerveld Palmyra Fayne from a 31.80 lb. dam that milked 742 lbs. and 3046 lbs. in 30 days.

These cattle which are under State and Federal supervision will be sold with the usual breeders guarantee and with a 60 to 90 day retest privilege as well as with terms suitable to the purchaser, the terms to be arranged before the sale. Anyone desirous of adding to their herd by introducing the best of blood lines and choice individuals is afforded opportunity of a lifetime in this sale.

THE HUNTED WOMAN

(Continued from page 6)

good-bye," she said. "Won't you let me thank you—a last time?"

Her voice brought him to himself again. A moment he bent over her hand. A moment he felt its warm, firm pressure in his own. The smile that flashed to his lips was hidden from her as he bowed his blond-gray head.

"Pardon me for the omission," he apologized. "Good-bye—and may luck go with you!"

Their eyes met once more. With another bow he had turned, and was continuing his way. At the door Joanne Gray looked back. He was whistling again. His careless, easy stride was filled with a freedom that seemed to come to her in the breath of the mountains. And then she, too, smiled strangely as she re-entered the tent.

CHAPTER III

IF JOHN ALDOUS had betrayed no visible sign of inward vanquishment he at least was feeling its effect. For years his writings had made him the target for a world of women, and many men. The men he had regarded with indifferent toleration. The women were his life—the "frail and ineffective creatures" who gave spice to his great adventure, and made his days anything but monotonous. He was not unchivalrous. Deep down in his heart—and this was his own secret—he did not even despise women. But he had seen their weaknesses and their frailties as perhaps no other man had ever seen them, and he had written of them as no other man had ever written. This had brought him the condemnation of the host, the admiration of the few. His own personal veneer of antagonism against woman was purely artificial, and yet only a few had guessed it. He had built it up about him as a sort of protection. He called himself "an adventurer in the mysteries of feminism," and to be this successfully he had argued that he must destroy in himself the usual heart-emotions of the sex-man and the animal.

How far he had succeeded in this he himself did not know—until these last moments when he had bid good-bye to Joanne Gray. He confessed that she had found a cleft in his armor, and there was an uneasy thrill in his blood. It was not her beauty alone that had affected him. He had trained himself to look at a beautiful woman as he might have looked at a beautiful flower, confident that if he went beyond the mere admiration of it he would find only burned-out ashes. But in her he had seen something that was more than beauty, something that for a flashing moment had set stirring every molecule in his being. He had felt the desire to rest his hand upon her shining hair!

He turned off into a winding path that led into the thick poplars, restraining an inclination to look back in the direction of the Otto camp. He pulled out the pipe he had dropped into his shirt pocket, filled it

with fresh tobacco, and began smoking. As he smoked, his lips wore a quizzical smile, for he was honest enough to give Joanne Gray credit for her triumph. She had awakened a new kind of interest in him—only a passing interest, to be sure—but a new kind for all that. The fact amused him. In a large way he was a humorist—few guessing it, and he fully appreciated the humor of the present situation—that he, John Aldous, touted the world over as a woman-hater, wanted to peer out through the poplar foliage and see that wonderful gold-brown head shining in the sun once more!

He wandered more slowly on his way, wondering with fresh interest what his friends, the women, would say when they read his new book. His title for it was "Mothers." It was to be a tremendous surprise.

Suddenly his face became serious. He faced the sound of a distant phonograph. It was not the phonograph in Quade's place, but that of a rival dealer in soft drinks at the end of the "street." For a moment Aldous hesitated. Then he turned in the direction of the camp.

Quade was bolstered up on a stool, his back against the thin partition, when John Aldous sauntered in. There was still a groggy look in his mottled face. His thick bulk hung a bit limply. In his heavy-lidded eyes, under-hung by watery pouches of sin and dissipation, there was a vengeful and beastlike glare. He was surrounded by his friends. One of them was taking a wet cloth from his head. There were a dozen in the canvas-walled room, all with their backs to the door, their eyes upon their fallen and dishonored chief. For a moment John Aldous paused in the door. The cool and insolent smile hovered about his lips again, and little crinkles had gathered at the corners of his eyes.

"Did I hit you pretty hard, Bill?" he asked.

Every head was turned toward him. Bill Quade stared, his mouth open. He staggered to his feet, and stood dizzily.

"You—damn you!" he cried huskily.

Three or four of the men had already begun to move toward the stranger. Their hands were knotted, their faces murderously dark.

"Wait a minute, boys," warned Aldous coolly. "I've got something to say to you—and Bill. Then eat me alive if you want to. Do you want to be square enough to give me a word?"

Quade had settled back sickly on his stool. The others had stooped, waiting. The quiet and insolently confident smile had not left Aldous' lips.

"You'll feel better in a few minutes, Bill," he consoled. "A hard blow on the jaw always makes you sick at the pit of the stomach. That dizziness will pass away shortly. Meanwhile, I'm going to give you and your pals a little verbal and visual demonstration of what you're up against, and warn you to bait no traps for a certain young woman whom you've lately seen. She's going on to Tete Jaune. And I know how your partner plays his game up there. I'm not particularly anxious to butt into your affairs and the business of this pretty bunch that's gathered about you, but I've come to give you a friendly warning for all that. If this young woman is embarrassed up at Tete Jaune you're going to settle with me."

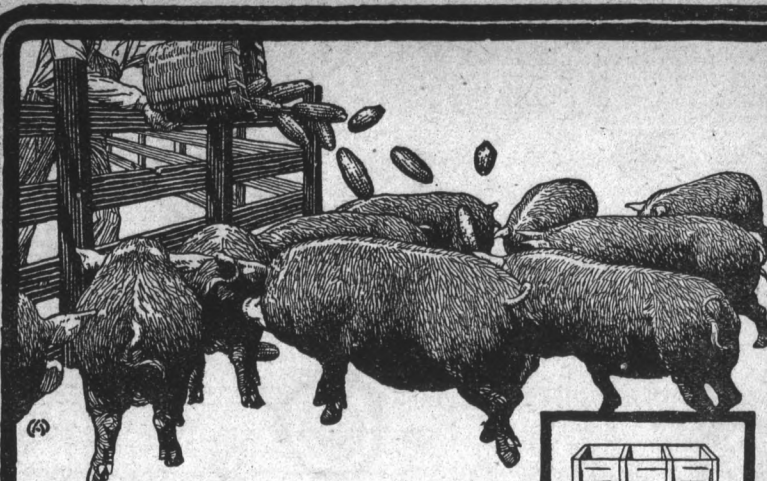
Aldous had spoken without a tremor of excitement in his voice. Not one of the men noticed his speaking lips, his slim hands, or his careless posture as he leaned in the door. They were looking straight into his eyes, strangely scintillating and deadly earnest. In such a man mere bulk did not count.

"That much—for words," he went on. "Now I'm going to give you the visual demonstration. I know your game, Bill. You're already planning what you're going to do. You don't fight fair—because you never have. You've already decided that some morning I'll turn up missing, or be dug out from under a fall of rock, or go peacefully floating down the Athabasca. See! There's nothing in that hand, is there?"

He stretched out an empty hand toward them, palm up.

"And now!"

(To be continued)



CROWD your HOGS for the EARLY MARKET

Keep them healthy—
Free from worms—
Their bowels active—
Fit for thrift.

Feed

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Conditioner—Worm Expeller

It contains Tonics—That give a hog a healthy appetite—keeps his digestion good. Vermifuges—To drive out the worms.

Laxatives—To regulate the bowels.

Diuretics—To help the kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

No clogging of the system under the pressure of heavy feeding, where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed.

Little chance for disease—every reason for thrift!

Tell your dealer how many hogs you have. He has a package to suit. GUARANTEED.

25-lb. Pail, \$2.25 100-lb. Drum, \$8.00

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

FURS BIG SEASON PREPARE EARLY!!
WRITE NOW FOR OUR MOST WONDERFUL AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED FREE BOOK
"OFFICIAL TRAPPING AUTHORITY"
HERSKOVITS AND SON CAPITAL 2,500,000
48-X WEST 28th ST. NEW YORK CITY. FREE BOOKS

RADIO SUPPLIES

Aerial wire, magnet wire, insulators, receiving sets.

Barker Fowler Electric Co.

117 E. MICH. AVE., LANSING, MICH.

Don't miss the chapters which follow of Curwood's greatstory, "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 _____

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MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

There is very little in the present wheat situation except the lowness of the price to warrant a belief in higher values. The government's last estimate is distinctly bearish, showing as it does that the total world crop is only slightly less than one year ago but still far above the pre-war average. Earlier estimates by both government and private report much larger production, and it begins to look as if someone had undershot the mark by a good many thousand bushels. But now we are suddenly advised that the world's exportable surplus is probably larger than the world's estimated needs. Is there any wonder that farmers are beginning to question all crop estimates? Inasmuch as nearly every estimate issued the last few months has seemed to bring into question the accuracy of the preceding estimate we know of no reason why the one recently issued should be accepted as correct. Whether or no the crop is too large one thing is perfectly obvious to all, the price is too low, and will cause great financial loss to farmers and everybody concerned. The financial interests and the speculators seem to realize this, and that is one of the reasons why we do not expect to see wheat values drop much further.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.08; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.06.
Chicago—No. 3 red, \$1.04.
New York—No. 2 red, \$1.14½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.32; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.29.

CORN

In the last issue of the Business Farmer we reported corn quiet and by the time that issue was off the press the market turned weak and prices took a slump. At Detroit the decline amounted to 2 cents but before the week closed the market was back to 68 cents for No. 2 yellow. On the opening day of the week ending Saturday, September 9, corn took the leadership in the grain markets and trading was active with higher prices prevailing. Crop damage complaints stimulated the buying side of the market. Serious losses are reported in many sections of the corn belt due to the hot and dry weather. Complaints of poorly filled ears and of barren stalks came from most sections and the trade has come to the conclusion that the crop will be materially lighter than last year. Reports indicated that that best prospects are in Iowa, but even that state will not raise as much corn as last year. There has been heavy consumption of corn in the past year and for this reason the amount carried over at the close of the season will be less than last November. Many of the bulls figure that the amount of corn available at the start of next season, old and new crops, will be at least 400,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. The market closed last week at Detroit just one cent below what it was two weeks before and the tone of the market was quiet. At Chicago prices were from 1c to 1½c higher than two weeks previous and the market was steady.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 yellow, 68c; No. 3 yellow, 67c; No. 4 yellow, 66c.
Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 64@64½c.
New York—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 83½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 59c; No. 4 yellow, 56c.

OATS

Oats are behaving a little better than they were and prices are up a few cents from the low of two weeks ago. However, in view of the continued lifelessness in wheat we must adhere to our previous opinion that

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains are quiet. Rye advances on Detroit market. Supplies of butter and eggs not sufficient to care for demand. Potatoes in liberal supply and market easy. Poultry inactive. All live stock markets active and prices 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.)

oat prices will not be materially higher.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 white, 39c for new, 41c for old; No. 3 white, 37c for new; No. 4 white, 34c for new.
Chicago—No. 2 white, 36½@38½c; No. 3 white, 35½@37½c.
New York—No. 2 white, 46½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 white, 37c.

RYE

The rye market was active last week at Detroit and the price of No. 2 went to 74 cents, an advance of 2½ cents for the week. The price on the Chicago market ranged about the same being slightly higher at times.

POTATOES

We may yet expect some surprises in the potato deal before it is over. Our optimistic friend, Mr. A. A. Lambertson of Kent county, says the government is all off on its potato estimate, and while we have expressed our disagreement with him elsewhere in this issue, at this particular writing it begins to appear that he may not be altogether wrong. Reports received by the Business Farmer within just the last few days indicate that the crop has suffered severely in Maine, Minnesota and Colorado. A Minnesota correspondent avers that the crop in the northwest has been over-estimated by 20,000,000 bushels, while a Colorado writer says the crop in many sections will not be one-half of what it was last year. Add to these statements the fact that the far western states are virtually shut out from the big eastern markets by reason of the low prevailing prices and the high freight rates, and the Michigan shipper may yet be able to find some gleam of comfort in the situation. The rate on potatoes from Idaho to Chicago is \$1.12 per cwt. The Chicago market closed last week around \$1.10 per

cwt., or two cents less than the freight. When you add to this cost of bags, handling, etc., it is plain to be seen that the Idaho shipper isn't making any money, or not much, anyway. You cannot exclude the millions of bushels of western potatoes from the eastern markets for a very long period of time without a local shortage developing. For this reason, if no other, we expect to see the potato market stiffen up a bit before very long. Buying of the late varieties has begun in many parts of the state, but the prices offered are ridiculously low. Because of the low opening market it is unlikely that there will be any drastic declines when the bulk of the crop is harvested, which fact, we believe warrants the grower in bidding his time and wait for the developments which will take place the next sixty days.

Prices

Detroit—\$1.42 per cwt.
Chicago—\$1.20 per cwt.
New York—\$1.33 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.00 per cwt.

BEANS

We would like an intelligent answer to this question:

"Why have beans dropped \$4 a hundred in the last sixty days when there hasn't been an increase of a single bean in the supply and the consumption if anything has been larger?" Oh, we know, there is that "prospect" of a fair sized crop, but the prospect isn't any bigger if it is as big as it was 60 days ago. Does anyone thing for a moment that there would have been any such drastic declines in prices if the farmers had control of the marketing of the crop? There was a reason why the bean market should have slumped some from the high of July, and there would be a reason if it should slump a bit at harvest time, especially if the farmers were eager to sell. But there is no sound, legitimate reason

why the price should have tumbled 50 per cent nearly 30 days before the threshing of the crop. Isn't the time here, right now, bean growers of Michigan, for a national bean-growers association through which the new crop soon to be harvested can be marketed without let or hindrance from the speculators. The bugaboo of foreign competition has been removed and every Michigan bean should find a market this year at no less than six cents per pound.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.75 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.75@6 per cwt.
Price one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$4.75 per cwt.

HAY

Hay markets in general are weak with receipts equal to and in many cases exceeding the demand. Buying seems to be limited to immediate needs. Country offerings are reported to be light but daily offerings are more than the market consumes readily and as a result the market is in a receptive mood to lower prices. Good quality of hay, however, is meeting with a fair demand.

Prices

Detroit—Standard timothy and light clover mixed, \$16@16.50; No. 1 clover, \$14@15 per ton.
Chicago—No. 2 timothy, \$14@17; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$16@18; No. 1 clover, \$13@15 per ton.
New York—No. 2 timothy and light clover mixed, \$21@12 per ton.
Prices one year ago—Standard timothy, and No. 1 light clover mixed, \$19½@20; No. 1 clover, \$14@15 per ton.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET

The receipts of cattle Sept. 11 were 100 cars, including 8 cars left from last week's trade. The market opened 15 to 25c higher on good to choice medium weight and weighty steer cattle, which were in very light supply; good butcher steer and handy weight steers were in very light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; common, fair and medium butcher steers, were in heavy supply, sold 25c lower; heifers were in good supply, sold steady; bulls were in light supply, sold 15 to 25c higher; fair to medium and good cows sold 25c lower; canners sold 25c higher. There were no shipping cattle on the market. Top was \$11.10 for two loads of choice angus long yearling steers, averaging 982 pounds.

Receipts of hogs totaled 11,200. The market opened 15 to 25c lower on the handy weight grades; heavy hogs sold steady. Yorkers, mixed and pigs sold from \$10.00 to \$10.10; hogs weighing around 250 pounds sold at \$9.75; heavy hogs, \$9.25; roughs, \$7.00; stags, \$4.00 to \$4.50, with a few light stags up to \$5.00.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were 7,400. Choice lambs sold at \$14.25, which is 25c higher than last week's close. There was a very strong demand here today. Cull lambs sold from \$9.50 to \$10.50, which is 50c higher; yearlings, \$9.00 to \$10.00; wethers, \$7.00 to \$7.50; ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.00, with some handy weight western ewes up to \$6.50; heavy ewes sold a little better, selling from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Dealers look for a good trade the balance of the week.

The receipts of calves were 1,600. Choice calves sold from \$13.50 to \$14.00, which was steady; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs., \$10.00 to \$11.00; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 lbs., \$8.00 to \$9.00; heavy fat veal calves, \$8.00 to \$10.00, as to weight and quality. Buyers are discriminating very bitterly against weighty fat and rough calves and this kind is very hard to dispose of at satisfactory prices.

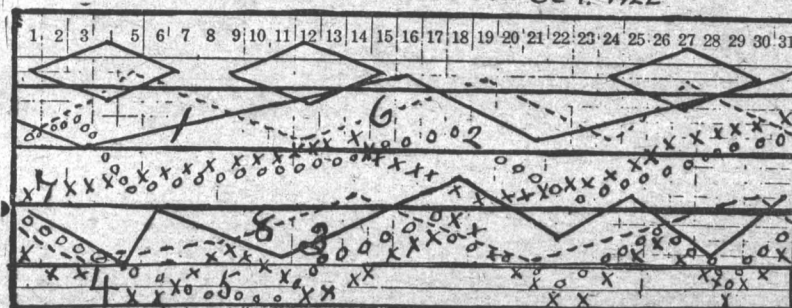
MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, September 12th
Butter—Best creamery, in tubs, 34@34½c per lb.
Eggs—Fresh current receipts, 29

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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

FOSTER'S WEATHER CHART FOR OCT. 1922



Straight, heavy, horizontal lines represent normal temperatures, which is the average of same days of the year for forty years. Crooked lines above normal lines mean warmer; below, cooler; that marked 1 is for section 1, north of latitude 47, between meridian 90 and Rockies crest—2 for section 2 on my section map is for east of meridian 90, north of latitude 47—3, between latitudes 39 and 47 and between meridian 90 and Rockies crest—4, east of meridian 90, between latitudes 39 and 47—5, south of latitude 39, between meridian 90 and Rockies crest—6, east of meridian 90, south of latitude 39—7, north of latitude 43½, west of Rockies crest—8, south of latitude 43½ to Mexican line and west of Rockies crest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1922.—October will be one of the most rainy, disagreeable months of the 12 of which the 16th day will be their center. Temperatures will go to such extremes that the three great cold waves of the last three weeks of that month will demand heat in residences and offices three weeks earlier than usual. That means that heat will be in demand along and north of latitude 40 near and after October 6, and that frosts will be two weeks earlier than usual. The principal reason that three severe storm periods, centering on October 3, 12 and 27, will constantly keep the atmosphere stirred and prevent warm air from accumulating, the results being the reverse of the early September warm wave. But the humidity—moisture in the atmosphere—will continue great east of Rockies; better weather will prevail west of Rockies. October rains are the principal hope for putting the soil in good condition for sowing winter grain, but in large sections it will be cheaper to buy grain now than to produce it in 1923. Hurricane southwest of Liberia near October 20, will drift westward, but I cannot locate its movements.

Forecasts for Michigan.—Lowest temperatures, 23 and 29; highest, 20 and 26; average, warmer than usual; severe storms and increased rains, with lower temperatures first week in October.

@30c; fresh candled and graded, 32 @34c; refrigerator firsts, 27 @28c per doz.

Plums—\$1 @ \$1.50 per bu.
Grapes—Michigan, 23 @ 25c per 4-quart basket.

Apples—New, \$1 @ \$1.50 per bu.
Peaches—Western Michigan Elbertas, \$1.50 @ \$2; island peaches, fancy \$1.75 @ \$2; AA \$1.50 @ \$1.75; A \$1.25 @ \$1.50; B75c @ \$1 per bu.

Pears—Bartlett's, \$1.25 @ \$1.75 per bu.; Flemish Beauty, \$1 @ \$1.50 per bu.

Celery—Michigan, 25 @ 40c per doz.

Honey—Comb, 18 @ 20c lb.

Cabbage—Home-grown 50 @ 75c per bu.

Popcorn—4 1/2 @ 5c; Little Buster, 7 1/2 @ 8c per lb.

Onions—\$2.25 @ 2.75 per sack of 100 lbs.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, 75 @ \$1 per bu.

Dressed Calves—Choice, 15 @ 17c medium, 13 @ 14c; large coarse, 8 @ 11c per lb.

Melons—Watermelons, 40 @ 50c; each; Colorado pink meats, 1.50 @ \$2 per flat; Osage, \$1 @ \$2 per bu.; honeydew, \$2.50 @ 2.75.

Live Poultry—Best springs, 22 @ 23c; medium springs, 22 @ 23c; leg-horns, 18 @ 20c; large fat hens, 24c; medium hens, 22c; small hens, 18c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 13c; large ducks, 22 @ 23c; small ducks, 18 @ 20c; turkeys, 25c per lb.

FEEDING CATTLE

Don't buy too many stock cattle this fall, in other words, do not bite off more than you can masticate. This maxim is worthy of Confucius himself. A year ago it was possible to buy cattle blind without the least danger of losing a dime; two years ago purchase made loss inevitable.

This is a season for caution.

Above all things give heavy cattle a wide berth, as they are a gambling proposition at the best, and the average farmer-feeder cannot afford to gamble with cattle. It is less laborious to speculate on the board of trade. More money has been lost during the past ten years feeding heavy cattle than would have been possible had the same operators speculated in corn.

Buy light cattle and get a growth on them. Calves are a safe proposition if you know how to handle them, but remember they are babies and must be treated in the same manner as a yearling.

Cattle feeding as a speculation is notoriously dangerous, but as a means of converting roughage and corn into marketable product. Buy light cattle, increase the weight 30 to 40 per cent while in your pasture with as little outlay for commercial feeds as possible and give them credit for the manure, always, that beef-making is no short-cut to wealth.—The Round-up.

CORN SUPPLY

United States Supply of Corn for the 1922-23 season will be about 400,000,000 bushels less than the previous year based on private estimates as to the crop. The average of the Snow and Goodman estimates is around 2,830,000,000 bushels or 187,000,000 bushels less than the Government August figures. Total crop and carryover last year was 3,381,000,000 bushels, an average carryover being around 100,000,000 bushels. Corn, when everything is considered, cannot be regarded as high. In the first place there is about 15 per cent more hogs to feed than last year and latest Government reports show 6 per cent more cattle on farms on July 1 than was the case on January 1. In addition corn prices with the known certainty of a shortage in supplies as compared with last year, are practically the same as in 1921, so that there is every incentive to feed heavily. We have seen the largest supply in history disappear in the most astonishing manner and this year's supply will also find a ready demand. The Government September report should confirm the private estimates as they were made up about a week ahead of the Government's data and the latter should show more damage in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska than either Snow or Goodman, which may be offset by improvement

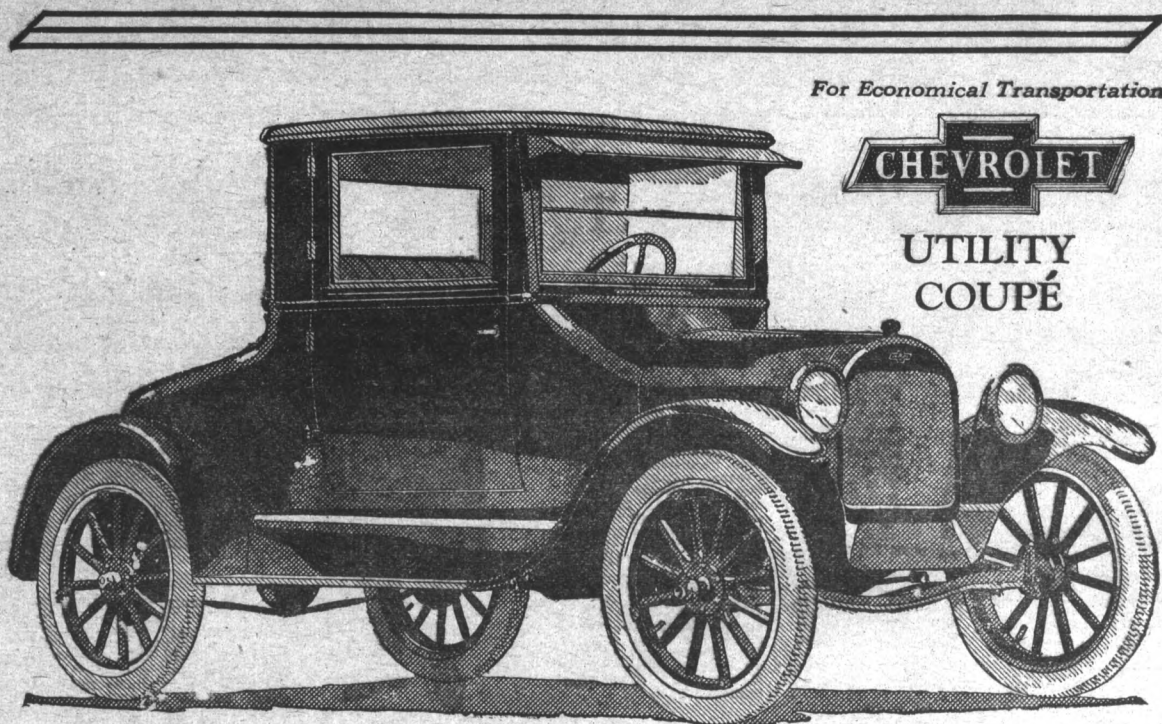
in other states where rain fell. The official returns on Indiana claim that a good deal of the late corn in that state will not make grain, and in the past few days sample of corn from some of the best corn districts in Illinois show that the ears there failed to fill properly. In fact, corn cutting is already under way in Illinois for grain purposes. Husking returns alone will reveal the actual crop. Government October par yield per than the September par, the reduction coming mainly in Ohio and Indiana. I find a strong undercurrent

of bullish sentiment regarding the future course of the corn market with the disposition to buy on all the breaks. Oats are so low that it seems almost impossible for them to get much lower and about all a buyer at prevailing levels can lose is the carrying charge. During the past 20 years there have been only a few times where May oats bought on breaks during the month of September could not be sold out in the following May at a fair to good profit. Investment buying is being attracted to the oats market.—The Round-up.

What Prompted Him?

One P. M. a gentleman friend was taking supper with us. My small nephew, aged two, was seated in his high chair on the opposite side of the table from our guest.

Nephew regarded him very closely and very solemnly for a few moments. Then to our amazement the child picked up a warm biscuit from the plate close to him and raised his hand high in the air, threw it directly at our friend, hitting him on the chest. It happened so quickly and so unexpectedly we were quite stunned. We never could account for his doing it as he was a very well behaved little chap who had never tried such a stunt before and never did again.—B. R., Breckenridge, Mich.



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Fine Fur Trimmed COAT For Girls Only \$3⁹⁸

A sensational bargain—a handsome coat of Pressed Veleur in Navy Blue or Brown. Regular \$7 value. Has collar of genuine kit Coney, which buttons snugly around throat. Belt all around, two novelty pockets and two buttons at back. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order Brown No. 27E-5595. Navy No. 27E-5596. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied. Always mention size.



Men's Duck Coat \$2⁹⁸



Strongly made of serviceable, water-shedding, 8-ounce brown duck shell, with full body and sleeve lining of heavy plaid blanket cloth, 5 1/2-in. corduroy collar. Two set-in pockets with flaps. Riveted on buttons. All seams double sewed. Comes in one color only. You will know that this is a coat that will give you excellent wear. Sizes 36 to 48 inches chest. Length 32 inches. Order by No. 27B2314. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival.

Rich Black Sateen Apron \$1⁷⁹

Amazingly low price for such truly splendid quality. Sharood is proud to recommend such a bargain to any woman who appreciates a real value. And this apron represents not only a neat saving but a charming style for housewear. Send for your size today—quick.



The material is an excellent soft, lustrous black sateen with collar, cuffs and pockets of good grade fancy cretonne. Pockets are a novelty basket design with applique flower trimming. The same effect is carried out on one side of waist. A full cut, comfortable garment, which is just the thing for morning wear at home. Designed with wide self material sash belt all around. Sizes small, medium and large. Big value. Order by No. 27E5098. Send no money. Pay \$1.79 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

Women's Stylish New Oxfords



in Patent Leather or Brown Calf \$1⁹⁸

Women's black patent leather or brown kid oxford, with imitation shield tip and medallion, perforated vamp, imitation circular foxing and lace stay perforated. Medium rubber heel and medium narrow toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Order patent leather by No. 27A64. Order brown kid by No. 27A65. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival of either size. State size.

Women's Patent Leather or Brown Calf-finished OXFORDS



\$1⁹⁸

This smart pump in sizes 2 1/2 to 8. In black patent leather or brown calf finish—a stunning one-strap model with imitation shield tip and medallion, effectively perforated. Has medium rubber heel. Order patent leather by No. 27A72. Order brown calf by No. 27A73. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Favorite Model Brown Leather Oxfords for Misses



\$1⁵⁹ UP GIVE SIZE Wing Tip Style

This is the last that every up-to-date young miss prefers. A classy wing tip oxford with medallion tip and perforations around vamp and heel foxings. Made of excellent soft brown leather with sturdy, genuine oak soles. Rubber heels. Wide widths. Order child's sizes, 8 1/2 to 11 by No. 27A477, \$1.59. Order Misses' sizes, 11 1/2 to 2 by No. 27A478, \$1.79. Order Big Girls' sizes, 2 1/2 to 8 by No. 27A479, \$1.98. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

Popular Stitchdown Dark Brown Oxfords \$1⁹⁸



Classy stitchdown, Oxford for women. Wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of dark mahogany leather. Smooth leather insole. Flexible stitchdown oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide Widths. Order by No. 27A268. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Scout Shoes

reliable sturdy shoes; low broad leather heels; leather insoles; reinforced leather back stay. Guaranteed to stand hardest wear. Wide widths. Sizes 6 to 12.

\$1⁹⁹



Order by No. 27A733. Send no money. Pay \$1.99 and postage on arrival. Order little boys' sizes 9 to 13 1/2 by No. 27A655. Price \$1.79.

Order big boys' sizes 1 to 6 by No. 27A564. Price \$1.89. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

BLACK KID Hi-Cut

Send for this handsome rich kidskin shoe in black. Note the medium toes with pretty imitation perforated tips, the perforation around vamp and on lace stays. Very popular model and really a sensational bargain now. Durable flexible soles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide Widths.

\$1⁹⁸

Give Size
Order by No. 27A122. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.



SOFT KID SLIPPER

Popular One Strap
Comfort Model

\$1⁵⁹



Soft kid finished comfort slipper. Stylish one-strap model with two buttons. Medium round toe. Cushion insoles. Medium rubber heels. Solid oak leather soles. A bargain at our slashed price. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Black or Brown. Order Black by No. 27A228. Order Brown by No. 27A229. Pay no money. Pay \$1.59 and postage on arrival.

Men's Stylish Dress Shoes \$2⁹⁸

Give size.



Men's French toe dress shoes or oxfords in Brown calf-finish leather. Have medium toes perforated oak soles and rubber heels. Perforated on vamp and eyelet stay. Sensational values. Sizes 6 to 11. Wide widths. Order Oxford by No. 27A658. Order Shoe by No. 27A660. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either style. State size.

Brown Leather Work Shoe \$1⁹⁸

State
Size



Splendid brown leather work shoes. Heavy durable uppers; extra strong, solid oak leather soles; leather insoles; low broad leather heels; and reinforced leather back stay. Roomy last. Sizes 6 to 12. Order by No. 27A758. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order boys' sizes 1 to 5 1/2 by No. 27A554. Price \$1.89. Order little boys' sizes 9 to 13 1/2 by No. 27A555. Price \$1.79 and postage on arrival. Mention size.

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Men's pure gum hip boots; friction lined; heavy corrugated sole and heel; guaranteed first quality. Made of the very best rubber. Usually retailed at \$5. Sizes 7 to 12. Wide widths. No half soles.

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