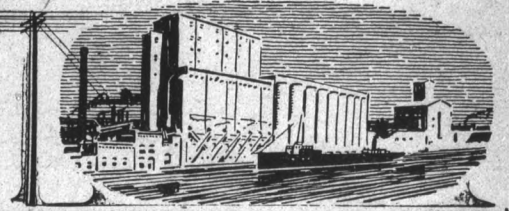


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

\$1 PER YEAR



"So sing merrily, merrily, as we gather it in;
We will store it away gladly, in garner and bin."

—Song of the Harvest, by Henry Stevenson Washburn.

If you want \$500 Cash—Read page 11, this issue, and get in the Game!



Chart of Recommendations

Name of Car	Motor Oil	Name of Car	Motor Oil
Ace.....	M. H.	Locomobile.....	M. L.
Allen.....	M. H.	Lozier.....	M. H.
Ambassador.....	H.	Maibohm.....	M. H.
American Six.....	M. H.	Marion Handley—	
Anderson.....	M. L.	(Cont. Motor).....	M. H.
Apperson Road pl.....	H.	(Knight Motor).....	H.
Auburn.....	M. L.	Marmion 34.....	H.
Austin H. King.....	M. H.	Martin Wasp.....	H.
Bay State.....	M. L.	Maxwell.....	M. L.
Beggs.....	M. L.	Mercer.....	H.
Biddle.....	M. L.	McFarlan Six.....	M. H.
Birch.....	M. H.	Mitchell.....	M. H.
Bradley.....	M. L.	Moline Knight.....	H.
Brewster.....	M. L.	Monitor.....	M. L.
Briscoe.....	M. H.	Monroe.....	H.
Brook.....	M. H.	Moore.....	M. L.
Buick.....	M. H.	Nash.....	M. H.
Bush.....	M. H.	National.....	M. H.
Cadillac.....	M. H.	Nelson.....	M. H.
Case.....	M. L.	Nelson & Le Moon.....	M. H.
Chalmers.....	M. H.	Northway.....	M. H.
Chandler.....	M. H.	Oakland.....	M. H.
Chevrolet.....	M. L.	Oldsmobile 6.....	M. H.
Classic.....	M. H.	Oldsmobile 8.....	M. H.
Cleveland.....	M. H.	Olympian.....	M. H.
Cole 8.....	M. H.	Overland.....	M. L.
Colonial.....	M. H.	Owen Magnetic.....	M. H.
Columbia.....	M. H.	Packard.....	M. H.
Comet.....	M. L.	Paige.....	M. H.
Commonwealth.....	M. L.	Pan-American.....	M. H.
Crawford.....	M. L.	Parent.....	M. H.
Crow-Eikhart.....	M. H.	Patterson.....	M. H.
Cunningham.....	M. H.	Peerless.....	M. H.
Daniels.....	M. H.	Piedmont.....	M. L.
Davis.....	M. L.	Pierce-Arrow.....	M. H.
Dispatch.....	M. L.	Pilot.....	M. H.
Dixie Flyer.....	M. H.	Premier.....	M. H.
Dodge.....	M. H.	Preston.....	M. L.
Dorris.....	M. H.	Regal.....	M. H.
Dort.....	M. L.	Reo.....	M. H.
Durant.....	M. H.	Revere.....	H.
Dusenber.....	H.	Richlieu.....	H.
Earl.....	M. H.	Rickenbacker.....	M. H.
Economy.....	M. L.	Romer.....	
Elcar.....	M. L.	(Cont. Motor).....	M. H.
Elgin.....	M. H.	(Dusenber Motor).....	H.
Essex.....	M. H.	Rolls Royce.....	M. H.
Ferris.....	M. L.	R. & V. Knight.....	H.
F. I. A. T.....	H.	Saxon.....	M. H.
Ford.....	M. L.	Sayers.....	M. L.
Fox.....	H.	Scripps Booth.....	M. H.
Franklin.....	M. H.	Sheridan.....	M. H.
Gardner.....	M. L.	Simplex.....	H.
Glide.....	M. H.	Singer.....	H.
Grant.....	M. H.	Spacke.....	E. H.
Gray.....	M. H.	Sperling.....	M. H.
Haackett.....	M. H.	Standard.....	M. H.
Hal Twelve.....	M. H.	Stanwood.....	M. L.
Halladay.....	M. H.	Stearns Knight.....	H.
Handley-Knight.....	H.	Stevens Six.....	M. H.
Hanson.....	M. H.	Stevens.....	M. H.
Harron.....	M. H.	Stevens Duryea.....	M. H.
Hatfield.....	M. H.	Sterling Knight.....	H.
Haynes.....	M. H.	Studebaker.....	M. L.
Haynes 75.....	H.	Stutz.....	H.
H. C. S.....	M. H.	Sun.....	H.
Holmes.....	M. H.	Templar.....	H.
Hudson.....	M. H.	Vellie.....	M. H.
Huffman.....	M. L.	Westcott.....	M. L.
Hupmobile.....	M. H.	White.....	M. H.
Jackson.....	M. H.	Wills St. Claire.....	H.
Jaquet.....	H.	Willys Knight.....	H.
Jordan.....	M. L.	Winther.....	M. H.
Kelsey.....	M. L.	Winton Six.....	M. H.
King.....	H.		
Kissel Kar.....	M. H.		
Kline Kar.....	M. L.		
Lafayette.....	M. H.		
Leach.....	M. L.		
Lexington.....	M. H.		
Lincoln.....	M. H.		
Liberty.....	M. L.		

N. B. For recommendation of grades to use in tractors, consult chart in any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station

How Your Choice Means Loss or Gain

THE life of your automobile engine depends to an extraordinary extent upon your choice of lubricating oil. Upon how you choose depends whether you lose or gain:

*power
economy (in repairs and operation)
saving in fuel*

If you needed expert legal advice, and at the same price could choose between the most famous jurist in the United States and an untrained, untried advocate, which would you take? Identical reasoning applies to the choice of a lubricating oil for your car. Hundreds of untested lubricants beg for your attention. For the same or less money you may have the knowledge, experience, and expert attention of the staff of lubricating engineers of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Use Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Four Grades

Seals Pistons Against Loss of Power

The grade indicated in the chart to the left as correct for your car has been created especially to meet the working temperature of the bearing surfaces of your particular engine. It has been evolved with reference to the clearance between those particular surfaces to the speed at which the bearing surfaces move, and to the weight of the moving body.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) leads the world in its research into the vitally important question of petroleum lubrication. Correct lubrication means life—vastly increased life to all machinery. A great laboratory for improved lubrication is one of the important contributions of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to this industrial era in which we live.

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Ave.,

Chicago

Surface Indications Are No Sign of Oil Pools

Don't Let "Wild-catters" Trick You Into Drilling for Oil Where There is None—State Geological Survey Will Gladly Give Facts

Could you inform me whether land that there is oil on, shows any signs of oil on water in ditches, creeks and springs before wells are driven.—W. R. R., Edmore, Mich.

EVERY year the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Conservation receives many reports and samples of "oil." The samples are generally wet sand or bad smelling water, black or reddish mud, and often oil from some discarded bottle of chilblain or dandruff remedy. Unfortunately the inquiring public is not always judicious or particular in its choice of containers for samples, but those retaining pleasant (?) odors are in favor. Prince Albert and Lucky Strike are competitors for first place. The odor of petroleum is pronounced and distinctive, but the smell from some of the bottles puts it beyond the powers of the human nose.

Seepages of oil and gas are the most common signs in Michigan. They are very numerous in the southeastern and northern parts of the State, where the surface deposits are directly underlain by the oil and gas rocks. Seepages are most common around springs and in water wells. Gas has been struck in a large number of wells in the region northwest of Detroit and around Portage Lake, Manistee county. Many of the farmers in the vicinity of Royal Oak and Warren, Oakland and Macomb counties, have used the gas for heating and lighting their homes. The wells are generally small, but some of them last several years. Others last only a few days or months. Recently a farmer near Warren drilling for water, struck gas, which caught fire and burned up his home. So much gas was struck near Portage Lake that it blew nearly 200 feet of drill rods out of the well and scattered them around in the trees.

Large gas springs occur near Kilmaster, Alcona county, and near Atlanta, Montmorency county. It is said that the Atlanta gas spring, when lighted, would burn indefinitely if it were not blown out by heavy winds.

These are belts of leakage rather than accumulation. Several wells have been drilled on the basis of these seepages but without success. The little oil found in Michigan was in regions where signs were few or absent. Had the promoters known the facts they would not have been so enthusiastic in spending their money.

"Marsh gas," commonly observed in wet, swampy places, is often mistaken for seepages of rock gas. Marsh gas is formed from the decay of plant material in the swamp, consequently it is of no significance. Often films showing rainbow colors occur around springs and in wet or swampy places. Generally these are due to iron oxide and not oil. Most of the samples of water sent

to the Survey contain a sediment chiefly of iron oxide and dark organic matter—tell-tale of iron bearing water and a spring. Such waters are abundant in many parts of the state, especially in Jackson and Calhoun counties where there is much iron carbonate in the surface deposits and the underlying rock beds.

A simple test is to stir the water. If the film breaks up and collects in irregular patches which do not spread again after the water is quiet, it is probably iron oxide. If the film streams around on the water and shows a play of rainbow colors it is oil.

Many "wild-catters" of little experience lay great stress on another so-called indication—the "lay of the land." In some states this may be of some importance, but nearly everywhere in Michigan the "lay of the land" is about as useful as the stars for locating oil pools. Some of the old time Pennsylvania wild-catters set great store on the "Forty-five." In Pennsylvania the folds, and likewise the pools, extend in a north-east-southwest direction, or at an angle of 45 degrees from a north-south direction. When these prospectors come into Michigan they look for a valley ridge or stream northeast and southwest. The folding in the two states is entirely different, consequently the "Forty-five" is of no value in Michigan.

There is, however, one sign of importance. That is a fold or anticline in the rock beds. Nearly everywhere the rocks are buried by surface deposits, therefore folds are rarely seen in Michigan. They are more often found by comparing records of deep wells.

Most of the pools of oil and gas in this country are connected with folds of "structures" in the rock beds. This fact makes the discovery of a fold of great importance to an intelligent and experienced oil man. Given a "structure" and a possible oil bearing bed, an oil man considers he has sufficient grounds for a wild-cat test. Numerous wild-cat wells have been drilled for oil in Michigan during the past two years. The newspaper accounts of these have contained more or less meaningless jargon about "surface signs," "lay of the land," "structures," and "anticlines." Even some of the standard oil journals have been guilty of repeating some of the nonsense.

In summary, one may say that aside from rock structures, surface signs in Michigan appear to be of little or no importance so far as indicating the presence or absence of oil at a given place. The Geological Survey Division of the Department of Conservation has a large amount of information concerning surface indications, deep borings, and geological formations, oil structures and possibilities, in the state. Information on any particular locality will

be gladly furnished on request to the Department at Lansing.

CLUB WORK TAKES ROOT IN UPPER PENINSULA

SUCCESS attended the Farmers' Round-up which was held at Chatham the middle part of August, under the auspices of the M. A. C. experiment station at that point. Particular interest was shown in the boys' and girls' club camp which had double the enrollment of any previous camp, and the judging contests between the boys and girls. Upper peninsula folks feel that the work which is being done among the farm boys and girls means a great deal to the future of the peninsula's agriculture.

Another feature of the round-up was the huge blasting demonstration when two acres of stumps were shot simultaneously, Pres. Friday of the M. A. C. turning on the switch that did the business. A number of other demonstrations, all under the supervision of M. A. C. department heads, made the occasion one of considerable instruction as well as entertainment to the more than 2,000 people in attendance.

The M. A. C. as well as Mr. D. L. McMillan, who has charge of the upper peninsula station are to be complimented on what they are doing for the farmers of that region. Agriculture pursuits have been neglected across the straits because farmers have not had a true appreciation of the value of the section as a producer of crops. But the agricultural authorities of the state are demonstrating that the upper peninsula is an extremely valuable field for agricultural exploitation and we may some day look for it to rank among the richest farming sections of the state.

GRADES FOR GRAPES PROMULGATED IN MICHIGAN

STATE grades for grapes have been promulgated by the Michigan Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich., under date of September 13, 1922. The rules and regulations governing the packing, branding, and sale of grapes were established in order to encourage the improvement in the quality of grapes sent to market. The grades are known as "Table Grapes," "No. 1 Grapes," and "Unclassified." Table Grapes shall be packed in closed containers of 16 pounds or more capacity. They shall be mature and of one variety. The individual bunches shall be compact, free from immature berries and from damaged fruit. A tolerance of five per cent by weight is allowed in this grade.

No. 1 grapes shall conform to the standard for Table grapes, except for an allowance for less compact bunches, and shall be packed in closed containers of 15 pounds or more capacity. A tolerance, other than compact-

ness of bunches, of ten per cent by weight is allowed.

Unclassified grapes are those packed in closed containers of 16 pounds or larger, which do not comply with either of the foregoing grades and which consist of vineyard run, marketable fruit. This grade allows a tolerance of twenty per cent by weight. All grades must be marked and the containers must also show the name and address of the person or firm under whose authority the grapes are packed, sold, or offered for sale.

Inspectors will be placed at five important shipping points in the State, who, under the direct supervision of the inspector of fruit of the State Bureau of Foods and Standards, will carefully inspect all shipments of grapes. Through this service the growers hope to improve the quality of their pack, and also to educate the buyers in the various markets that Michigan grapes can be depended upon as to quality.

One association of Michigan grape growers is conducting an extensive consumer advertising campaign. Daily papers and posters are being used to educate the public to ask for its brand of grapes.

FARMERS' CLUBS GET BUSY

THE Board of Directors of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs met at the Hotel Wentworth, Lansing, Monday, September 11.

The object of this meeting was to outline a program for the regular annual meeting which will be held in Lansing the first week of December.

Various Farmers' Clubs in the state all co-operate closely with the forces generally for better country life. They meet regularly to study and improve local and general conditions in Agriculture.

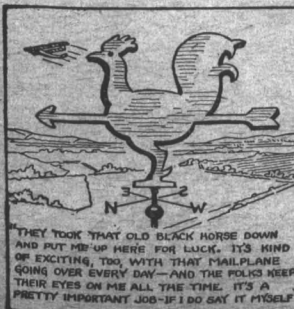
The Directors note that many clubs still have not federated with the State Association. Organization is power.

They propose a policy for the clubs next year that should enlist every progressive club in the state.

The key to country life now rests in organization and education. The farmer is just the sort of collective being that conditions of late have made agriculture prosperous. A best mind of our day.

The Clubs' great opportunity is an educational campaign for the better things of country life—better business, better homes, and better communities. The farmer alone can make Agriculture prosperous. A fair share of the consumer's dollar is the first essential. With efficient production and other rural conditions to match, agriculture becomes the best business on earth.

In general this is the type of program outlined for the next year. In it they have the co-operation of all forces that stand for American democracy. May the program succeed in this day of crisis agriculture. —Lee S. Noble, President, Oxford, Mich.



"THEY TOOK THAT OLD BLACK HORSE DOWN AND PUT HIM UP HERE FOR LUCK. IT'S KIND OF EXCITING, TOO, WITH THAT AIRPLANE GOING OVER EVERY DAY—AND THE POLICE KEEP THEIR EYES ON ME ALL THE TIME. IT'S A PRETTY IMPORTANT JOB—IF I DO SAY IT MYSELF."



"NICE LOOKING FARM DOWN THERE, FINE! I CAN SEE THE BOSS IS AWAY, AND FOR A GOOD YEAR AND I'M GLAD HE'S NOT GROWING ON HIS FERTILIZER. THOSE PIGEONS THAT COME UP HERE EVERYDAY, SAY HE'S USING HIGH ANALYSIS—ALTOGETHER, HE WAS RIGHT UP AGAINST IT, TOO, WITHOUT ANY MANURE."



"LOOKS LIKE I'M GOING TO GET WET. THEY NEEDS RAIN, THOUGH, SO I CAN STAND IT. IT'S FUNNY HOW DIFFERENT THE PLACE LOOKS ON A RAINY DAY—GETS MIGHTY LONESOME TOO—NOBODY COMES UP FOR A VISIT—COULDN'T EVEN SEE THE AIR MAIL WHEN THEY WENT OVER TODAY. HOPE IT'S CLEAR TOMORROW."



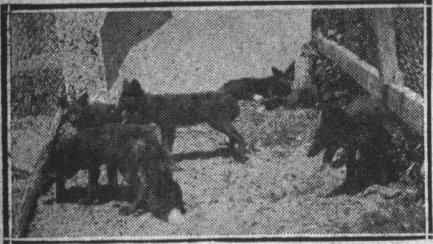
"JOHNNY GOT HIS RADIO OUTFIT AND THE FAMILY SAT UP HALF THE NIGHT LISTENING TO CONCERTS AND LECTURES AND BASEBALL SCORES—THAT WARNING FROM WASHINGTON ABOUT A FROST TONIGHT GAVE THEM A SCARE THOUGH. I'LL LOSE MY JOB SOON, THEY'RE BEEN WATCHING ME ALL MORNING."



"I SEE THE COUNTY AGENT'S HERE TODAY. THEY'RE LAYING OUT SOME DEMONSTRATIONS IN THAT POTATO FIELD ALONG THE MAIN ROAD. HE THINKS WE CAN GET BIGGER CROPS BY FERTILIZING BETTER—LOOKS LIKE A STRETCH OF FINE WEATHER AHEAD."



"THE GRAY SQUIREL SAID ALL THAT EXCITEMENT THIS MORNING WAS ABOUT A LITTLE NEW CATTIE THAT CAME LAST NIGHT—GEE, THIS JOB GETS MONOTONOUS SOMETIMES. I HAVEN'T EVEN TURNED AROUND FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS—HEARD THE BOSS SAY I WAS A LUCKY BIRD, THOUGH—WELL, I'D RATHER BE UP HERE THAN DOWN THERE GETTING HIT FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S DINNER."



A healthy litter of Silver Black Fox Puppies on the Hendricks Fox Farm

THE Hendricks Silver Fox Farm was started three years ago in the fall of 1919 with three pairs of the highest grade Silver Black Foxes on a 210-acre farm near Flint, Michigan. The Fox Farm was successfully operated as a side line in connection with the farm until this fall when we rented the farm to enable us to take up the business in better shape.

We now have on our Ranch 74 beautiful black Foxes with a sprinkle of nice clear silver so much in demand now-days, which if figured at the same price the original was bought for, the ranch would be paying over 800 per cent at the end of the breeding season.

Five animals have been added to the ranch so as to imbreed and a number of males have been exchanged with the ranchers. Out of the 41 pups secured this spring we have raised all but one. This pup got through the fence when very young.

We have had no difficulty in raising these animals. The young, if properly cared for grow very rapidly. We have puppies on our ranch less than five months old that are now larger than their mothers. They usually have a litter when they are a year old, the number ranging from one to nine. Our litters this year range from two to six with an average of four or a little better.

Mating season takes place in February or March and the young are born about 52 days later. Great care must be taken at that time of the season not to get the mother fox frightened as in this case they will often destroy their young by carrying them around hours at a time, and sometimes when they become real nervous they bury them alive. Ranches are generally closed from Jan. 1st. to July 1st. During this time no visitors are allowed in the ranch, and no one except the caretaker is admitted, for they readily look for him when feeding time comes.

Their principal food for summer is cereals of different kinds, bread made of entire wheat, dog biscuits, milk and in fact most anything that a dog will eat. We also feed a small amount of meat during the Summer months. Beef hearts make a good Summer meat. These are bought at wholesale prices at 5c a pound. Owing to extreme high price

Fox Farming Profitable Side Line

Many Business Farmers Making Small Fortunes in Breeding of Black Foxes

MONEY IN FOXES

ABOUT three years ago the Business Farmer received a letter from Mr. Richard Hendricks of Flint, Mich., asking for information on the breeding and raising of silver black foxes. We sent Mr. Hendricks a number of government bulletins containing complete information on the subject, and gave him the names of reliable breeders from whom he could buy foundation stock. Mr. Hendricks started with three pair of foxes on his 210-acre farm in the fall of 1919, carrying on the business as a side line to his farming. He now has 74 foxes, worth upwards of \$50,000, and has rented his farm to devote his entire time to the far more profitable enterprise of fox farming. Mr. Hendricks' success with black foxes reads like a fairy tale but it is no different than the success which hundreds of others have attained in this industry. Given a few thousand dollars to start with, a suitable location, an average knowledge of the habits of foxes which are very similar to those of well-bred dogs, and a little patience and perseverance and an farmer can duplicate what Mr. Hendricks has done. His story, told herewith for the benefit of Business Farmer readers is very interesting. Read it, and learn how you may take up the profitable and fascinating side line of breeding fur bearing animals. If you haven't the money to start with foxes, try skunks. Thousands of farmers and farmer boys are making good money raising these much despised and misunderstood little animals. Further information on the raising of foxes and skunks cheerfully given on request.—Editor.

of the animal the small amount it cost to feed them is hardly recognized. In the winter time a large portion of their diet is horse meat. Old horses that are too old to work but otherwise sound and healthy are properly slaughtered and fed during the winter months with very good results. Every farmer is glad to get rid of them which makes fox farming still more profitable.

The demand for live foxes is gradually increasing year after year and there is a ready demand for good animals. One can readily understand with the few fur bearing animals that are left in the wild state today it is plainly feasible to take this step and those who will take it in time will reap a large harvest.

I can remember the time when muskrats were selling at 8c to 10c each. Two years ago when I attend-

ed the St. Louis Auction Fur Sales I saw muskrat skins selling as high as \$6. This, of course, was the highest price on record paid for furs, when all other things were up in proportion and have since then taken quite a drop with everything else. But prices are gradually pressing back to the higher mark.

Remember that once every lake and pond was covered with Muskrat and our streams lined with mink, otter and beaver, when one could take out the old coon dogs and tree from four to half a dozen before midnight, when foxes were so thick in the woods they would destroy our lambs and pigs and about all the chickens one could raise. But they are gone now, never to come back unless they are raised on fur farms. Our timber has been cut off, our swamps have been dried up by ditch-

ing and dredging and their hiding places have been destroyed. The great Hudson Bay Fur Co. who used to ship loads of furs to London are out of existence and trappers are going out to the extreme northern sections and will soon be to the end of the rope.

The United States government has been urging the people of the United States to engage in the new fur farming industry and I want to state right here that the farmer is the man who is adapted to the business as he has had all kinds of experience raising live stock, and furthermore he is situated where he can raise them.

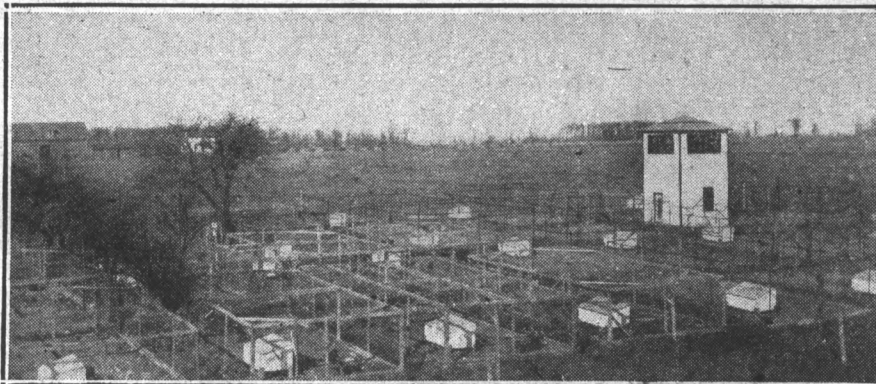
It requires about an acre and a half to ranch fifty pairs of foxes thus allowing you to build the pens about 25 ft. square which we find in our experience is plenty large enough. Fifty pairs of foxes can easily be handled by one caretaker and with ordinary success should produce 150 puppies annually, which if sold as live stock at a very low figure would net \$100,000 per year. This may sound too good to be true, never the less such a ranch could be started with a few pairs as a side-line on any farm.

You do not necessarily have to have \$1,500 per pair for Foxes which is a very reasonable price, one could raise them at \$100 per pair and make money. I never expect to see the time in my days when good silvers will not bring that price.

Every farmer knows that it takes three years to raise a cow and if at that age she is worth \$100 she must be a good one and if her board bill was taken out there would be a very small fraction left for the farmer.

The mother fox produces a litter of four on an average every year which are full matured at the age of seven or eight months. She will raise three litters up to maturity while the cow grows up which at the present price of foxes would be worth from \$8,000 to \$12,000 we can cut this figure in two and then cut in two again and yet have a handsome profit left.

Again, fox farming in a fine job for a retired farmer who does not care to move to town and wishes to have something to drive at for exercise and at the same time lay up more cash than he had been able to dig out of the farm by hard labor in the past 40 years. Having been a farmer myself for the last 30 years, farmed in three different states, fed all kinds of live stock, milked as high as 25 cows, sold the milk at a little less than it cost to produce it, I think I am well able to make this statement.



Panoramic View of the Hendricks Farm near Flint, showing the Method of Housing the Silver Black Foxes

Why Do Not Michigan Potato Growers Raise More to the Acre?

HOW DID YOU DO IT?

AS mentioned in the accompanying article, the average yield per acre of potatoes in certain Michigan counties is less than 100 bushels, while in Aroostook county, Maine, it is 252 bushels. Of course, we know there are lots of farmers in Michigan who are raising more than 100 bushels of potatoes to the acre. But we don't know who they are or where they live. But we would like to know. If you or your neighbor secures an extra big yield of spuds this year we'd like to have you tell us about it, and we'll gladly publish the story, together with a picture of the grower and his potatoes. Help us to find the man who grew the largest number of bushels from a single acre. We'll all be mightily interested in knowing how he did it.—Editor.

els to the acre and grew 1,002,240 bushels from 8,321 acres.

Why the Difference?

Why all this discrepancy? Why can the farmers of Aroostook, Maine, in the same year and under practically the same conditions, produce over three times as many potatoes to the acre as the farmers of Kent county, Michigan.

Again, why can the farmers of Oakland county, also in the same

year and under the same conditions, produce 90,000 MORE potatoes from 600 LESS acres than the farmers of Kent county, a hundred miles away.

Still again, why can the farmers of Osceola county raise nearly 100,000 MORE potatoes from 3,000 LESS acres than the farmers of Kent who are just a stone's throw away?

And why, instead of Kent farmers producing but 80 bushels to the acre, and Oakland farmers but 93 and

Montcalm farmers but 92 and Grand Traverse farmers but 101, aren't they all growing twice as many to the acre?

One more question, "how can the farmers of Michigan, with an average yield of less than 100 bushels to the acre, compete with the farmers of Maine with an average of nearly 200 bushels, when the total crop is big and prices are low like they are this year?"

Maine's Huge Advantage

The average value per acre of the Aroostook county crop in 1919 was \$517; the average of the Montcalm county crop was \$190; of the Grand Traverse, \$209 and of the Osceola, \$247.

It is to be presumed that it cost the Maine farmer a little more to raise \$517 worth of potatoes than it did the Montcalm farmer to raise \$190 worth. But could the extra cost have possibly amounted to the difference between the two or \$327 to the acre, or to even one-half the difference between the two?

Let us assume that it costs the

(Continued on page 16)

THE farmers of Aroostook County raised an average of 252.1 bushels of potatoes to the acre in 1919. Their total production was 21,331,934 bushels, in a single county. That's considerably over one-half as many potatoes as all the farmers of Michigan raise in a normal year.

In the same year the farmers of Montcalm county, which is the leading potato county of Michigan and ranks ninth among all the United States in the number of acres planted to potatoes, produced an average of only 92.8 bushels to the acre, or a total of 1,745,998 bushels.

In the same year the farmers of Kent county which ranks second in Michigan in point of acreage, produced an average yield of 80.7 (or less than a third of the Aroostook yield), and a total of 944,683 bushels from a total acreage of 11,712.

Oakland farmers in the same year produced 1,037,021 bushels from only 11,144 acres.

But Osceola county farmers had an average yield in 1919 of 120.4 bush-

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



HE "HOOKS" WHAT HE WANTS—In spite of the fact that he lost both arms in the World War C. F. McGonnegal, Grand Forks, North Dakota, finds life sweet. His artificial arms do the work, and while he politely doffs his hat with one "hand" he holds his cigarette in the other.



PHEW! SOME JOB!—So this lad found out when he tried to push Mm. Reklaw, hotel proprietress of London, who modestly claims the weight of 27 and a half stone, or 385 lbs. 'Tis said that unlike many "great" people she hasn't a lazy bone in her body.



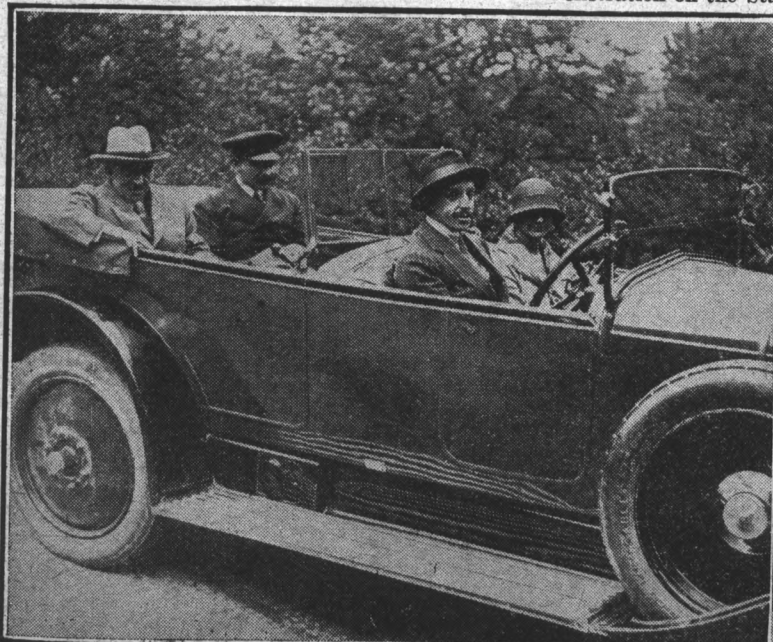
THE GISH SISTERS—Lillian and Dorothy are known the world over wherever moving pictures are shown and they rank high in the affections of the theater-attending public. What? Yes, the one on the left is Lillian.



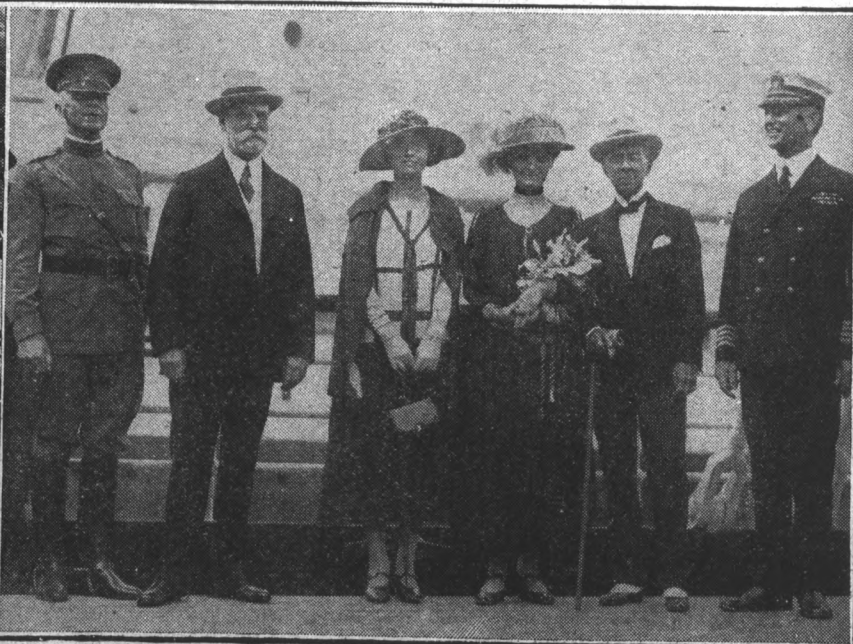
ABOVE—Boys' live stock judging team at work during the recent annual round-up held at the Chatham Experiment Station, Upper Peninsula.
Below—Professor Reed of the M. A. C. giving a dairy demonstration on the Station Farm at Chatham.



HE'S NOT DOWNHEARTED—Othias Longfellow, 70-year-old farmer of Elmwood, Ohio, who lost all his fingers 8 years ago, farms 5 acres of land and says he could handle 70.



WHERE IS HE GOING NOW?—King Alfonso, of Spain, who is stopping at Europe's most popular watering place, Deauville, France, keeps everyone guessing as to what he will do next. He seems to be having the time of his life—hiking, golf, tennis, horseback riding, polo—doing something new every minute of the day. The popular young monarch is shown here in the front seat of one of his speedy cars.



HUGHES PARTY SAILS FOR BRAZIL—Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and members of his party on board ship ready to sail for Brazil to attend the Brazilian exposition at Rio de Janeiro. Reading from left to right we have: General Bullard, representing the navy; Sec'y Hughes, America's official representative; Catherine Hughes; Mrs. Hughes; Dr. Cochrane de Alencar, Brazilian Consul General; Admiral Vogelgesang, chief naval aide.

(Continued From Last Issue)

A twist of the wrist so swift their eyes could not follow, a metallic click, and the startled group were staring into the black muzzle of a menacing little automatic.

"That's known as the sleeve trick, boys," explained Aldous with his imperturbable smile. "It's a relic of the old gun-fighting days when the best man was quickest. From now on, especially at night, I shall carry this little friend of mine just inside my wristband. There are eleven shots in it, and I shoot fairly straight. Good-day!"

Before they had recovered from their astonishment he was gone.

He did not follow the road along which Joanne had come a short time before, but turned again into the winding trail that led riverward through the poplars. Where before he had been a little amused at himself, he was now more seriously disgusted. He was not afraid of Quade, who was perhaps the most dangerous man along the line of trail. Neither was he afraid of the lawless men who worked his ends. But he knew that he had made powerful enemies, and all because of an unknown woman whom he had never seen until half an hour before. It was this that disturbed his equanimity—the woman of it, and the knowledge that his interference had been unsolicited and probably unnecessary. And now that he had gone this far he found it not easy to recover his balance. Who was this Joanne Gray? he asked himself. She was not ordinary—like the hundred other women who had gone on ahead of her to Tete Jaune Cache. If she had been that, he would soon have been in his little shack on the shore of the river, hard at work. He had planned work for himself that afternoon, and he was nettled to discover that his enthusiasm for the grand finale of a certain situation in his novel was gone. Yet for this he did not blame her. He was the fool. Quade and his friends would make him feel that sooner or later.

His trail led him to a partly dry muskeg bottom. Beyond this was a thicker growth of timber, mostly spruce and cedar, from behind which came the rushing sound of water. A few moments more and he stood with the wide tumult of the Athabasca at his feet. He had chosen this spot for his little cabin because the river ran wild here among the rocks, and because pack-outfits going into the southward mountains could not disturb him by fording at this point. Across the river rose the steep embankments that shut in Buffalo Prairie, and still beyond that the mountains, thick with timber rising billow on billow until trees looked like twigs, with gray rock and glistening snow shouldering the clouds above the last purple line. The cabin in which he had lived and worked for many weeks faced the river and the distant Saw Tooth Range, and was partly hidden in a clump of jack-pines. He opened the door and entered. Though the window to the south and west he could see the white face of Mount Geikie, and forty miles away in that wilderness of peaks, the sombre frown of Hardesty; through it the sun came now, flooding his work as he had left it. The last page of manuscript on which he had been working was in his typewriter. He sat down to begin where he had left off in that pivotal situation in his masterpiece.

He read and re-read the last two or three pages of the manuscript, struggling to pick up the threads where he had dropped them. With each reading he became more convinced that his work for that afternoon was spoiled. And by whom? By what? A little fiercely he packed his pipe with fresh tobacco. Then he leaned back, lighted it, and laughed. More and more as the minutes passed he permitted himself to think of the strange young woman whose beauty and personality had literally projected themselves into his workshop. He marvelled at the crudity of the questions which he asked himself, and yet he persisted in asking them. Who was she? What could be her mission at Tete Jaune Cache? She had repeated to him what she had said to the girl in the coach—that at Tete Jaune she had no friends. Beyond that, and

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. The newcomer, who is John Aldous a novelist and known as a woman hater, learns from the girl that her name is Joanne Gray. He takes her to the home of a friend and returns to Bill's Shack warning Quade to leave the girl alone. That brings the story up to our present installment.

her name, she had offered no enlightenment.

In the brief space that he had been with her he had mentally tabulated her—age as twenty-eight—no older. Her beauty alone, the purity of her eyes, the freshness of her lips, and the slender girlishness of her figure, might have made him say twenty, but with those things he had found the maturer poise of the woman. It had been a flashlight picture, but one that he was sure of.

Several times during the next hour he turned to his work, and at last gave up his efforts entirely. From a peg in the wall he took down a little rifle. He had found it convenient to do much of his own cooking, and he had broken a few laws. The partridges were out of season, but temptingly fat and tender. With a brace of young broilers in mind for supper, he left the cabin and followed the narrow foot-trail up the river. He hunted for half an hour before he stirred a covey of birds. Two of these he shot. Concealing his meat and his gun near the trail he continued toward the ford half a mile farther up, wondering if Stevens, who was due to cross that day, had got his outfit over. Not until then did he look at his watch. He was surprised to find that the Tete Jaune train had been gone three-quarters of an hour. For some unaccountable reason he felt easier. He went on, whistling.

At the ford he found Stevens standing close to the river's edge, twisting one of his long red moustaches in doubt and vexation.

"Damn this river," he growled, as Aldous came up. "You never can tell what it's going to do overnight. Look there! Would you try to cross?"

"I wouldn't," replied Aldous. "It's a foot higher than yesterday. I wouldn't take the chance."

"Not with two guides, a cook, and a horse-wrangler on your pay-roll—and a hospital bill as big as Geikie staring you in the face?" argued Stevens, who had been sick for three months. "I guess you'd pretty near take a chance. I've a notion to."

"I wouldn't," repeated Aldous.

"But I've lost two days already, and I'm taking that bunch of sight-seers out for a lump sum, guaranteeing 'em so many days on the trail. This ain't what you might call on the trail. They don't expect to pay for this delay, and that outfit back in the bush is costing me thirty dollars a day. We can get the dunnage and ourselves over in the flat-boat. It'll make our arms crack—but we can do it. I've got twenty-seven horses. I've a notion to chase 'em in. The river won't be any lower tomorrow."

"But you may be a few horses ahead."

Stevens bit off a chunk of tobacco and sat down. For a few moments he looked at the muddy flood with an ugly eye. Then he chuckled and grinned.

"Came through the camp half an hour ago," he said. "Heard you cleaned up on Bill Quade."

"A bit," said Aldous.

Stevens rolled his quid and spat into the water slushing at his feet.

"Guess I saw the woman when she got off the train," he went on. "She dropped something. I picked it up, but she was so darned pretty as she stood there looking about I didn't dare go up an' give it to her. If it had been worth anything I'd screwed up my courage. But it wasn't—so I just gawped like the others. It was a piece of paper. Mebbe you'd like it as a souvenir, seein' as you laid out Quade for her."

As he spoke, Stevens fished a Aldous had sat down beside him. He pocketed and gave it to his companion. crumpled bit of paper from his smoothed the page out on his knee. There was no writing on it, but it was crowded thick with figures, as if the maker of the numerals had been doing some problem in mathematics. The chief thing that interested him was that wherever monetary symbols were used it was the "pound" and not the "dollar" sign. The totals of certain columns were rather startling.

"Guess she's a millionaire if that's her own money she's been figgering," said Stevens. "Notice that figger there!" He pointed with a stubby forefinger. "Pretty near a billion, ain't it?"

"Seen hundred and fifty thousand," said Aldous.

He was thinking of the "pound" sign. She had not looked like the folded the slip of paper and put it in his pocket.

Stevens eyed him seriously.

"I was coming over to give you a bit of advice before I left for the Maligne Lake country," he said. "You'd better move. Quade won't want you around after this Besides—"

"What?"

"My kid heard something," continued the packer, edging nearer. "You was mighty good to the kid when I was down an' out, Aldous. I ought to tell you. It wasn't an hour ago the kid was behind the tent an' he heard Quade and Slim Barker talking. So far as I can find from the kid, Quade has gone nutty over her. He's ravin'. He told Slim that he'd give ten thousand dollars to get her in his hands. What sent the boy down to me was Quade tellin' Slim that he'd get you first. He told Slim to go on to Tete Jaune—follow the girl!"

"The deuce you say!" cried Aldous, clutching the other's arm suddenly. "He's done that?"

"That's what the kid says."

Aldous rose to his feet slowly. The careless smile was playing about his mouth again. A few men had learned that in those moments John Aldous was dangerous.

"The kid is undoubtedly right," he said, looking down at Stevens. "But I am quite sure the young woman is capable of taking care of herself. Quade has a tremendous amount of nerve, setting Slim to follow her, hasn't he? Slim may run up against a husband or a brother."

Stevens haunched his shoulders.

"It's not the woman I'm thinking about. It's you. I'd sure change my location."

"Why wouldn't it be just as well if I told the police of his threat?" asked Aldous, looking across the river with a glimmer of humour in his eyes.

"Oh, well!" was the packer's rejoinder.

Slowly he unwound his long legs and rose to his feet.

"Take my advice—move!" he said. "As for me, I'm going to cross that cursed river this afternoon or know the reason why."

He stalked away in the direction of his outfit, chewing viciously at his quid. For a few moments Aldous stood undecided. He would like to have joined the half-dozen men he saw lounging restfully a distance beyond the grazing ponies. But Stevens had made him acutely aware of a new danger. He was thinking of his cabin—and the priceless achievement of his last months of work, his manuscript. If Quade should destroy that—

He clenched his hands and walked swiftly toward his camp. To "bun cut" an enemy was one of Quade's favorite methods of retaliation. He had this. He also knew that Quade's work was done so cleverly that the police had been unable to call him to account.

Quade's status had interested Aldous from the beginning. He had discovered that Quade and Culver Rann, his partner at Tete Jaune, were forces to be reckoned with even by the "powers" along the line of rail. They were the two chiefs of the "underground", the men who controlled the most dangerous element from Miette to Fort George. He had once seen Culver Rann, a quiet, keen-eyed emaciated man of forty—the cleverest scoundrel that had ever drifted into the Canadian west. He had been told that Rann was deedly the brain of the combination, and that the two picked up a quarter of a million in various ways. But it was Quade with whom he had to deal now, and he began to thank Stevens for his warning. He was filled with a sense of relief when he reached his cabin and found it as he had left it. He always made a carbon of his work. This copy he now put into a waterproof tin box, and the box he concealed under a log a short distance back in the bush.

"Now go ahead, Quade," he laughed to himself, a curious, almost exultant ring in his voice. "I haven't had real excitement for so long I can't remember, and if you start the fun there's going to be fun!"

He returned to his birds, perched himself behind a bush at the river's edge, and began skinning them. He had almost finished when he heard hoarse shouts from up the river. From his position he could see the stream a hundred yards below the ford. Stevens had driven in his horses. He could see them breasting the first sweep of the current, their heads held high, struggling for the opposite shore. He rose, dropped his birds, and stared.

"Good God, what a fool!" he gasped.

He saw the tragedy almost before it had begun. Still three hundred yards below the swimming horses was the gravelly bar which they must reach on the opposite side. He noted the grayish strip of smooth water that marked the end of the dead-line. Three or four of the stronger animals were forging steadily toward this. The others grouped close together, almost motionless in their last tremendous fight, were left farther and farther behind. Then came the break. A mare and her yearling colt had gone in with the bunch. Aldous saw the colt, with its small head and shoulders high out of the water, sweep down like a chip with the current. A cold chill ran through him as he heard the whinnying scream of the mother—a warning cry that held for him the pathos and the despair of a creature that was human. He knew what it meant. "Wait—I'm coming—I'm coming!" was in that cry. He saw the mare give up and follow resistlessly with the deadly current, her eyes upon her colt. The heads behind her wavered, then turned, and in another moment the herd was

sweeping down to its destruction.

Aldous felt like turning his head. But the spectacle fascinated him, and he looked. He did not think of Stevens and his loss as the first herd plunged in among the rocks. He stood with white face and clenched hands, leaning over the water boiling at his feet, cursing softly in his helplessness. To him came the last terrible cries of the perishing animals. He saw head after head go under. Out of the white spume of a great rock against which the flood split itself with the force of an avalanche he saw one horse pitched bodily, as if thrown from a huge catapult. The last animal had disappeared when chance turned his eyes upstream and close in to shore. There flowed a steady current free of rock and down this—head and shoulders still high out of the water—came the colt! What miracle had saved the little fellow thus far Aldous did not stop to ask. Fifty yards below it would meet the fate of the others. Half that distance in the direction of the maelstrom below was the dead trunk of a fallen spruce overhanging the water for fifteen or twenty feet. In a flash Aldous was racing toward it. He climbed out on it, leaned far over, and reached down. His hand touched the water. In the grim excitement of rescue he forgot his own peril. There was one chance in twenty that the colt would come within his reach, and it did. He made a single lunge and caught it by the ear. For a moment after that his heart turned sick. Under the added strain the dead spruce sagged down with a warning crack. But it held, and Aldous hung to his grip on the ear. Foot by foot he wormed his way back, until at last he had dragged the little animal ashore.

And then a voice spoke behind him, a voice that he would have recognized among ten thousand, low, sweet, thrilling.

"That was splendid, John Aldous!" it said. "If I were a man I would like to be a man like you!"

He turned. A few steps from him stood Joanne Gray. Her face was as white as the bit of lace at her throat. Her lips were colourless, and her bosom rose and fell swiftly. He knew that she, too, had witnessed the tragedy. And the eyes that looked at him were glorious.

CHAPTER IV

TO JOHN ALDOUS Joanne's appearance at this moment was like an anti-climax. It plunged him headlong for a single moment into what he believed to be the absurdity of a situation. He had a quick mental picture of himself out on the dead spruce, performing a bit of mock-herosm by dragging in a half-drowned colt by one ear. In another instant this had passed, and he was wondering why Joanne was not on her way to Tete Jaune.

"It was splendid!" she was saying again, her eyes glowing at him. "I know men who would not have risked that for a human!"

"Perhaps they would have been showing good judgment," replied Aldous.

He noticed now that she was holding with one hand the end of a long slender sapling which a week or two before he had cut and trimmed for a fish-pole. He nodded toward it, a half-cynical smile on his lips.

"Were you going to fish me out—or the colt?" he asked.

"You," she replied. "I thought you were in danger." And then she added, "I suppose you are deeply grateful that fate did not compel you to be saved by a woman."

"Not at all. If the spruce had snapped, I would have caught at the end of your sapling like any drowning rat—or man. Allow me to thank you."

She had stepped down to the level strip of sand on which the colt was weakly struggling to rise to its feet. She was breathing quickly. Her face was still pale. She was without a hat, and as she bent for moment over the colt Aldous felt his eyes drawn irresistibly to the soft thick coils of her hair, a glory of color that made him think of the lustrous brown of a ripe wintelberry. She looked

(Continued on page 21)



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Very likely the Deal Mediterranean wheat is desired. I know of no definite source of Deal wheat in Michigan. This wheat has in the past been listed with the S. M. Isbell Company, of Jackson, and I would suggest them as the best possible source.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

GUMBO SOIL

I am interested in a farm that I am told has Gumbo in one field. Can Gumbo be put to any use? How would you work it and what crops would you put in, if any?—W. V., Climax, Mich.

Gumbo soil can be used for agricultural purposes if it is well drained. Usually corn is one of the best crops to grow on this type of soil. Special care must be exercised in tilling operations on gumbo land or else it will soon become puddled and practically worthless for agricultural purposes.—George M. Grantham, Research Associate, Dept. of Soils, M. A. C.

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED CROPS LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

THE 1922 crop of red clover seed is estimated to be about one-third larger and the alsike clover seed crop one-sixth larger than last year, according to data obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture. The increased production is due both to a larger acreage and better yield per acre in most of the heavy-producing sections. The weather prior to and at harvest time was generally favorable, but in some regions recent hot, dry weather, similar to that of last year, has reduced yields considerably.

Prices offered to growers on August 28 for red and alsike clover were \$2.80 and \$1.65 per 100 pounds, respectively, than on the same date last year and about one-half as much as were paid two years ago.

Almost every important producing section, except southern Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, indicate an increased acreage of red clover ranging from 9 per cent to 61 per cent and almost all sections indicated larger yields per acre. In most sections the spring rains gave the hay crop an excellent start and it was cut early. Rains continued long enough after the hay crop had been removed to give the seed crop a good start. Dry weather at the time the seed was getting further aided in increasing the yield over that of last year. Very little winterkilling was reported except in southeastern Wisconsin, where it was fairly serious, while last year a number of important sections reported varying degrees of damage from that cause.

Harvesting of the crop began in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois (second crop) about August 20-30, and in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, August 25, September 5. Threshing began in scattered localities in each of the sections a week or 10 days after harvest, but the bulk of the crop probably will not be threshed before October 15 or later, depending largely upon the activity of buyers.

Prices paid to growers for country-run seed on August 28, in the most important sections, ranged from \$10.25 per 100 pounds in northeastern Missouri to \$13.25 in southern Wisconsin and averaged for all sections about \$12.20, compared with \$15 on the same date last year and \$23.65, two years ago. Prices for reclaimed seed, or "basis clean seed," averaged about \$1 per 100 pounds more than for country-run seed.

The acreage and yield per acre of alsike clover seed in most sections were larger than last year, but the increases were not so large as in the case of red clover. Increases in acreage over that of last year range from 2 per cent in northern Indiana to 27 per cent in central Illinois; increases in yield per acre range from 3 per cent in northern Indiana to 22 per cent in southeast Iowa. The spring rains helped alsike clover

and the crop in most sections made a better growth than last year, when drought and hot weather reduced the yield considerably.

The harvesting of the alsike crop was later in most sections than last year. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio harvesting began July 1-15 and followed shortly afterwards in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Prices paid to growers for country-run alsike seed on August 28 ranged from \$10.75 per 100 pounds in northeast Wisconsin to \$12.50 in northern Indiana and averaged about \$11.40, compared with \$13, last year, and \$24, two years ago. Prices for reclaimed seed averaged about \$1.40 per 100 pounds more than for country-run seed.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRAWBERRY

IT is safe to say that no fruit has been developed during the past 25 years as much as the strawberry. At the beginning of the century the everbearing strawberry was looked upon as a curiosity, or a freak. That it could be made of commercial importance was scarcely thought possible. Now it has a recognized place in the fruit market and its importance is increasing.

The first varieties introduced were shy bearers and made few plants, while the quality of the fruit was inferior, but these defects seem to have been changed for the better. Some of the kinds now grown bear abundantly, make many plants and have a sprightliness that matches that of the spring fruit.

One of the latest varieties has come from a cross with a wild berry as one of the parents. The result is a berry with the much desired 'wild' flavor, the absence of which in cultivated strawberries is so often deplored. Besides this, the fruit is larger than the well-known Progressive, making it a heavy cropper. The plant is vigorous and throws out a plentiful supply of runners. To make it still more attractive, it bears in both spring and fall.

The variety is not yet being distributed and may not be within reach of planters for a season or two more, but when it becomes available it promises to surprise berry growers, unless it develop some weakness not in evidence. Anyhow, if this variety should fail in the final test, which seems improbable, it is a prediction of what may be expected within the near future.

NOTES

Give grape vines room. Plant them in rows eight or ten feet apart. Set them ten or twelve feet apart in the row.

Japanese walnuts are not uncommon and are listed by many nurseries. The tree is a wonderfully rapid grower, and early and abundant bearer, when planted in a moist place. But the nut is inferior to the common black walnut, both in size and quality. In shape it is midway between the black walnut and the butternut, while the tree looks somewhat like the latter. Some of the claims for it have been rather extravagant, as is always to be expected with anything new. However, it is a valuable tree for those who want something that will begin bearing by the time American walnuts have nicely started at growing.

The Cuthbert is still the queen among raspberries. Miller's red is earlier and better looking, so sells better, but is inferior in flavor. It is grown for market, but the Cuthbert is wanted at home.

The gooseberry has been highly developed in England, while in this country it has been neglected. As a result the fruit there has an important place in the market, while here it is of comparatively small importance. Yet the ripe berry has a pleasing flavor and if it were large might be served more often than it is as a dessert fruit. Here is an opportunity for somebody to do good work by developing a large berry, suitable for serving ripe. The English varieties do not thrive well, our hot summers being unsuited to them. Are any of our readers growing them? If so, what have they found the best method for controlling the blight, mildew and other ailments of the bush?

ANY ONE CAN WIN THE \$500 FIRST PRIZE

Read all about our Second big Puzzle Contest, a friendly game for readers of The Business Farmer, on page 11, of this issue.

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.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF HIGHWAY OVERSEER

Would like to know if any but taxpayers can vote lawfully for a roadmaster. We have a farmer in our district who gets into that office by bringing in the workers from the plaster mills to vote for him.—A Reader, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Concerning the election of a "road master," which I presume is meant for an Overseer, I would call your attention to Sec. 6, Chapter 13 of the General Highway Law, which provides that any resident of the district, who is an elector or any elector of the township having taxable property in the district (but who is not a resident of the district), may vote for such overseer.

If the township in question is operated under the provisions of Chapter 25, of the General Highway Law, the same provisions apply, i. e., any elector may vote for an overseer in his district.—Harry H. Partlow, Legal Adviser, State Highway Department.

THAT ETERNAL LINE FENCE QUESTION

A and B have a dispute over a line between farms. A certain maple tree, the center of which the line was supposed to be by both parties until A claimed the line was over on B, thirty feet south of the maple tree. B suggested they employ a surveyor, which A agreed to; each to pay half of same. When the surveyor arrived, A refused to pay a rent, but agreed before three witnesses if B paid surveying charges, he would accept the established line. One survey was made, the surveyor was unable to set the corner on the east end, on account of lack of time that day, but returned in a few weeks, with new evidence, surveyed same again and established a corner about 18 feet north of said maple. During B's absence A erects a woven wire fence, supposing he has run same on the line B once had a fence, but which B built with his own material and labor for his own benefit, but setting same over on B's own side, also on south side of maple, making A's fence at present about two or three feet on B's side. There never has been any fence on this land before only what B constructed for his own use, but not building same for a line fence or claiming any as such.

Can B have sufficient evidence to warrant action in the courts to compel A to remove his fence. A claimed before two or three people the line was 30 feet on B. The surveyor located the witness trees by his field notes to a dot?

Please advise regarding procedure of same and all information you may be able to get on same. Also can B compel A to keep his chickens from trespassing on B's land?

The controversy started in this case was by A wanting to cut the maple tree which was until then supposed to be the line.—S. R., Three Rivers, Mich.

Under the statement I would be of the opinion that B could maintain a right to the land established by the surveyor as the proper line between the two properties. Old fences are good evidence of where the true line is. A very old fence undisputed may be the best evidence of where a true line is but if a fence has not been there in such a way as to establish by agreement where the true line is then I would be of the opinion that the survey would control as to the place the true line should be located.

A verbal contract as to some subjects may be as good as a written one and it may be void and no good as to other subjects.—Legal Editor.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Would you please tell me the law in regard to arrests for stilling moonshine. Two men went to a place where they found two other men in a house with a still. They went and tried to get the prosecutor and sheriff but the phone lines were not in order so they then went to a justice of the peace and asked for a search warrant to be served by the deputy sheriff. The justice said he would not have any authority in that case. It had to be done by the sheriff and prosecutors but the deputy sheriff proposed to go anyway, so the three then went. They found one man on guard outside and he got away but there was one man in the house. The still was on the stove, a good hot fire and a can set to catch the liquor. There was about a gallon and three barrels of mash. They took the still and man before the prosecutor and he let him go because the deputy had no search warrant. How with all of this evidence can't there be anything done, or has this got to be let go in this manner because people will not act who have the authority.—L. F., Clare County, Mich.

The difficulties which followed from the state of facts presented in your letter had their first inception

in the error committed by the Justice in declining to issue a search warrant when asked for by the Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff should have secured a search warrant either from this Justice or some other Justice, or upon order from the Prosecutor, as he certainly under this state of facts was entitled to a search warrant. However, failing to secure a search warrant for the reasons assigned by him did not justify him in making an entry of the premises and a search and seizure of the incriminating evidence. We do not think that the evidence taken under these circumstances could be used in a prosecution. However, we do not see that this would necessarily prevent a prosecution for the manufacture of liquor, for, if the officer, and others, were in the home and saw the still in actual operation and could tell from the odor, or otherwise, that the product was liquor, a prosecution could be sustained upon this evidence without the necessity of using the still or the liquor itself, and we would recommend that the case be presented to the Prosecuting Attorney from that viewpoint.—A. B. Daugherty, Deputy Attorney General.

ANIMAL MISREPRESENTED

I purchased what was supposed to be a three-year old gelding. He proved to be an original as soon as I got him home. I complained to original owners and they said that they knew nothing of it. I can furnish proof that they did know it. Are they liable for return of purchase price?—O. F., Pavilion, Mich.

The return of the animal or damages in the sale will depend upon the warranty made at the sale. If no warranty or representations were made at the sale you will be without any right of action for damages. The seller is only liable for some kind of a warranty or the failure to make some disclosure that he was in duty bound to disclose.—Legal Editor.

SEEDING ROLLING LAWN

We have a rolling lawn and it is sandy soil. What kind of grass would you seed it down with?—Mrs. J. D. L., Pentwater, Mich.

We would recommend a mixture of the following grasses: Chewing's Red Fescue Rhode Island Bent grass and Red Top, mixed in about equal proportions.—C. P. Halligan, M. A. C.

SCHOOL BOARD CANNOT SELL FURNACE

I would like to know if a school board has any right to dispose of a furnace that had been in use two years because one member of the board did not want it and then buy a stove and use it one winter and then it got newswid around that the furnace was gone and up comes a man with a big stick in his hand and says "put back that furnace," and so they did, so the shift has cost the district about 150.00. Can the school board be made to refund this money? The director of the same board could have hired a teacher for \$70.00 per month but the teacher would not board with the director so they went and paid \$80.00 in order to get the teacher to board there.—H. H., Davison, Mich.

School officers cannot dispose of any school property without a vote of the people.

In regard to buying a stove and using it one winter, we would say that no heating plant can be installed in any school building without the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and a stove without a ventilating system in connection would not be approved by the Department.

I do not understand your reference to a "big stick" nor to the board putting back that furnace, "that furnace" probably being the one referred to above as disposed of by the board, but in answer to your question as to whether the board can install a furnace will say as above, that if the furnace meets the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction the board has a right to put it in and spend whatever money is necessary for it.

You ask if the board can be made to refund this money. I would say yes.

You state that the director of the

(Continued on page 19)

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The Children's Hour

DEAR Nieces and Nephews: In my letter in the last issue where I announced the new contest regarding birds I neglected to mention two important things. They were: first, your list of names should contain only the names of Michigan birds and second, you must compose this list without the assistance of any book. Just notice on your way to and from school how many different birds you see and write the names of them down and then in the evening sit down with your notes and write your letter to me.

Because of my error I will not close the contest until midnight, October 7th, so all of you have plenty of time to write if you have not already done so, and if you have you may send another letter and I will count that instead of your first one.

Look on the next page and read about the great contest the Business Farmer is starting. The first prize is \$500.00 and you can win it and stand just as good a chance of winning it as anyone. One of the winners in the picture puzzle contest put on by M. B. F. last year was only eleven years old, so you see age doesn't count. Just think what you could do with that much money. And the best part of it all is that it does not cost one cent for you to try. If you do not win first prize remember there are 14 others and M. B. F. is going to give them all away to its friends, and you could use some of the money I know.

Last year you had to find the words beginning with the letter "S" while this time it is the words that begin with "B." But before you start at work be sure to read the directions over carefully and if there is anything you do not understand ask your mothers or fathers to explain it to you. Or you can write direct to the Contest Manager. He will be pleased to answer your questions. Now one thing more; be sure to clip the puzzle picture and send it to the Contest Manager when you send your list of words to him. How many of my nieces and nephews are going to win some of this money, or how many are at least going to try to win some of it? — **UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned — Here are the following birds that I know:

Sparrow, robin, bluebird, blackbird, kingfisher, condor, catbird, thrush, wren, quail, bobolink, bluejay, meadowlark, swallows, parrots, chickadee, stork, hummingbird, canary, snow bird, killdeer, pheobe, doves, pigeon, hawk, crow, owl, yellowbird, kingbird, crane, ground bird, graybird, brown thrasher, mudhen, aimless robin, skunk bird, chippy bird, ostrich, woodpecker, vultures, bittern, high holder, mourning dove, nightingale, whip-poor-will, snipe, bat.

The bird that I like best is the robin. It has a red breast and its back is a dark brown. It is about three inches high and about 4 1-2 inches long. It will come early in the spring and build its nest in a barn or apple tree. When it has its nest built it will lay three or four eggs of a pale blue color. Then it will set until their eggs are hatched. We should never harm the robin or any other birds. — **Miss Carmen Shook, Reese, Mich., age 12.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here are the names of birds and the description of the ones I like the best:

Brown thrasher, mockingbird, tufted titmouse, golden-crown kinglet, bluejay, blue grosbeak, catbird, snowbird, ruby-throated hummingbird, loggerhead shrike, sparrow, woodpecker, kingfisher, canary, red-winged blackbird, crow, owl, crane, wren, meadowlark, killdeer, eagle, parrot, bluebird, blackbird, condor, oriole, snow bunting, vermilion flycatcher, golden-winged warbler, bullocks oriole, blackburian warbler, myrtle warbler, horned lark, yellow-throated vireo, American crossbill,

cedar waxwing, yellow-breasted chat, yellow-bellied sapsucker, redpoll, purple finch, robin.

I like the canary the best because you can have it for a pet and it has a sweet voice. And its sweet voice may make happy hours out of lonely ones. The canary I had was yellow on the back and breast and the head. The wings have a little black on them. Its legs are yellow. The canary will take a bath and it eats seed.—**Marian Wyckoff, Sheridan, Mich., R. No. 1, Box 13.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am only 9 years of age and in the sixth grade but I thought I would try to get the prize anyway.

Robin, bluebird, hummingbird, killdeer, pheobe, pigeon, dove, blue heron, kingfisher, blackbird, canary, woodpecker, quail, wren, green heron, crow, hawk, eagle, catbird, mourning dove, owl, sparrow, swallow, lark, parrot, redbird, bluejay, oriole, partridge, peacock, haring gull, sea gull, magpie, thrush, whip-poor-will, stork, marsh hen, cowbird.

The quail is not a very handsome or attractive bird but to me it is a very nice bird. I do not live in the city so I can hear the quails sing. Almost every day I can hear their shrill voices calling out, "Bob white, bob white." I have become so attached to their pretty songs. They build their nests of fine things such as horse hairs. They build them on the ground. The bird is a brownish color. Their eggs are pure white. They are quite large for a bird's egg. The young quails run around soon after they are hatched.—**Lois Rensberry, Fenton, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 10 years old and in the 4th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and I read the Children's Hour. We live on a 160-acre farm and I like the farm better than the city. We have a dog, four old cats and three little kittens. We have about 100 chickens, 9 pigs, 12 cows, 22 young cattle and 6 horses. I will tell you about my trip to Chicago.

We went on a boat named "Alabama" and it was rough the entire trip. We started from Muskegon, my grandpa, mother, sister, brother and I. There were many animals on board the boat and there was a hospital on the boat for them. There is so much to tell about about Chicago that I cannot tell it all. Write to me.—**Ruth C. Nelson, R. 2, Grant, Mich.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is a poem I composed:

The Three Happy Maids
I'll tell you a story that I'm sure
You'll like quite well,
It's about three maids
Whose names I will not tell.

Their home is the prettiest ever seen,
With a back-ground, oh! so lovely and green,
The porch is covered with roses so bright
It is just a beautiful sight.

The words break forth
From their lips so soft,
And the wonderful voices
Are heard far off.

Early in the morning
They're often seen
Strolling along
The meadows so green.

They've nothing to do
But work and play,
This is the reason
They're happy and gay.

Their love for each other
Can never be told,
It's always increasing
Though they're getting old.

The moon shines down
On the maids so fair,
While their voices softly float
On the evening air.

So now you see
My story's told
And hope you'll like it
As good as gold.
—**Iris Arnold, Mt. Clemens, Mich., R4.**

"WHAT I THINK OF CALF CLUB WORK"

I RECEIVED my inspiration in become a club member at a mass meeting conducted at the Rogers School, by Mr. George E. Bishop, now Secretary of the Upper

Peninsula Development Bureau, and Miss Mary V. Hall, Iron County Club Agent. I was interested in purebred stock so I joined the club. On April 28th, 1921 we held a meeting and organized the Cloverland Calf club. We have had about ten regular meetings and six meetings for preliminary judging, all of which I attended and enjoyed, and can say that there was not a meeting held but that I learned something new. At these meetings we had speakers who taught us how to judge, and how to carry on our club work successfully. Mr. George E. Bishop soon after organization, left for Wisconsin to purchase the pure bred calves for the members of the club. I had chosen the Guernsey type because of the permanent yellow color of its cream, which brings a high market price and because of its hardiness and gentleness and its remarkable dairy qualities. The following week I received word that the calves were to arrive on the 4th day of May. I went to the station to get the calf. Ding! Dong! The train was coming. The train came into the station and switched the stock car to a side-track to be unloaded. The calves were carried onto the platform in their crates and were distributed to club members by lot. They were all Guernseys but two, which were Holsteins. My calf was small, in fact, one of the smallest of the group, but now she compares favorably with some of those that at first were larger and is gaining in weight wonderfully.

I have fed my calf milk since the day I bought her, and have also fed her grain. She does not care for oil meal alone, but when mixed with ground feed she eats it readily. My calf has not had any sickness, and is strong and healthy. It follows me around and comes readily when called. One day I went across the road to a neighbor and the calf followed me as far as the gate and waited until I came back and then followed me to the house. Every month I lead her one mile to be weighed, and I also led her three miles to the fair at Iron River without much trouble. I am more pleased with my calf now than the day she arrived. My grandfather did not think much of it either at first, but he also has changed his mind.

I am taking as good care of my calf as I know how, brushing and cleaning it every night and when I exhibited her at the county fair as did other members of the club I thought she must be the best calf of the group. The judge, however, decided differently, explaining to us in what respects other calves were superior, and awarded my calf second place out of fifteen exhibited that day, much to my satisfaction. Most of the calves exhibited belonged to club members and I learned that some of the members did not take care of their calf as well as others. We also judged stock that day and three of our members took prizes winning trips to the Livestock Exposition at Chicago. I am planning to take up this work again next year, and am aiming to win first place at the fair this fall instead of second.

More than half of the members of the Cloverland Club attended the Upper Peninsula Club at Chatham and in the stock judging we carried off several prizes. Russell Hartley, Iver Peterson and I won free trips to the State Fair at Detroit while Russell Hartley won in addition a pure bred Holstein calf, and Iver Peterson a pure bred Duroc-Jersey hog.

I believe that the Cloverland Calf Club has made a very creditable record and I hope that more such clubs may be organized. This kind of work should be carried on. The club work has been of great value to me. The project work has given me experience in making records in a business-like way; has taught me to judge with a fair degree of accuracy the various types of cows, sheep and hogs, and has enabled me to learn by practical experience the proper care of calves. But its greatest value probably lies in the fact that it is interesting many boys in agriculture from which will come our future farmers, club leaders or agricultural agents.—**Andrew Waite, State Champion, Iron River, Mich.**

"Young folks, old folks, everybody come, join the Business Farmer's Contest. You'll have a lot of fun!"

15 Grand Prizes	Prizes given if NO Subscriptions are sent	Prizes given if TWO \$1 Subscriptions are sent	Prizes given if FIVE \$1 Subscriptions are sent
1st Prize	\$20.00	\$300.00	\$500.00
2nd Prize	10.00	150.00	250.00
3rd Prize	5.00	75.00	125.00
4th Prize	5.00	50.00	75.00
5th Prize	5.00	30.00	50.00
6th Prize	3.00	20.00	40.00
7th Prize	3.00	15.00	30.00
8th Prize	3.00	10.00	20.00
9th Prize	2.00	10.00	20.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	15.00

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Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

The Farmers Right To Strike

ECONOMISTS hold up their hands in horror at the very idea of the coming to pass by some miracle a "farmers' strike." No one has yet prophesied how it could be brought about, but Secretary Wallace, in his very able talk before the Farm Bureau at Leesburg, Va., brought out the facts comparing farm and labor wages, which are timely in view of the recent upheavals. He said in part:

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

"Taking the average yearly earnings of railroad employees, we find that in 1913 the yearly wage would buy 1,492 bushels of corn in Iowa, and in 1921, 4,112 bushels. It would buy 1,028 bushels of wheat in North Dakota in 1913; in 1921, 1,466 bushels. In 1913 it would buy 6,449 lbs. of cotton in Texas, and in 1921, 13,934 lbs. It would buy in 1913, 102 cwt. of hogs in Nebraska, and in 1921, 237 cwt. It would buy 148 cwt. of sheep in Wyoming in 1913, and in 1921, 296 cwt. In 1913 it would buy 1,087 bushels of potatoes in New York; in 1921, 1,916 bushels. In 1913, 2,174 bushels of oats in Illinois; in 1921, 5,109 bushels. In 1913, 3,309 lbs. of butter in Missouri, in 1921, 5,285 lbs.

"The purchasing power of the wages of the railway employe in 1921 was 51 per cent greater than in 1913. The purchasing power of the wages of the coal miner in 1921 was 30 per cent greater than in 1913. The purchasing power of the farm hand who works for wages in 1921 was 4 per cent less than 1913, while the purchasing power of the farmer himself was, on an average, from 25 to 45 per cent less than in 1913.

"In short, the farmers of the country, numbering almost one-third of our entire population, have borne altogether the heaviest burden of deflation. They have endeavored to get relief by all lawful means. They have appealed to the Administration, to Congress and to every other agency which they thought might be able to help them, but while making these efforts to avoid their heavy losses they have not struck. They have not created disorders. They have kept on producing and in the face of extraordinarily low prices have this year grown one of the largest crops in our entire history. The farmer believes in law and order. He believes in government. He believes in fairness in working hard and producing efficiently."

It is strange that labor-leaders cannot see what is plain to all men, that wages cannot rise, while the greater producers of America, the farmers, are forced to accept lowered "wages" in the price paid for the products of their toil. Practically, the farmers of America cannot strike, but it is highly doubtful, if though the way were opened to them, they

would. Farmers as a whole are thinkers, they will not be lead far by false prophets and they prefer to believe, as we do, that "right will, in the end triumph."

The State Fair Midway

WHEN Commissioner of Agriculture Doelle sent Ezra Levin, an employee of his own department, to investigate the Michigan State Fair and report personally his own opinion of it, we doubt if Mr. Doelle had in mind that the report would be so pointedly critical or that it would so quickly find first page position in the daily press as an "attack on the fair management."

We cannot view it as such, because Mr. Levin's report was really an attack on the "midway", which has always, and will always, be a source of lively discussion, just as placing bets on the horse-races was, until it was permanently abolished from the fair grounds.

In defense of Mr. Dickinson's able management of the fair, it is readily apparent that the "midway" is a source of revenue of first importance. Particularly is this true of the Michigan fair, because of its proximity to Detroit, the fourth largest city in America. No other state fair in the United States is situated so near a city of half Detroit's population. City folks are accustomed to spending their money on "shows", so the question of how greatly the abolition of the "midway" would effect the gate receipts of the fair is one that the fair management will find hard to answer.

If the midway with all its freaks, cheap-shows and games of chance, has been the contributing factor to provide in a large measure, the profit at the close of each fair which has made possible the new Coliseum, the concrete barns and the hundred and one educational improvements which are each year added to the fair, then here indeed is a problem of morality versus finances.

This criticism of the midway and the kindred concessions on the Michigan State Fair grounds is not original with Mr. Levin, we have heard it from visitors often, usually qualified however by some remark regarding the "suckers who wouldn't be satisfied unless they squandered some money at the fair." But there are we believe several successful state fairs in this country where no midway is tolerated, it ought to be easy for Mr. Dickinson to get the facts regarding their experience.

We want to see the Michigan State Fair live up to its opportunities, we want to see it continue under the management of Mr. Dickinson and we cannot believe but what the airing of this midway matter, with the hope of bringing fourth the facts even though they establish its necessity as a profit-producer, will be of genuine benefit.

Alcohol from Potatoes

THE Washtenaw Post says the Business Farmer is mistaken when it claims there are too many potatoes. The problem is not one of regulation, but of utilization, says our critic. "The real fact is," claims the Post writer, "there hasn't been a single potato more raised than could be profitably used if the farmers knew their business, which consists not only in producing potatoes, but in selling them. Not selling them in the form of potatoes, but in the form of alcohol. * * * No, there are not too many potatoes; there is only an absence of common sense on the part of the farmers, in dealing with the problem of an over-supply but which really does not exist."

This editor has suggested nothing new. As a matter of fact the United States government and many individuals—including Henry Ford,

have conducted numerous experiments in the hopes of demonstrating that alcohol can be profitably extracted from potatoes. There has never been any question about the possibility of getting alcohol from potatoes, but there has been and still is a good deal of question about the practicability of the operation. For unless it can be done at a profit the scheme is valueless. One might as well suggest that the surplus be sold to the inhabitants of Mars. It is one thing to suggest what the farmers ought to do and another how to do it.

At the present value of fuel alcohol not more than 10 or 15 cents can be paid for a bushel of potatoes to be thus utilized. In fact experiments conducted to date give us no reason to expect that the common table variety of potato will ever prove a profitable source of commercial alcohol. Several years ago,—it is said, Henry Ford imported from Germany a larger and coarser variety of potato from which he hoped to secure alcohol in paying quantities, but his failure to do so up to the present time is impressive testimony of the difficulties to be overcome.

It is entirely possible that the United States may some day consume in one form or another all the potatoes which the farmers can raise but that time is not yet. If the farmers are due for any criticism it is because they were so short sighted as to plant so many potatoes and not because they do not know how to market the crop at a profit.

The Tariff is in Effect

THE Fordney-McCumber tariff bill has been signed by the President and is this minute in effect, whether or not you have as yet felt its effect in bringing you greater profits on what you sell or making what you buy cost more. The tariff bill, altho avowedly a Republican measure, was attacked by many progressive members of that party who might have hailed it a few years ago as a "bulwark of protection for our infant industries." But in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-two it praises have a hollow sound.

The infant industries of a few years back are some of the mightiest trusts of the present day. They need the protection of the government about as badly as a pugilist needs a fursing bottle. Anyway, the Fordney-McCumber bill adds a few more tiers to the wall of protection around them to make sure that no competing European product may ever climb over to the American consumer.

Much has been said of the "recognition" which the bill gives to agriculture but as was pointed out in these columns when the bill was first under discussion, this recognition is more apparent than real. During the few months that have elapsed since the introduction of the bill the thinking men in the agricultural field have come to realize that except in a very few cases the tariff on agricultural products will prove of no value whatever to the farmer. No less a person than Dr. Friday of the M. A. C., speaking before the potato growers at Cadillac, pointed out the fallacy of expecting a benefit from a tariff on products of which the United States produce a surplus.

Michigan Crops In Lead

IT is encouraging to note how the condition of Michigan crops has surpassed those of nearly all other states for every month of the year. The September crop report shows Michigan outdistanced by only four states, two only of which may rightly be termed agricultural. Farmers can stand poor crops when prices are high, but poor crops and poor prices are a combination which will put a mortgage on most any farm. With good crops and in easy reach of the big consuming centers the farmers of Michigan are better able to withstand an era of low prices than are the farmers of almost any other state.

How About The Wood Lot?

POLITICS may be uncertain, but the high coal prices we predicted when the miners of the country were fishing this summer, are here. Sometime ago we conducted a survey among the readers of this weekly, which disclosed the fact that 82 per cent of our readers have wood-lots, averaging 27 acres in size.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Rather than curtail departments and print incomplete issues, as some farm papers have been forced to do, we have preferred to issue The Michigan Business Farmer, every-other-week temporarily.

Each issue missed has been credited to the subscriber, so that in the end no one will lose a single issue for which he has paid. We respectfully ask your patience and thank you for your loyalty to

"The Only Farm Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan!"

What the Neighbors Say

WALL STREET AND THE FARMER

IN an article recently published in the Dearborn Independent, a writer says: "The business farmer is the backbone of civilization."

Gideon was thrashing near the wine press in the vineyard to keep the grain hid from the Midenites who lay in the valley to pounce upon any grain harvested by the Isrealites.

The present day farmer has no hiding place. He threshes his grain. The stock exchange fixes the price and it is "take or leave it," and in too many instances he has to "take it" for he has immediate obligations to meet.

There is a bird known as the "Boob" that is an industrious fisher, there is another bird, the frigate, that is a pirate, who never fishes, but when the "boob" comes in with his pouch loaded with fish the frigate bird pounces upon him and makes him disgorge and he returns home as empty as he went out.

Likewise the farmer produces his grain and the pirates in Wall Street and elsewhere pounce upon him and "eat 'em up" and he frequently comes out at the end of the horn as empty as when he started out at the first of the season.

What's the remedy? Destroy the power of the pirate by letting the government own and control the currency. By some people it may be denied that we have a private owned and controlled currency but the fact remains.

There are some signs of a breaking up along political lines. The nominations that have been made to date. The fusion of parties in New York and other surface indications. Labor is a sleeping giant that may roll over, rub its eyes, shake itself and set up and take notice or cause one candidates to take notice.

Ford has opened the eyes of the industrial and railroad world and demonstrated that labor can be paid living wages.

The chief trouble with corporations is that the "overhead" absorbs the earnings and if there is anything left labor can have it.—T. E. T., Oakland County, Mich.

STRIKES AS THE FARMER STRIKES THEM

THE farmer is more of a laborer than a capitalist, so he does not look at strikes with the eye of a capitalist. He believes in the organization of the laborers in a common cause. He has some organizations himself and is now trying to perfect others. He believes that an important effort of class organization should be to get fair pay for the labor of its members, but he does not believe that should be the only effort. An organization in the eyes of the farmer is not a success unless it makes of its members better workers and better citizens, as well as gets more money for them. The canning club emblem suits him and his organizations. He would have his farmers' club, Farm Bureau or other farm organization train the head, the heart and the hand. He would organize to eliminate waste and in that way would help the consumer as well as himself.

When it comes to the walk-out the farmers emphatically does not believe in that. He believes in planting the crop to fit the market, but not in starving a world to get exorbitant prices. He accents his task as the producer of food and would not organize to stop production to force his point on the rest of the country. He will try the best he can to sell what he grows at a profit, but he who has not the heart to let the old cast-off horse starve or to shoot him and end the feed bill will not use the throttle hold to gain his point. He will not try to get what he thinks he ought to have from the consumer by stopping production and causing misery and starvation among women and children.

Of course he will plan, organize, and try as best he can by up-to-date methods to better his conditions. He believes that he is working his way to a fairer equalization of the burden of feeding the world. He has done

it at too great a sacrifice to himself and family, but he will not walk out nor make threats to gain his point. Education and the elimination of unnecessary cost of delivering farm products to consumers are the main lines of action. Of course, planning the crop of the country to fit the probable demand and systematic marketing will enter in, but this will hurt the food speculator and not the consumer.

He does not intend to strike and believes that no body of workers have the moral right to walk out and bring suffering on a whole people. He has no thought of affiliating with the labor organizations and recent actions of some of the unions force the conviction that his ideals and the ideals of the members and leaders of those unions are very far apart.—L. R. Neel, Tennessee.

DOES TARIFF INCREASE CLOTHING COST?

EDITOR:—Well, the tariff has been passed, signed and now the great American people can shoulder their load. Did you read what the head of the wool growers said? Listen:—

"The charge that the proposed duty will add \$5 to the retail cost of a suit of clothes is absurd. In the first place, the duty will apply to considerably less than half of the domestic consumption of clothing wools, for in 1921, 262,000,000 pounds were imported as compared with a domestic production of 302,000,000 pounds. Furthermore, in practice the price of domestic wool is never equal to the price of the foreign wools plus the fundamental duty.

Secondly, the average amount of grease wool in a suit of clothes is only 8 pounds. Taking an average and fair general estimate of a 50 per cent shrinkage of the wool, the average suit of clothes contains only about four pounds of wool, which at the duty of 33 cents, would add an outside maximum of \$1.33 to the suit of clothes. The fairer figure which we are willing to admit would be possibly as much as \$1 a suit that might be added to the retail cost of a suit of clothes by the wool tariff."

Now, watch carefully and you will see the clothing merchants start pulling the \$5 out of the "dere publik" all right. How much advantage will the wool growers of Michigan actually get. We shall see what we shall see.—E. B. K., Montcalm County.

SHOULD MAKE IT UP TO SOLDIERS

All our soldiers should have full compensation for their time and risk in the World War. Those who were disabled should have a substantial pension for life. Thousands of the boys came home believing their jobs were waiting for them as had been promised. Only a very few found it so.

Why don't America citizens stand together for the betterment of home and nation and quit whining about the folks across the pond.—W. C. Anderson, Green Forest.

WHEAT PRICES AND MILL PRODUCTS

Who gets the cream? I sold my wheat for \$1.03 a bushel I am paying \$2 a hundred pounds for shorts, \$1.85 a hundred pounds for bran and \$1.10 for 24 pounds of flour, grown and milled right here. Is that not as much of a crime as bootlegging?

We are paying our attorneys big salaries. They run their legs off after bootleggers, yet leave the big corporations unmolested.—H. G. Myers, Morehouse, Mich.

SOMETHING WORSE

Once a friend of Mark Twain's was conversing with him regarding a terrible affliction of a person known to them both. The friend said,

"Can you imagine anything worse than having diphtheria and scarlet fever at the same time?"

"Yes," replied Mark; "I can easily imagine some things worse than that—for instance, rheumatism and St. Vitus dance."—Everybody's Magazine.



DUMORITE is the *cheapest* of all farm dynamites—it does not give you a headache from handling it. . . . and, in addition, it is non-freezing. You can use it right on into winter-time.

Dumorite has approximately the same strength as 40% dynamite, stick for stick, and shoots with the slow heaving action of 20%. A box of 135 to 140 sticks of Dumorite costs the same as 100 sticks of 40%—one-third more dynamite per dollar.

Send for 105-page Farmers' Handbook of Explosives. It's free and gives complete instructions for using dynamite on the farm.

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BUZZ SAW FRAMES, BLADES, MANDRELS, belting, pulleys, wood-working machinery, etc., of every description. Low prices, prompt shipments. Catalogue free. Write GEO. M. WETTSCHURACK, La Fayette, Indiana.

TOBACCO

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

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

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING 5 pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2.00. Send no money, pay when received. TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, EXTRA fine chewing, 10 lb., \$3.00; smoking, 10 lb., \$2.00; 20 lb., \$3.50. FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

FREE TOBACCO—WRITE FOR SAMPLE OF Kentucky's best smoking tobacco, HAWESVILLE TOBACCO CO., Hawesville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL

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

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

SAVE MONEY. BUY SILVERFOAM WASH- ing compound direct from manufacturer in bulk, absolutely softens water, washes clothes without rubbing. Women throw away washboards. Write quick for free package. SILVERFOAM LABORATORIES, 8746 Gratiot Ave., Detroit Mich.

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

STANWAR AUTOMATIC FRESH WATER System. No tank required; 300 to 600 gallons hourly guaranteed. Write for information. STANWAR PUMP CO., Imperial Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—TO GET IN CORRESPONDENCE with party dealing in farm and city property in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Write or telegraph FRANK B. RAY, Merrill, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—7200 EGG CANDEE INCU- bator. Good condition, \$800. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN WITHOUT children to work on farm. E. JONES, Custer, Mich., R. 2.

ONE KALAMAZOO SILO FILLER NEARLY new, size 14. Only filled 18 silos, price \$200.00. HAROLD JORS, Fife Lake, Mich.

HOUSES, ALL KINDS, BEAGLES, AIRE- dales, Rat dogs. Trained dogs on trial. Pups on approval. PETE SLATER, Oconee, Ill.

\$900 TAKES NEW ALLIS CHALMERS 10- 18 tractor. E. E. MEYER, Lawrence, Mich.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

in the center. Pour boiling water through the stain.

Fleas: If a room becomes infested with fleas, the carpet or rugs should be taken out of doors, cleaned, and sprayed with benzine or gasoline. The floor should be washed with soapsuds, special attention being given to cracks between boards and along baseboards, and rubbed or sprayed with gasoline, benzine, or kerosene.

Ink spots: Remove from white goods by immersing in eroxide, then rinsing three or more times in clear water before drying. The chemical action of soap on the peroxide will eat holes through the fabric.

These spots on colored goods will yield to an application of equal parts of citric acid and cream of tartar melted on a plate. Mix well, rub over the spots and wash the goods thoroughly after they disappear.

Mildew: Rub common soap on the spots, then work in all the starch the soap will absorb.

Blood stains: Soap at once in cold water; the stains will come out in the washing and drying in the sunshine.

Grass stains: Touch the spots with alcohol before washing.

Pitch stains: Grease with lard then use soap and cold water. Turpentine is also good for these.

Wagon or automobile grease stains: Wash the spots well with kerosene before laundering, the sooner this is applied to fresh spots the quicker it works.

Cocoa stains: Wash in cold water first, then pour boiling water through the spots.

FORGET-ME-NOT EDGING

This is a very pretty trimming for curtains, dresser scarfs, pillow slips, runners and table linen of all kinds. Number 30 hard twist crochet cotton worked with a steel hook No. 9 looks especially well.

For the flower, chain (ch) 4, make 2 double trebles (dt) in first stitch and draw out the loop on the hook a little longer because the next ch forms the center of the flower. Ch 4, (4dt, ch 3, (4 dt, ch 3, st st) in center, repeat from * once, then ch 3, 2 dt in center, sl st in starting point to complete flower. For each following flower: * ch 16, 2 dt in 4th ch from hoop (center for new flower) ch 7, take hook from the work and insert in fourth petal of flower just made, draw dropped stitch through, ch 7, sl st in top of last dt, ch 3, sl st) in center, finish flower as before and repeat from * until the desired length has been reached. After the last flower ch 1, 14 d over each chain.

HEALTH HINTS

OR
HOW TO CURE YOURSELF
BY

DR. T. N. ROGERS

HAIR UNDER ARMS

What will remove hair from the arms?—Reader, Merrill, Mich.

Is this a general covering of hair all over the arms or the apilla? Peroxide applied freely is a safe application. It bleaches the hair and in time destroys the roots.

BED WETTING

Please give remedy to cure a child of bed wetting.—"Mother"

Pin worms often causes it. Treatment: Give very little if anything to drink in the evening. Elevate the foot of the bed after the children go to sleep. Putting it on a chair will do. Give one teaspoonful of the following mixture. Get from your druggist Tinct. Belladonna, one teaspoonful; Tinct. Rhus. Tox., one teaspoonful; Listeria Hydrangae, four ounces. Impress upon the child this will cure and that they will not wet the bed but will wake up. Suggestion counts.

WORMS

What will cure a child of worms?—Subscriber.

Pin worms look like small pieces of white thread and some times are very troublesome. Give turpentine as for round worms and inject into the bowels soapsuds with turpentine, two teaspoonfuls to a quart. Better

inject about 3 teaspoonfuls and have it retained for half an hour 3 times a day. Infusion of quassia chips will answer the same purpose.

CORRECTION FROM LAST ISSUE

Acetanilide 4 drams should read drams 10.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says

THANKS RHODA

My dear Rhoda:—Your recent letter in M. B. T. was sure a rip-roister an' I want to thank you for the suggestions—No I ain't read "Behind the Mirror"—in fact I've never read much of any thing, you see I've been pretty busy most of the time an' most of my knowledge I've got in barber shops, pool rooms an' blind pigs. Wuz you ever in a blind pig or a barber shop Rhoda? You know the knowledge dispensed there is just wonderful! 'Course I've read some books an' the works of great writers—for instance Host-tetters almanac an' Lydia E. Pink-ham's complete works an' so you see my dear Rhoda I know there's some-thing wrong with our government but I cant b'lieve its our pres'dent—my shucks isn't he doin' 'bout all any man can do? Gawf is the great National game an' ain't he doin' his best? An' jest think how many times our pres'dent has to change his pants so's to have 'em white an' nice for the next pictur, an' then there's Laddie Boy—don't you see Rhoda how he must be looked after 'cause his own pict'ur has to be took every few days so's the papers can let the dear people know how President Harding an' Laddie Boy looks like. Mr. Pres'dent Harding would like more power—really an' truly he needs it Rhoda. You see the May-flowers or whatever his yachts name is don't go fast enough to take him as far away from his job as he wants to go so he's goin' to ask for more power so's he can get away from all the trouble an' turmoil of his terrible position.

There's lots of things Rhoda in our political atmosphere that any pres'dent wants to get away from. 'Course Pres'dent Harding could probly have settled things up long ago but what wuz the hurry? It wuz warm an' comfortable when the miners wuz out—nobody really needed coal there an' the gawfin wuz real good an' out on the gawf grounds a president's picture looks purty scrumptious an' so he let the strike an' the strikers bother him not at all. Hostetters wonderful book of knowledge sez—least I've seen an' heard it some where—"work for the man that gives you a job." My dear Rhoda, if, as it has been openly intimated, Wall street gave Warren Gamalier Harding his job why shouldn't the said W. G. H. work for Wall street.

For the nice things you said about me Rhoda I thank you. I am glad there is someone that seems willin' to set me right any ol' time. I ain't goin' to freeze 'cause I ain't a married man any more an' I don't have to buy coal nor worry, bout it—I'm free from that kind of worry an' that's why I talk about our national gawf player. Nero, we're told, fiddled while Rome burned, well our pres'dent, with a freshly laundered conscience, plays gawf while the profiteers, operators an' labor combinations fight about—well nobody seems to know what. Any way, my dear Rhoda you must admit that President Harding plays a nice game of gawf an' this bein' true what else matters? Cordially Yours, —UNCLE RUBE.

OUR NEXT SENATOR'S AGE

Will you please tell me the difference in ages between Mr. Townsend and Mr. Ferris? I have heard it argued that Woodbridge N. Ferris is too old to serve out his term as Senator, if elected.—J. U. H., Huron Co.

Senator Charles E. Townsend was born August, 15, 1856 and would therefore be 66 years old. Ex-Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris was born January 6, 1853 and is therefore 69 years old. Neither of these gentlemen are too old to serve their state actively until the end of their six year term as there are several members of the senate near or past eighty years of age, some of whom, are running for re-election on both party tickets this fall.—Editor.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



HOW TO MAKE PARKER HOUSE ROLLS
2 cups scalded milk, 3 table-spoons butter, 2 table-spoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 yeast cake dissolved in 1/4 cup lukewarm water, Lily White Flour. Add butter, sugar, and salt to milk; when lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake and three cups of flour. Beat thoroughly, cover, and let rise until light; cut down, and add enough flour to knead (it will take about two and one-half cups). Let rise again, toss on slightly flour-ed board, knead, pat, and roll out to one-third inch thickness. Shape with biscuit-cutter, first dipped in flour. Dip the handle of a case knife in flour, and with it make a crease through the middle of each piece; brush over one-half of each piece with melted butter, fold, and press edges together. Place in greased pan, one inch apart, cover, let rise, and bake in hot oven twelve to fifteen minutes.

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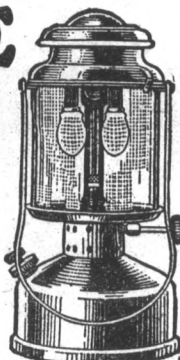
\$1.00 PRIZE FOR YOU!

We will give \$1.00 to the woman who receives first prize for the best loaf of bread baked with Lily White Flour at any County or District Fair this fall. Simply write us about your winning.

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300 Candle Power
Sunray Lantern

As a special introductory offer, a 300 Candle Power SUNRAY Lantern worth \$8.50 will be given absolutely free with the first purchase of a SUNRAY Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search-light. Brighter than sunlight—burns 30 hours on a few cents worth of kerosene or gasoline. Lights with match or torch. No wicks to trim—no chimneys—no smoke—no smell. Find out about this great special offer.



Better Than Gas or Electricity

Whitest light ever produced. Nothing to wear—simple—absolutely safe—you can burn it upside down. Get rid of druggery and poor light—see the SUNRAY—flood your home with light—save your eyes.

15 Days Trial
Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. If you don't like it, send it back. Our money-back guarantee protects you—no red tape.
Write Today Send for introductory offer on FREE Lantern and agency proposition, also free literature on the cheapest and best way to light the home. Act Now!
KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
Dept. 3308 Chicago, Ill.

TELLER HOSPITAL

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases by the New Teller Method.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Bright's Disease and Diabetes.
OROFICIAL SURGERY
296 S. Gratiot Ave., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

POULTRY RAISERS—TIME TO TONE UP
your flocks for winter laying. THOMPSON EGG TONIC means this. Healthy, busy hens laying more eggs. Send dollar bill today for this proven tonic. Receive FREE trial THOMPSON EGG TONIC. DE-STROYER DARGON DISTRIBUTING CO., 556 East Hancock St., Detroit, Mich.

CORDS @ 1/2 COST of FABRICS

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

Tires	Tubes	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$7.25	38x4 1/2	\$19.10
30x3 1/2	8.95	38x4 1/2	20.15
30x4	12.75	38x4 1/2	20.75
30x4 1/2	14.50	38x4 1/2	21.95
30x4 1/2	14.50	38x4 1/2	21.95
30x4 1/2	14.50	38x4 1/2	21.95
30x4 1/2	14.50	38x4 1/2	21.95
30x4 1/2	14.50	38x4 1/2	21.95
30x4 1/2	14.50	38x4 1/2	21.95

Made in our factory of the best materials money can buy. These are rugged, sturdy Cords that run many miles more than their guarantee.
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.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Know,ing 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 suffers 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.

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

SAVE MONEY

By Renewing ALL of your
Reading Matter through M.B.F.

WE give here a splendid list of papers and magazines at low rates if taken with the M. B. F. All prices shown include One Years' (new or renewal) subscription to The Michigan Business Farmer. For a longer subscription add \$1 for 3 years, or \$2 for 5 years. If more than one paper is desired with the M. B. F., deduct \$1—The M. B. F. price—from the rate quoted opposite the other paper desired and add the difference to the combination already selected. For example—the combination to include the M. B. F. and the Detroit News is \$4.50. If you desire the New York Tri-Weekly World deduct \$1.00 from \$1.65 quoted opposite "New York World" and add the difference, 65c to \$4.50 which makes the price for M. B. F., Detroit News and New York World, \$5.15. In this way as many papers and magazines as desired can be ordered, provided they are for the same family and ordered at the same time.

subscribers living where they cannot be served by news dealers, or in towns where the paper has no dealer.

Write us for rates on other publications not included in this list.

(We are not responsible for increases in rates made by other publications.)

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Grand Rapids Press		4.50	
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Chicago Drivers' Journal		4.50	
Jackson Citizens' Patriot		4.50	
Jackson News		4.50	
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Mother's Magazine		1.15	
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Motion Picture Classic		2.85	
National Sportsman		1.70	
Needlecraft		1.25	
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Sunday School Times		2.60	
Today's Housewife		1.50	
Ton Notch Magazine		4.25	
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Violinist		2.50	
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Youth's Companion		2.90	

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Circulation Department, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

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Enclosed find\$..... in check, money-order or draft for which

renew my subscription to your paper for..... years and send me the following periodicals for ONE YEAR each:
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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.

CEMENT FENCE POSTS

What experience has some of the subscribers in making cement fence posts?—W. E. S., Michigan.

THRUSH IN FOOT

Clean horse's hoofs. Take one pint of salt, cover with kerosene and then put on horse's hoofs twice daily until cured. —H. S. P.

GETTING RID OF THE PINE STUMPS

The appeal from Mr. B. C., of Kingsley, published in a recent issue, for information on the best and cheapest ways of getting rid of pine stumps on cut-over land had brought forth several interesting replies. Let's have some more of them for our Experience Pool.—Editor.

TO FRIEND B. O. C.

I HAVE rid some 40 a. g. pine stumps with dynamite but think that where the stumps are thick the Stilyard stump puller is a cheaper way unless you can purchase T. N. T. cheaper than 25c lb. I had good results on clay soil with dynamite but not on sand as it takes nearly twice as much and some times a piece of stump did not come out. Any questions answered cheerfully. —Jas. Dexton, Isabella county.

ANSWERING THE MAIL OF THE STUMP FARMER

I HAVE just been reading in the M. B. F. the wall of the "Stump" farmer and I think he will realize it is some job on 480 acres of land, if they are thick on the land at all. Still if he goes at it right it's not so bad as some jobs after all.

In 1908 I removed on to 80 acres of wild land, not a brush cut on it. I bought one of the best cable stump machines on the market and with the help of one man went to work to clearing the land.

It was in the month of June, we moved on and we did not get any crop in that year, but did raise our potatoes and some corn the second year. It was pretty slow business for a few years trying to stump the land and putting up all buildings one has to have on a farm.

I also worked for neighbors with my stump machine and would get helpback sometimes money which all helped. Now I have my farm all or nearly all stumped. There are not many farmers in this section of the country that are stumped. Have a good 8 room house, barn and feed mill, do custom grinding, sheds and necessary out buildings. If B. O. C., Kingsley, Mich., will write to me I will give him more information.—Frank Seldon.

HOW I RID MY FARM OF STUMPS

I have just read in the M. B. F. what B. O. C. Kingsley, Mich. writes about his troubles with the big pine stumps in his land. Now I have used one of the one-man stump pullers for two years pulling pine and other stumps for other farmers for day wages. I had the K hand power stump puller, manufactured in San Francisco, Cal. I will mention a few advantages of the hand puller, ad if Mr. B. O. C. will send me his full name and a 2 cent stamp I will answer any question he may ask.

The hand power Stump puller can be placed where no horse puller can be worked, because it requires but very little room and it can be worked in wet ground where no horses could work, and can be worked in any position upright and side ways and even upside down where the cable spans over a Slew. I and my boy 16 years of age have pulled pine stump measuring 3 ft. across the top, the machine has power enough to break a 7-8 inch steel cable, but I think it is best to use some dynamite to split the big stumps and then pull the pieces for it is very hard to

handle the big stumps after they are pulled. One man can work the puller but two man can do a lot more work. We have pulled from 10 to 25 big stumps a day and smaller ones as many as 50 and over. The stumps pulled were in Oscoda county.—P. B. Movice, Mich.

WHY NOT GROW MORE POTATOES TO THE ACRE?

(Continued from page 4)

Maine grower twice as much to grow potatoes as it does the Michigan grower, although we all know that it doesn't. Let us assume that it cost the Montcalm county grower \$46 per acre to raise 92 bushels of potatoes. With potatoes at 80 cents a bushel he breaks even. But if it costs the Aroostook grower twice as much or \$92 to grow an acre of potatoes and he raises 252 bushels at 50 cents a bushel he receives 34 cents a bushel more than it cost him to grow them. Therefore, he is making money and as long as he can raise 252 bushels to the acre he will continue to make money with potatoes at 550 cents a bushel, and the Montcalm grower will have to increase his acre-yield or turn to other crops.

There is not a single good reason why the farmers of any of the Michigan counties mentioned or of most of the other counties cannot increase their acre-yield. As a matter of hard fact, they must increase it or go out of the potato game. All indications point to a long era of low potato prices and farmers who cannot raise more than 90 bushels to the acre will have to quit.

At one time the farmers of Montcalm and of Kent counties raised as many bushels to the acre as the farmers of Oseola and Grand Traverse. But that was when their land was newer. The day is coming, unless more scientific methods are adopted, when the farmers of Oseola, Grand Traverse and others of the more northerly counties will drop back into the Montcalm and Kent class and the farmers of these counties will be producing even less than they are today.

Many years ago the farmers of Maine learned the lesson which the farmers of Michigan must some day learn. They exhausted the fertility of the soil just as our farmers in Michigan are doing, and grim necessity forced them to replace some of the fertility which they had taken from the soil. And today, by following scientific methods of conserving and restoring fertility to the soil, they are producing far more potatoes to the acre than when their land was virgin.

AS THE JAPANESE DO IT

Listed below are a few of the Japanese sign painters' attempts to solve advertising English. In the Japanese signs are the most sought for virtues of an advertisement—they they attract attention.

"Best resistant wet coat."

"Trunks and bugs."

"Oil for hair and cooking."

"Bes stealing knife."

"Hen and beef met."

"Oxen sold and retailed here."

"Respectable ladies take fits up stairs." (Tailor shop.)

"Kids for brightening the home more than untold gold." (Doll shop.)

"Whale and all his relatives sold here."—Indianapolis News.

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.)

Current Agricultural News

M. S. F. B. BUYS FEED FOR MEMBERS

MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau members are buying their winter supply of dairy rations through a Co-operative Feed Buying Service organized by the Farm Bureau and which is taking orders through local co-operative associations from September 5 to October 20. The Bureau is purchasing feed-stuffs at favorable prices and will deliver them ready mixed in equal monthly shipments during the winter. Members contracting feed are not investing any cash, according to local co-operative associations, but will pay for the feed as it is delivered.

The Farm Bureau Service is on a 25% protein public formula dairy ration developed by the Farm Bureau and called Michigan Farm Bureau Milkmaker. The ration is made up entirely from the milk producers' viewpoint—to get the most money for the least investment in feed. The ration has the approval of the Michigan Agricultural College Dairy Department.

The Farm Bureau's public formula is a new idea in feed marketing. Every bag of the Farm Bureau's feed carries on the regular analysis tag the exact number of pounds of the milk producing ingredients in the feed and shows that the ration carries no filler. This enables the dairyman to tell exactly what he is paying for, says the Farm Bureau.

The Farm Bureau is buying M. F. B. Milkmaker ingredients in quantity at times of low seasonal prices as determined by records of previous years and when in the opinion of the best posted experts the markets look right.

The State Farm Bureau is offering feed buying service to members on the basis that farmers and their co-operative associations will form local Feed Buying Service Units on their winter dairy feed needs and will sign contracts to buy definite quantities of the Farm Bureau feed for monthly shipment from October 20 to the following March 20.

Headquarters of Feed Buying Service are at the State Farm Bureau at Lansing. The local Feed Buying service campaign opened September 5 and closes October 20.

SPUD GROWERS WANT LOWER CATTLE FREIGHT RATES

CONTINUATION of efforts to obtain lower freight rates on potatoes to Cincinnati and other points in that territory was discussed at the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Shippers' association, Sept. 23rd.

According to shippers, Wisconsin has an advantage of five cents in freight rates for a longer haul and this results in keeping Michigan potatoes out of those markets in a considerable degree.

The new tariff, it was stated, adds one cent per 100 yards to cost of sacking material, which ultimately will be absorbed by the farmer. The matter of the freight rates was heard at an interstate Commerce Commission hearing here last February but potato shippers said that while a decision favorable to Michigan was intimated, no action has yet been taken to their knowledge.

NORWEGIAN CO-OPERATORS REPORT REMARKABLE PROGRESS

DESPITE the severe industrial depressions in Northern Europe, the achievements of the Norwegian Cooperative movement during the past year, reported at its recent National Cooperative Congress, indicate a remarkable expansion both of cooperative banking and consumers' cooperative stores.

The two national cooperative bodies in Norway, the Samvirkecentralen, composed of agricultural cooperatives, and the Norges Kooperative Landsforening, founded by the city workers and consumers, now cover over 3,000 local cooperatives with a membership in excess of 130,000 heads of families, reaching nearly half the entire population of the country.

The financial report of the Nor-

wegian Cooperative Union's Wholesale Society shows annual business in excess of 21,000,000 crowns, backed by a reserve fund of half a million crowns and a banking department with deposits in excess of 3,000,000 crowns.

In addition to this large wholesale business, the Norwegian cooperators' retail societies report an annual turnover of 110,000,000 crowns, on which a saving of 12,000,000 crowns, or 11.37 per cent was made for the cooperators.

In addition to their stores and banks, the Norsk cooperators conduct a thriving insurance company, Samvirke, founded in January, 1922. It writes fire, marine, burglary and liability insurance, and has opened agencies in connection with the co-operative banks throughout Norway. The cooperators also own 71 factories, making their own boots and shoes, meat products, flour, butter, clothing, and knit goods.

Cooperation is a business proposition, but it is something more,—it is a moral ideal asserting the brotherhood of man and daring to make a practical application of this ideal in the business world.

CREAMERY MANAGERS ARRESTED FOR LAW VIOLATIONS

WE wonder how many farmers know that there is a law on the Michigan statute books which requires all creameries to pasturize all the skim milk and other milk products sent back to the farmers to be fed to stock. Well, there is. And recently the managers of three Ottawa county creameries were hauled into court for failing to conform to the statute. All three admitted the offense and two of them paid fines and costs, but the third appealed. He based his appeal on the argument that the law is a discrimination between the creameries that fail to pasteurize their milk and the individual who separates his own milk and feeds it to his own cattle. The latter is not required to pasteurize the skim milk and the creamery manager thinks that is discrimination and will test out the law. The creamery manager furthermore claims that pasteurized skim milk rots and that it poisons the cattle.

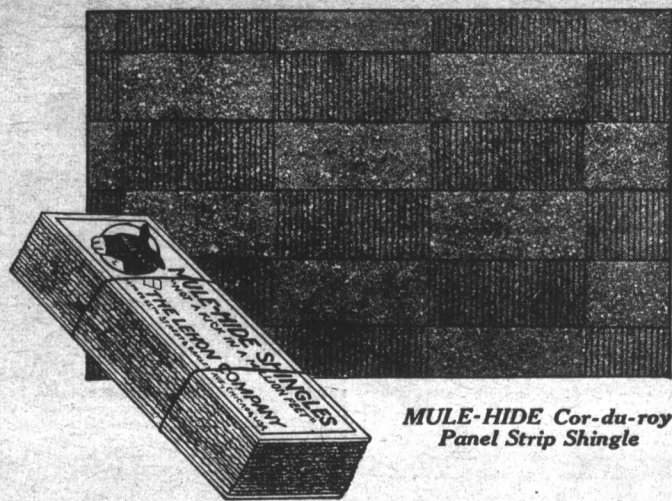
The purpose of the law? Presumably to help curb the spread of tuberculosis among Michigan cattle. If you have a grievance against your local creamery manager and he's selling skim milk without being pasteurized, here's a way to get even. Have him arrested.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE KITCHEN

AT a cost of a very few dollars an ingenious arrangement for furnishing running water to the kitchen of the most humble home, may be provided. Three feet above the floor, on the outside of the building, erect a platform against the wall, and on this set a large barrel. It is best to place the barrel where rain water from the down spout can be turned into it. In addition to this supply, provision should be made for filling the barrel by means of a hose attached to the pump spout, if the well is near the house. To insure a plentiful supply it will be found desirable to have two or more barrels, connected by short pieces of pipe near the bottom. These may be set on one long scaffold extending along the outside of the house. It will be necessary to provide the inlet and outlet for only one of the barrels. Pumping the barrel full at one time instead of going to the well for water as it is needed, will usually be found to be a saving of time. The barrels should be kept covered to keep out dust and trash. A short piece of pipe with faucet at the end extends through the wall above the sink.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO WITH \$300

There's a chance for you to win it as First Prize in our Second Puzzle Contest announced on page 11 of this issue. Last year we paid our readers who joined this game \$931.



MULE-HIDE Cor-du-roy Panel Strip Shingle

New—Good—Different

LONG wear and good looks combined in a four-unit asphalt shingle, which will put life into the appearance of any roof, and add refinement and dignity to any structure.

So made that they will lie flat on the roof.

Ask a Mule-Hide dealer to show you samples and quote prices.



THE LEHON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

44th to 45th St. on Oakley Ave. :: CHICAGO, ILL.

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

SHORTHORN SALE

.....30-HEAD--30.....

Good, High Class Registered Cows, Heifers and Bulls Including a few cows of the dual purpose or milking strain.

This sale will be held under the auspices of the Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

All stock is sold on consignment from members of this Association and is of quality which commands attention.

HILLSDALE, MICH.

FAIR GROUNDS,

Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1922

For particulars and catalog, address W. C. OSIUS, Sec'y, Hillsdale, Mich. ANDY ADAMS, Sale Manager.

One Farm Engine Does it All



Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Gasoline or kerosene. No cranking. Portable, light, durable. Only one size, adjusts from 1 1/2 to 6 horsepower. Pumps, saws, grinds, does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose. Easy to operate. Price Now Lower Than Pre-War. Tremendous value. Money-back guarantee. Write at once for catalog and special offer.

THE EDWARDS MOTOR CO., 234 Main St., Springfield, O.



THE GREAT BELL OF ATRI

THE village of Atri had a great bell that was rung only in time of need. For years it had been unused, for Atri was prosperous and content. Its rope, covered with green vines, trailed to the ground. One day a starving horse turned out to shift for himself seized the green tendrils in his teeth. The bell above him began to ring, attention was called to the predicament of the poor beast, and he became a well-fed ward of the town. Manufacturers, who are making something they think you will want are using its clarion notes to attract you to their wares. Do you read the advertising? Many people do. They are the wise shoppers—the economical buyers—the ones who are strictly up-to-date on the opportunities for saving money or spending it to greatest advantage. Read the advertisements. They will tell you of many things you need. Read them to save steps—to save money. Read them because they place before your eyes a moving panorama of business progress. Read them to keep yourself informed.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

Oct. 18—Holsteins, Alexander W. Copland, Birmingham, Mich.
Oct. 19—Holsteins, Howell Sales Co., of Livingston County, Howell, Mich.
Oct. 19—Poland Chinas, F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
R. L. Benjamin, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Harry A. Eckhardt, Dallas City, Ill.
C. S. Forney, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
I. R. Love, Waukesha, Wisconsin
L. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.
J. E. Mack, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
O. A. Ramussen, Greenville, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Guy C. Rutherford, Decatur, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS WAFFLE & HOFFMAN

OUR SPECIALTY:

BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS AND DUCO JERSEYS

We are experienced salesmen, Expert Judges and money getters.

Right prices. Write today for good dates and our terms, address either of us.

WM. WAFFLE, Coldwater, Mich.
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I specialize in selling Polands, Durocs, and Chesters. Let me reserve a 1922 date for you. Write or wire.

HARRY A. ECKHARDT, Dallas City, Illinois

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ADDRESS 113 W. LAPEL ST.
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CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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 Nijlander, 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.

TO MAKE ROOM WE OFFER CHOICE YOUNG heifers and bulls of Maplecrest Korndyke Hengervale and King Lyons breeding. Herd clean under Federal Supervision.

WOLVERINE DAIRY FARM
H. G. Booth (prop.) Beaverton, Mich. R. 3.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves; tuberculin tested hard. Prices are right.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End, Detroit, Michigan.

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

SHORTHORNS

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, Kelmsoott Viscount 25th, 648,563. Prices reasonable.

LUNDY BROS., R.4, Davison, Mich.

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to L. C. 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, Mulr. Mich.

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Federal Accredited Herd.

PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—A few choice bulls

and heifers for sale.

ROYSTAN STOCK FARM,
Will Cottle, R. R. 1, West Branch Michigan

FOR SALE—OUR RED POLLED HERD BULL, Cosy Ella 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

HEREFORDS



Money - Making HEREFORDS

At St. Clair for sale and ready for immediate delivery.

Registered Cows and their Sucking Calves

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

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

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS

(Cattle Business Established 1835)
Saint Clair, Michigan Phone 250

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sires dam made 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.

T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.

FINDLAY BROS., R. 5, Vassar, Mich.

JERSEYS

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL YOUNG MAJESTY bull 1 1-2 years old. (Jersey) R. of M. dam. Class A.A. Price \$150.00. Will sell 20 Jersey heifers from 6 mo. to 1 1-2 years old. Price \$50.00 to \$150.00. Write GEORGE E. WALKER, Burton Heights, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL 3 YEARS OLD Eligible to registration in the American Jersey Cattle Club. E. O. Showerman, Sunfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—YEARLING JERSEY BULLS Shropshire 19th Tormentor breeding. J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

WILD CARROTS NOT POISONOUS

Will you please inform me if wild carrots will hurt cows or sheep in hay after it is cured? I have heard say they will while green. — Reader, Petoskey, Mich.

Wild carrots in hay are not poisonous to either cattle or sheep. There are some plants closely resembling the wild carrot which will prove poisonous. If you have much of this material in your hay and are not absolutely sure that it is the wild carrot it would be best for you to send a few samples of the material to Dr. E. A. Bessey of the Botanical Department, Michigan Agricultural College, who will identify the weed present and inform you as to whether or not they are dangerous.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

CARROTS IN SILO

Is it advisable for me to put carrots with my corn fodder in silo, the corn having two ears on a stalk. Would rather put the carrots in the silo than pit them as I am short of cellar room.—G. B., Luzerne, Mich.

Carrots could be preserved by adding them to the corn silage. As it is run into the silo only a small proportion should be used, however, as they contain too much moisture to make a good quality of silage. It would also be necessary to exercise considerable care in cleaning the carrots so that there would not be too much dirt get into the silage along with corn, you should have at least three times as much corn, as you have carrots and the carrots should be well distributed through the corn silage. It would not be well to run alternating loads as in this way the carrots and corn would not be well mixed.—Geo. A. Brown, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

GRADE COWS TO BE SHOWN AT NATIONAL EXPOSITION

EVIDENCE in the flesh that good cows pay will be the keynote of the National Dairy Exposition to be held at the Twin Cities, October 7-14. Proving the slogan, "Prosperity Follows The Dairy Cow," a score of cow testing associations and scores of individual farmers will exhibit at the Exposition grade cows with established production records.

For the first time in the history of the National Dairy Exposition, the bars have been let down and grades, if sired by thoroughbred animals will be admitted to the exhibit and the prizes offered will be similar, class by class, to those offered for purebreds. Several of the exhibits will be sold at auction after they are judged.

This innovation, it is pointed out by Col. W. E. Skinner, Secretary and general Manager of the Exposition, "is fundamentally in accord with the high purpose of the Dairy Exposition in attempting to show that profits increase in proportion to the breeding."

"We have been encouraged to do grade cattle among the farmers of the Northwest, following the National Dairy Exposition of 1921, held at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Anticipating an even livelier demand following the 1922 shows some provision must be made so that Show visitors are enabled to see for themselves some of the results obtained from grade cows and thereby be able to judge what they are getting when they buy animals for their own farms."

Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and North Dakota already are represented in the exhibitors of grade cattle. The new classification of the Dairy Association provides that all such cows must have cow testing association records and must be sired by pure bred bulls. In the first class will be cows having production records of 500 pounds or more of butter fat a year the second class taking in cows whose records are 350 to 500 pounds.

The third class comprises groups of five cows each, the quintette coming from a single testing association; the fourth includes groups of four cows sired by one registered bull and the award in the fifth class will be made to the champion pro-

ducing grade cow sired by a thoroughbred and an association test record. Among the Association exhibits sent by the various states will be one consisting of fifty grade cows from Wisconsin demonstrating how the production of daughters over dams have been increased by purebred sires. The Wisconsin exhibit is being arranged by Prof. K. L. Hatch of the University of Wisconsin and will be limited to cows with records of 360 pounds of butterfat produced in one year.

Exhibits from Minnesota will include a dozen grade cows sired by purebred Jerseys, built up on a foundation of ordinary scrub cows by George Christianson of Plainview. The exhibit represents several generations and as the herd has been part of the Plainview Elgin Cow Testing Association for some years, it is accompanied by definite figures on what various animals have earned, together with the cost of production.

This is all in keeping with the efforts now being made by the Northwest to establish itself on a permanent, sound agricultural basis with the dairy cow as the basic unit. Last year, the National Dairy Exposition was taken to the Northwest at the solicitation of agricultural leaders, farmers and business men who believed that it could be made the symbol of renaissance of agriculture in that section of the country. According to members of the various committees on promotion, with headquarters in the Twin Cities, the recognition of the part the grade cow must play in the movement will mean new inspiration to the farmers of the whole territory.

SILO ON THE LIST

PROGRESSIVE farmers who are planning improvements for the coming year will have a silo on the list. We are much behind in our building program both in the city and on the farm, and equipment of all kinds is greatly needed to facilitate proper and economic production.

The stock-keeper, especially the dairyman, has proven again that his business is economic and sure of a profit. He has demonstrated repeatedly that to market grain and forage thru the cow is not only a saving but gives the largest returns for his acres. This has stimulated the stock business, and all supplies for the industry will be in good demand.

In a recent investigation by the Department of Agriculture it was found that the prosperity of a community could largely be determined by the number of cows that they kept. Comparing crop farming sections with dairy communities it was found the bank deposits per capita of the dairy section were nearly twice those of the crop growing. In communities where dairy farming is the leading industry there is little concern over the hard times. People generally have good bank accounts, there is plenty of money for those who wish to borrow, and as the result of a cash paying plan a prosperous condition prevails.

The silo is going to be one of the first buildings considered, for it no longer is an experiment, but has been paying big dividends these many years. The silo comes nearer paying 100 per cent than any other structure on the farm. Many reliable figures are shown where it has paid for itself in a single season, and the experienced feeder would count it a calamity to give up his silo.

So many experiments have been conducted by our stations and colleges that it seems almost useless to quote them, for practically all of them have demonstrated the economy of the silo in all sections of the country. Summing up these experiments, conclusions point to the fact that a silo will save a dairy farmer ten cents or more on every pound of butterfat produced and forty cents on one hundred pounds of milk, one dollar on a hundred pounds of beef and one dollar and fifty cents on a hundred pounds of mutton. For growing stock and dry animals the saving will run from

five to ten dollars per head per year on the feed bill. It would not be difficult for a stock-keeper to figure what he is losing by delaying the building of a silo.

Many farmers are taking advantage of the War Finance Corporation and securing loans with which they hope to equip their farms so they can derive an income and handle the work in the most economic and productive way. The silo can most wisely be added to their list of improvements, and the more this subject is investigated the more firmly they will be convinced that the silo should head the list.—A. L. Hacker.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

NO SUCH DISEASE

Does a cow get hollow-horn? If so, what is the cause, the symptoms, and what should I do to cure it?—C. H. E., Fremont, Mich.

There is no such disease as hollow-horn.—John P. Hutton, Associate Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

SORES ON AND BETWEEN TEATS

We have a cow that has sores on teats and between them, especially the two next to you when you are milking. Have been there for over a month, solid scab on two, have to use a milking tube, bleeds when milking. Sometimes milk seems gargety a little and won't go through tube. Don't see why it doesn't heal. We have put on iodine diluted, a little lard and carbolic acid and peroxide.—Mrs. P. D., Deckerville, Mich.

The cow in question I think is suffering from cow pox. The medicine you have been using, iodine and carbolic acid, is too irritating and no doubt is keeping the wounds from healing. I would suggest that you try sulphur ointment.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

PIGS LAME

I have two pigs about 4 months old that have become lame. Their joints are swollen almost like knobs on the first leg joints and these joints seem awful sore. They have dry quarters to sleep in and run in. Would like to know what can be done for them and what the trouble is and cause.—S. L., Bear Lake, Mich.

The pigs may be suffering from rickets or they may have articular rheumatism. From the symptoms you give in your letter it would be almost impossible to tell which they have. I would therefore suggest that if possible you consult your veterinarian and let him see the pigs. It is hard to make a diagnosis of cases of this kind without having an opportunity to examine the patient.—John P. Hutton, Associate Professor of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

SCHOOL BOARD CANNOT SELL FURNACE

(Continued from page 9)

same board could have hired a teacher for \$70.00 per month but the teacher would not board with the director so they went and paid \$80.00 in order to get the teacher to board there. A teacher can be legally hired only by a majority of the members of the board at a legal board meeting. If any person in the district believes that any action of the board was fraudulent they should make complaint to the commissioner of schools or prosecuting attorney.—C. A. Rinehart, Division Rural Education, Dept. Public Instruction.

BLACK STINK BUG ON SQUASH PLANTS

Will you please at your earliest possible convenience tell me, if you can, what to do with our squash plants? They have become large, thrifty plants with the squash set, now are being ruined with hundreds of black-peculiar shaped bugs that eat the stalks and leaves bugs. We have tried almost everything but have not struck the proper thing yet. Will you please reply as soon as you can as I am afraid they will do the same as last year.—O. T. B., Paw Paw, Mich.

The large black stink bug which you describe is not to be controlled by sprays in the ordinary way. The creature sucks its food from beneath the surface and no sprays yet devised seem to be able to kill the adults without injuring the plants.

We, therefore, take advantage of the habit of hiding away and advise the placing of small pieces of board in the vicinity of the vines for the bugs to crawl under for shelter during the cool nights.

These bits of board need not be more than a foot square and should simply be thrown on the soil so that there will be space underneath for the reception of the bugs, then early in the morning the trapboard should be examined and the bugs destroyed. The easiest way to do this is to pick up the boards carefully, early before the air warms up, and jar them on the edge of a bucket containing a little water and kerosene. The kerosene will float on the surface of the water and the bugs on being jarred in the bucket will touch the oil and be killed.

Now, the young bugs are more apt to stay around the roots and on the plants themselves. It is possible to kill the young bugs by sprinkling on a coarse spray of nicotine sulphate and soap suds, wetting them down whenever they are found among the roots of the vine. Use 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, one brand of which is black leaf 40, at the rate of one ounce to six gallons of soap suds.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

HUSBAND MAY DEED PROPERTY

Husband and wife own real estate property. This property was clear of debts. There was no will. Deed was in husband's name, and upon his wife's death does he become the sole survivor of the property? Can he deed, will or sell this property without the consent of his heirs? Three heirs were under age at the time of the wife's death. I am a paid-up subscriber of the M. B. F. and like your paper very well.—S. D., Hale, Mich.

If the real estate was in the husband's name at the time of the wife's death the husband's title is complete and he may dispose of it as he pleases. Upon the death of the mother the children do not acquire any title or interest in the real estate of the father during his life. He can deed it, will it or mortgage it at pleasure.—Legal Editor.

NOT OBLIGED TO BUILD BRIDGE

Would you kindly give me some information as to the right of a county drain commissioner? A ditch running through my farm taken over by county drain commissioner made deeper and wider to the extent of 2 feet wide about 18 to 20 feet deep. Is the commissioner not supposed to give me a bridge? About 120 rods of fence was taken down, are they not supposed to put the fence back and level off the banks as they are on places 8 to 10 feet high, or is it all left to the farmer to do?—H. K., St. Johns, Mich.

There is nothing in the drain law which provides for the construction of a bridge across a drain unless the drain is along the highway adjacent to the property owner's premises. There is nothing to indicate that the drain in question is within the limits of the highway, hence the property owner would have no right to exact a bridge. The Drain Commissioner does not have to level the embankment made by the excavation.—Harry H. Partlow, legal adviser, State Highway Dept.

HEREFORDS AVERAGE NEARLY \$200 PER HEAD

The Hereford auction held on September 1st at the fair grounds, Bad Axe, Michigan, under the auspices of T. F. B. Sotham & Sons proved to be very successful in spite of the fact that it began to rain early in the morning and continued throughout the sale. The crowd was large and apparently most of those to attend were there to buy as the bidding was lively and animals were quickly taken up. The average made on the females was nearly \$200 with the top sale at \$250. Mr. Lee Soper of Bad Axe purchased Berna Fairfax, No. 739798BC, for \$250 and later paid the same amount for Star Beauty, No. 643524HC. The bulls sold for from \$105 to \$155.

EVERY FAMILY MUST JOIN THIS GAME

The Second Annual \$500 Puzzle Contest conducted by The Business Farmer is announced on page 11 of this issue. Last year we distributed \$931 in cash among our readers who entered the friendly game. All of the family can help find the objects in the picture that begin with "B", but the list must be sent in by one person. You do not need to send in one penny to win a first prize, but if you want to increase your winning, your renewal can count as one subscription.

OCT. 19th

Thursday, Oct. 19th,

At Ten O'clock

OCT. 19th

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County

Will hold their

9th Annual Sale

of

85 Head of Registered Holstein Cattle

at the

Sales Pavilion on the Fair Grounds at

Howell, Michigan

This sale consists of young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter. Sired by and bred to bulls from dams with records from 30 to 45 pounds; also a few open heifers and several good bulls, including a 31-lbs, 4-year-old, son of Rosie Mercedes Butter Boy, 210357, with a yearly record of nearly 1,000 lbs. of butter; also three sons of King Ona Champion, 257513, from 29-30-32-lbs. dams, mostly from accredited herd with 60-day retest guarantee.

Catalogs October 10th

Auctioneer, J. E. Mack

S. T. Wood in the box

Wm. Griffin, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.

SWINE

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 SELECTED 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.

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 aged herd 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 Orion 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.

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

DUROC JERSEY—WE HAVE A CHOICE LOT of extra good spring boars ready for service; shipped on approval, satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich., R. 1.

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 DeKoi (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.

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.

FRANCISCO FARM POLAND CHINAS

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

P. P. POPE

Mt. Pleasant Michigan

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

Spring pigs at above prices. Top fall gilts bred for summer farrow, priced right.

HART & CLINE
Address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich

Big Type P. C. Bear Pigs, they can't be beat in Michigan. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon and Peter A. Pan a son 1,975 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.

BERKSHIRES

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

O. L. C.

BIG TYPE O I C PIGS 8 WEEKS OLD
Guaranteed.
E. V. BILYEU, Powhatan, Ohio**O I C'S SPECIAL PRICES ON FALL PIGS**
for Oct. 15th delivery, also spring boars for immediate shipment. I can save you money. Write **CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.****O. L. 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

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.**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE AND DELAINE**
Rams; also some good grade rams for sale cheap. Write **A. F. LONGPRE, Hardy, Mich.**

SHROPSHIRE

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.**

OXFORDS

OXFORDS RAMS ALL AGES—GUARANTEED
breeders and to please. A few ewes also 10 ewe lambs. **Wm. Van Sickle, Deckerville, Mich., R. 2.****FOR SALE—10 THOROUGHbred OXFORD**
ewes and 2 thoroughbred Oxford rams.
G. C. KNOWLES, Caro, Mich.

DELAINE

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BLACK TOP DELAINE
Merino Rams.
FRANK ROHRBACKER, Laingsburg, Mich.**WANT TO SELL POULTRY?**
AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT

Poultry for Profit

POULTRY TOUR CONDUCTED
THIS WEEK

WITH "Buy Michigan Chicks" as their slogan the Michigan Chick Hatcher's Association puts on its first annual tour of southwestern Michigan starting September 27th finishing up on September 29th. The tour starts from the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing at noon Wednesday, September 27 and ends at Lakewood Farm, Ottawa County, where the Association holds a meeting and entertainment. The party will visit the largest and best poultry farms and hatcheries in that section.

The members assemble at the College Wednesday at 10:30 where short talks are given by Pres. Friday, Dean Shaw and R. J. Baldwin after which they immediately leave for Charlotte, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo. Three stops are made between East Lansing and Kalamazoo and it is at the later place where the tourists spend the night. They leave Kalamazoo at 7:00 in the morning going to Bangor and after several stops enroute to visit farms they arrive at there in time for dinner. From there they go to South Haven where they spend Thursday night. Friday morning the party starts at 7:00 a. m. on the last day of their tour. On this day their visits cover farms and hatcheries around James-town, Zeeland and Holland. As a special feature for those who desire to attend on Saturday morning, September 23, at 9 o'clock Prof. Foreman of the M. A. C. will conduct a poultry culling school at the city hall in Zeeland. This will be done so that each hatchery man can get points on culling so that each can go out and cull the flocks from which eggs are bought. Mr. C. J. DeKoster of Zeeland who is secretary of the Ass'n expects the tour to be a big success in every way. And Mr. DeKoster being the proprietor of one of the largest, poultry farms and hatcheries in this state is in a position to know. A complete report of the tour will be given in our next issue.

DO NOT GRIND WHEAT HALF
CHAFF

I have a chance to buy wheat that is half chaff. Is there any food value in it if ground for poultry? —J. B. L., Davison, Mich.

We would not advise the grinding of wheat that is carrying 50 per cent chaff. While it will have considerable feeding value the high percentage of indigestible fibre would greatly lower the feeding value, decrease the palatability and cause too much bulkiness. If this subscriber desires to use the wheat and chaff as an ingredient in the dry mash I would suggest reducing the bran content and also the ground oats because otherwise the poultry would not relish the mash that is so fibrous. In adding the ground wheat and chaff it would be advisable to mix with corn meal, middlings and meat scraps, equal parts by weight. Grain, however, is so reasonable now that it would be a wiser method to have this wheat sifted.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry. M. A. C.

INCREASING EGG PRODUCTION
IN GENERAL-PURPOSE BREEDS

THE best mash for stimulating egg production in hens of general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, according to experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture, is one that is not so rich in corn meal and meat scrap as those frequently fed to Leghorns. On the department's poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., the best results with general-purpose hens were obtained with a mash containing only 18 per cent of meat scrap with considerable ground oats and wheat bran. The entire mixture is made up in the proportion of 3 parts of corn meal, 1 part of bran, 1-2 parts of meat scrap, 1 part of middlings, 2 parts of ground oats, and

5 per cent of linseed meal. As a result of using this feed the hens produced a good yield of eggs, but did not become overfat and were in good breeding condition.

Leghorns and other breeds of the same type can use a heavier and more stimulating ration without endangering their physical condition and the hatching quality of the eggs. The mash that has been giving the best results with the department's Leghorn flock is made up of 4 parts bran, 4 parts middlings, 66 parts corn meal, and 26 parts of meat scrap. Barred Plymouth Rock pullets fed on this heavy mash laid a few more eggs than pullets of the same breed fed on the first mash, but they suffered in health and their eggs were lower in fertility.

Among the vegetable proteins fed to poultry the department has found that gluten meal seems to be the best, although cotton seed and peanut meal are very satisfactory if supplemented with animal protein in the form of meat scrap, tankage, fish meal, or milk, and with mineral salts. For good results the vegetable proteins should not exceed 10 per cent of the total mash. Tests have shown that a good grade of fish meal is practically as good as meat scrap or high-grade tankage.

TURKEY BREEDS

THIRTY-TWO years after Columbus discovered America our native wild turkey was imported into Europe. There it was domesticated, and thence has come our domestic turkey. Wild turkeys are still found in our southern swamps and in Mexico. They are still crossed with domestic stock to restore vigor to the later.

The Bronze turkey is the largest, as well as the most popular, of all breeds, and most nearly resembles the wild turkey. The standard adult cock weighs 36 pounds; the young cockerel, 25; the hen, 20; the pullet, 16. Showier specimens far exceed these weights.

The male of this breed should be richly, brilliant, golden bronze as to neck, back, breast and wing surfaces. Wing flights when spread are black, with white barring across each feather, most regular in the better birds. The tail is black, with parallel brown transversing lines, each feathered with white, not with red or rusty tips in the better birds. The hen is like the male in color except for white or gray edging on each feather of the breast, body, wings and back.

The White Holland turkey is a "sport" from the bronze. The cock of standard size weighs 28 pounds; the cockerel, 20; the hen, 18; the pullet, 14. They are reputed the best layers among turkeys, the most docile, and less roving than the bronze, better suited to limited range than that variety. All their plumage is white except the black beard of the male.

Bourbon Reds are a breed of turkeys first noted as wild birds. They are dark red in their upper parts, bordering on brown, with white wings and tails; their under parts are of buff, running out to nearly white. The feathers have a blue sheen when shifted in the sunlight. The standard cock weighs 30 pounds; the cockerel, 22; the hen, 18; the pullet, 14. They are said to be a very hardy breed.

Female turkeys reach full growth at 2 years of age; males at 3. Hens from 2 to 5 years old should be bred to toms from 2 to 3 years of age. Never breed related birds, for the death rate among the pullets will be high. For market birds breed from medium-sized birds, plump but not fat, fine in bone, active, vigorous. For exhibition stock breed from the birds of largest frame. From 10 to 15 hens may be mated to a male.—Washington Farmer.

Read the M. B. F.'s Puzzle Contest on page 11.

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.

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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 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.

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MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order. 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades appreciated.
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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.
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Day Old Chicks. Standard Varieties. Make your selections. Catalog and price list now ready.
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White and Buff Orpingtons; Barred Rocks; Anconas; White Leghorns.
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.
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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

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POUND PULLETS (S. C. W. L.) HATCHED
MARCH 20th. \$1.20 for May 15th delivery. Finest lot we ever raised. No sickness. No crowding. Satisfaction or money back. Will lay in August and all through the fall season when eggs are the highest.
MORSE LEGHORN FARM, Belding, Michigan

LEGHORNS

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

BUFF LEGHORNS—SINGLE COMB. Early Hatched Cockerels.
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RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

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ORPINGTONS BUFF, WHITE, BLACK
Hatching eggs in season.
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PLYMOUTH ROCK

BUFF ROCKS—Bronze Turkeys—For 20 years,
by J. C. Clipp & Sons, Ex. M, Saltville, Ind.

TURKEYS

PUREBRED BOURBON REDS, LARGE, VIGOROUS. Evans strain. Hens \$8, toms \$10.
MARY BEACON, R. 4, Marietta, Mich.

THE HUNTED WOMAN

(Continued from page 7)

up suddenly and caught his eyes upon her.

"I came quite by accident," she explained quickly. "I wanted to be alone, and Mrs. Otto said this path would lead to the river. When I saw you I was about to turn back. And then I saw the other—the horses coming down the stream. It was terrible. Are they all drowned?"

"All that you saw. It wasn't a pretty sight, was it?" There was a suggestive inquiry in his voice as he added, "If you had gone to Tete Jaune you would have missed the unpleasantness of the spectacle."

"I would have gone, but something happened. They say it was a cave-in, a slide—something like that. The train cannot go on until to-morrow."

"And you are to stay with the Ottos?"

She nodded.

Quick as a flash she had seemed to read his thoughts.

"I am sorry," she added, before he could speak. "I can see that I have annoyed you. I have literally projected myself into your work, and I am afraid that I have caused you trouble. Mrs. Otto has told me of this man they call Quade. She says he is dangerous. And I have made him your enemy."

"I am not afraid of Quade. The incident was nothing more than an agreeable interruption to what was becoming a rather monotonous existence up here. I have always believed, you know, that a certain amount of physical excitement is good oil for our mental machinery. That, perhaps, was why you caught me hauling at His Solship's ear."

He had spoken stiffly. There was a hard note in his voice a suggestion of something that was displeasing in his forced laugh. He knew that in these moments he was fighting against his inner self—against his desire to tell her how glad he was that something had held back the Tete Jaune train, and how wonderful her hair looked in the afternoon sun. He was struggling to keep himself behind the barriers he had built up and so long maintained in his writings. And yet, as he looked, he felt something crumbling into ruins. He knew that he had hurt her. The hardness of his words, the coldness of his smile, his apparently utter indifference to her had sent something that was almost like a quick, physical pain into her eyes. He drew a step nearer, so that he caught the soft contour of her cheek. Joanne Gray heard him, and lowered her head slightly, so that he could not see. She was a moment too late. On her cheek Aldous saw a single creeping drop—a tear.

In an instant he was at her side, with a quick movement she brushed the tear away before she faced him.

"I've hurt you, and God knows I'm a brute for doing it. I've treated you as badly as Quade—only in a different way. I know how I've made you feel—that you've been a nuisance, and have got me into trouble, and that I don't want to have anything more to do with you. Have I made you feel that?"

"I am afraid—you have."

He reached out a hand, and almost involuntarily her own came to it. She saw the change in his face, regret, pain, and then that slow-coming, wonderful laughter in his eyes.

"That's just how I set out to make you feel," he confessed, the warmth of her hand sending a thrill through him. "I might as well be frank, don't you think? Until you come I had but one desire, and that was to finish my book. I had planned great work for to-day. And you spoiled it. I couldn't get you out of my mind. And it made me—ugly."

"And that was—all?" she whispered, a tense waiting in her eyes. "You didn't think—"

"What Quade thought," he bit in sharply. The grip of his fingers hurt her hand. "No, not that. My God, I didn't make you think that?"

"I'm a stranger—and they say women don't go to Tete Jaune alone," she answered doubtfully.

"That's true, they don't—not as a general rule. Especially women like you. You're alone, a stranger, and too beautiful. I don't say that

to flatter you. You are beautiful, and you undoubtedly know it. To let you go on alone and unprotected among three or four thousand men like most of those up there would be a crime. And the women, too—the Little Sisters. They'd blast you. If you had had a husband, a brother or a father waiting for you it would be different. But you've told me you haven't. You have made me change my mind about my book. You are of more interest to me just now than that. Will you believe me? Will you let me be a friend, if you need a friend?"

To Aldous it seemed that she drew herself up a little proudly. For a moment she seemed taller. A rose-flush of colour spread over her cheeks. She drew her hand from him. And yet, as she looked at him, he could see that she was glad.

"Yes, I believe you," she said. "But I must not accept your offer of friendship. You have done more for me now than I can ever repay. Friendship means service, and to serve me would spoil your plans, for you are in great haste to complete your book."

"If you mean that you need my assistance, the book can wait."

"I shouldn't have said," she cut in quickly, her lips tightening slightly. "It was utterly absurd of me to hint that I might require assistance—that I cannot take care of myself. But I shall be proud of the friendship of John Aldous."

"Yes, you can take care of yourself, Ladygray," said Aldous softly, looking into her eyes and yet speaking as if to himself. "That is why you have broken so curiously into my life. If that—and not your beauty. I have known beautiful women before. But they were—just women, frail things that might snap under stress. I have always thought there is only one woman in ten thousand who believe you are that one in ten thousand. You can go on to Tete Jaune alone. You can go anywhere alone—and care for yourself."

He was looking at her so strangely that she held her breath, her lips parted, the flush in her cheeks deepening.

"And the strangest part of it all is that I have always known you away back in my imagination," he went on. "You have lived there, and have troubled me. I could not construct you perfectly. It is almost inconceivable that you should have borne the same name—Joanne. Joanne, of 'Fair Play.'"

She gave a little gasp.

"Joanne was—terrible," she cried. "She was bad—bad to the heart and soul of her!"

"She was splendid," replied Aldous, without a change in his quiet voice. "She was splendid—but bad. I racked myself to find a soul for her, and I failed. And yet she was splendid. It was my crime—not hers—that she lacked a soul. She would have been my ideal, but I spoiled her. And by spoiling her I sold half million copies of the book. I did not do it purposely. I would have given her a soul if I could have found one. She went her way."

"And you compare me to—her?"

(To be continued)

DID YOU GET YOUR SHARE LAST YEAR?

Last year in a contest identical to the one announced on page 11 of this issue, we sent checks to the winners totaling \$931. If you did not receive your share last year, don't miss sending in your list of objects this year. Contest closes last week in November.

BOOK FREE TO LAND OWNERS

Have you a copy of Ropp's New Calculator, Mr. Farmer? If you haven't you have heard about it and I'll wager that many times you have thought about it and wished you had one. Maybe your neighbor wanted to buy what there was left in your crib of last year's corn and when you come to measure the crib and the depth of the corn and figure up how much corn the crib contained your neighbor got one answer and you got another. Or maybe you were trying to figure up the interest on several small notes and you were tired and the figures wouldn't add up right. It is just such times as these that Ropp's Calculator proves itself the handiest book you ever owned. To go to the store and buy it would cost 50c but if you will read the ad of the Keystone Steel and Wire Co., published on page 10 of this issue you will find out how you can get it by just sending them a post card. Send for it today because you will find use for it tomorrow.—ADV.



Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

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Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE early part of last week a hundred thousand men, most of them living in Michigan, were facing the prospect of a winter without a job. Henry Ford closed down his gigantic enterprises and announced they would not run again until coal became more plentiful and prices became lower. The shut-down of the Ford plant cast a gloom over the country. It was felt that Mr. Ford was setting a dangerous precedent which other manufacturers might follow in their "strikes" against the profiteering coal mine operators. A general shut-down of manufactories would have been little short of a calamity not only to the workmen but also to the farmers. But the Ford "strike" was short-lived. Ford got his coal at the price he thought he ought to pay and last week Thursday the wheels of his great factories were again set in motion.

Although there is still some unemployment and farmers' prices are very much below the level of other prices the country looks forward to the coming winter with the least apprehension of several years. Automobile manufacturers are months behind with their orders and with some exceptions, they anticipate they will be able to run at full capacity the entire winter. Building has been active all summer long and is still and if the weather permits the building projects the next few months are expected to exceed those of the last three years for the same period.

The partial settlement of the strikes, the President's veto of the soldier bonus bill, and the promise of some slight reduction in state and local taxes have all combined to create a more confident feeling in the future.

The still discouraging feature of the economic situation is the low level of farm product prices, but even these are showing surprising tendencies to advance. We know of nothing that could happen to add more to the general prosperity and contentment of the nation than a 25 to 50 per cent increase in farm commodity prices.

WHEAT

The wheat market had a merry time of it last week due to a general belief that war was imminent between Turkey and England. The memory of what the last great war did to the wheat market is still fresh in the minds of the traders who cleaned up fortunes in that period and the slightest hint of war between European nations causes a considerable flurry in the wheat market. Although as we go to press actual warfare still seems remote, the wheat market is from five to seven cents above the low of the previous week in the primary markets, but there has been little if any effect upon the local markets.

Frankly, the immediate wheat outlook does not look good to us. We do not expect to see a long drawn out war between Turkey and Great Britain, and while a few skirmishes may send up the price of wheat for the time being it will take more than the exchange of a little fire to cause any substantial and permanent changes in the market. We believe a good deal of the activity that took place in wheat last week can be discounted as speculative. Virtually no other influence appeared to warrant the advance in prices.

On the contrary nearly all the news last week and this is of a bearish nature. An English statistician declares there are over a hundred million more bushels of wheat in sight than the world has need of. Even if the statement is true, which we doubt, it offers no occasion for alarm.

The wheat grower must remember that in normal times the various countries of the world carry over several hundred million bushels in their granaries to provide against crop failure. The carry-over was sadly depleted by the war, and very few reserves have been laid up since. Unless the threatened hostilities

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat makes small gain. Corn steady. Oats unchanged. Rye declines. Beans firm. Eggs higher and butter firm and higher. Potatoes steady. Poultry inactive. No demand for dressed calves. Receipts of fruit large and market easy. Cattle shows little activity but mostly dull. Hogs steady. Sheep unchanged.

(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.)

between Britain and Turkey reach proportions which we do not anticipate we look for an early drop in wheat prices to be followed by an extended period of even prices. Wheat may again drop to below a dollar a bushel before the next crop, but we doubt it. The rush of wheat to market has been stemmed somewhat by the rising trend of prices and with fewer supplies the market should show a better tone. Wheat prices are considered too low by all concerned and the violent fluctuations of last week show that it doesn't take much to send prices up.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.12; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.10.
Chicago—No. 2 red, \$1.10 1-2.
New York—No. 2 red, \$1.17 3-4.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.28; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.25.

CORN

The corn market has enjoyed a rather healthy tone the past couple of weeks and at the close of last week prices on the Detroit market were higher than they had been for several weeks. Reports from Chicago show a fair amount of corn for exporting was taken from that market last week, shipping sales for the week, including domestic, aggregating 2,500,000 bu. Receipts have been liberal the past fortnight but the movement continued to be restricted by the shortage of cars. Demand has been stimulated by the action of wheat and the war-like news coming from Europe but the talk of peace reaching this country on the opening of the current week caused the market to weaken on the opening day and prices turned lower. The prices on the Detroit market were 1 1-2 cents lower at the close of the day, while the decline at Chicago amounted to only one-half cent.

Regarding the future of corn a market expert in Chicago says that this grain is governed in the end almost entirely by domestic conditions, the amount going abroad being relatively insignificant in comparison with the crops. "We know that the total supply of corn for the country is at least 300,000,000 bushels or more less than last year. The government September report showed 60,500,000 hogs on farms compared with 56,000,000 last year. Here is a factor of greater importance as far as the disappearance of corn is concerned than the export sale of 10,000,000 bushels or more grain." He goes on to say, "A high price for corn never hurt the consumer and simply booms general business."

Reports from cornbelt show the crop in most cases out of danger of frost.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 3 yellow, 69c; No. 4 yellow, 67c.
Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 63 1-4@ 63 3-4c.
New York—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81 1-2c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 yellow, 55 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 54 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 51 1-2c.

OATS

For the reasons which it is not easy to understand oats have shown some strength the past few weeks and prices are somewhat higher than we anticipated they would be at harvest time. It is apparent that the influence of the enormous crop of 1920 has about run its course and that the demand is now gradually

overtaking the supply. War news of a reliable character might very easily send the price of oats up ten cents a bushel in no time.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 white, 43c for new, 45c for old; No. 3 white, 41c for new; No. 4 white, 38c for new.
Chicago—No. 2 white, 40 1-4@ 41c; No. 3 white, 39@39 3-4c.
New York—No. 2 white, 49c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 40 1-2c; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 4 white, 34c.

RYE

Practically the same tone that has prevailed in the wheat, corn and oat markets during the past fortnight also ruled the rye market. The decline in prices on the opening day of the current week took place in rye as well as other grains. The Detroit market reported a decline of 1c and the prices on the Chicago market dropped from 1 1-2c to 2c.

Prices

Detroit—Cash, No. 2, 75c.
Chicago—Cash, No. 2, 70 1-4c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.02@1.04 1-2.

BEANS

A most unusual thing has happened in the bean market. Prices have advanced from 25 to 75 cents per cwt, during the very height of the marketing season, and in the face of one of the biggest crops which Michigan farmers have produced for a long time. The drastic decline in bean prices which was registered from about the first of August to the middle of September was most discouraging to Michigan bean growers who had begun to hope that prices would remain at a fairly high level and enable them to recuperate their losses of the last few years. The efforts to bear down the market was for a time successful, but with every elevator and farm bin empty and farmers not over anxious to contract their new crop, the bears were soon routed and the fact that there was a substantial advance in prices at a time when the change is normally downward gives us good reason to hope that prices on the entire crop will be stabilized at not less than \$5 per cwt.

The more reputable jobbers appear to be anxious to do everything they can to help the grower get a good price this year, but of course there are black sheep among the jobbers just as there are among the farmers who will take advantage of a situation for their immediate gain, without thought to the future. If these fellows can be kept in leash, and the farmers will use a little judgement in selling their crop, they will not, we feel, be disappointed in the returns.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$5.25 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.50 1-2@6 per cwt.
Price one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$4.50 per cwt.

POTATOES

Wet weather and early frosts have damaged the Michigan potato crop to quite an extent, and we would not be surprised to see the October estimate for Michigan take a drop of several million bushels. The September estimate indicated a crop for Michigan of over 36 million bushels but we hardly think that actual digging will produce that many potatoes. However, the production will still be

sufficiently large to warrant some over the final outcome.

Quite contrary to rule potato prices have registered a fair advance the past two weeks. Our readers will recall that we stated our belief two weeks ago that we looked for the market to strengthen "before very long", basing our belief on the probable over-estimation of the crop, and on the prohibitory freight rates which at present prices exclude western potatoes from the eastern markets. We also said in our September 16th issue that "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 biding his time and waiting for the developments of the next sixty days." Since that was written buyers have advanced their prices to farmers from 7 to 10 cents a bushel throughout the commercial potato growing area. Farmers should not, however, become over-optimistic because of this advance. Potato prices may be a little higher than now but if the final estimate bears out the forecast of Sept. 1st, there will be nearly 100 million more bushels to market than last year, assuring that last year's estimate was correct, which we have reason to question. It seems highly improbable at the present time that farmers will see 75 cents per bushel on their 1922 crop.

Prices

Detroit—\$1.50 per cwt.
Chicago—\$1.10 per cwt.
New York—\$1.30 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$2.84 per cwt.

HAY

Eastern markets were barely steady last week. Arrivals continued heavy as there was lot of hay in transit before the embargo was placed and this will have to be absorbed before there will be a stronger tone shown. Country loadings are reported small, but the demand is limited also. Western markets are firm and steady, due to smaller receipts and a good demand, especially for the better grades.

Prices

Detroit—Standard timothy and light clover mixed \$15.50@16; No. 1 clover, \$14@14.50 per ton.
Chicago—No. 2 timothy, \$20@21; No. 1 clover, \$14@16 per ton.
New York—No. 2 timothy and light clover mixed, \$19.00@23 per ton.
Prices one year ago—Standard timothy, and No. 1 light clover mixed, \$19@20; No. 1 clover, \$14@15 per ton.

APPLES

During the past fortnight there was more activity in the apple market than had been expected and buyers have been booking orders rather freely. There seems to be a more optimistic feeling prevalent among the dealers than at any time previous this fall. Prices have ruled firm on all grades on most markets. American apples are constantly gaining in popularity with our foreign neighbors as reports show 41,647 barrels and 21,640 boxes of apples were shipped from the United States and Canada during the week ending September 16th, as compared with 31,852 barrels and 1,199 boxes the same week a year ago. Total exports to date this season aggregate 118,525 barrels and 89,220 boxes.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 36@36 1-2 per lb.
EGGS—Best current receipts, 28@30c; fresh candled and graded, 31@34c; refrigerator firsts, 25 1-2@28c per doz.
GRAPES—Michigan, \$2@35c per 4-quart basket and \$2.50@3 per bu.
APPLES—New, \$1@1.50 per bu.
PEACHES—Michigan Elbertas, \$1 75@2; island peaches, fancy \$2@

2.25. AA \$1.75@2. A \$1.50@1.75. B \$1@1.25 per bu; New York, \$1.50 @1.75 per bu.

PEARS—Bartletts, \$2.25 @ 2.75 per bu; common, \$1.50@2 per bu.

CELERY—Michigan, 20 @30c per doz.

MUSHROOMS—Fancy, 50 @ 60c per lb.

GREEN CORN—20@25c per doz.

HONEY—Comb, 22@33c per lb.

CABBAGE—Home grown, 50 @ 75c per lb.

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

ONIONS—\$1.50@2 per sack of 100 lbs.

TOMATOES—Home grown, 75c @ \$1 per bu.

DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 18c; medium, 15@16c; large coarse, 8@ 11c per lb.

MELENS—Watermelons, 40 @ 50c each; Colorado pink meats, \$1.25@1.50 per flat. Osage, \$1.50@ 2 per bu; honeydew, \$2@2.25 per case.

LIVE POULTRY—Best springs, 22 @23c; leghorns, 19@20c; large fat hens, 25c; medium hens, 22@23c; small hens, 17@18c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 15c; large ducks, 20@ 22c; small ducks, 18@20c; turkeys, 25c per lb.

HIDES—No. 1 cured, 12c; No. 1 green, 10c; No. 1 cured, bulls, 8c; No. 1 green bulls, 6c; No. 1 cured calf, 17c; No. 1 green calf, 15c; No. 1 cured kip, 12c; No. 1 green kip, 10c; No. 1 horsehides, \$2.50; No. 2 horsehides, \$1.50; sheep pelts, 25c@ \$1; No. 2 horsehide, 1c under No. 1 calf and kip 1 1-2c under No. 1.

CHICAGO BUTTER MARKET

The butter market ruled firm Monday, Sept. 25. Quality of current receipts was better but the demand for fine butter was sufficient to clean up the supply, and some of the more critical buyers were forced to pay a slight premium for goods to suit their needs. Medium grades were a trifle slow and dealers were rather anxious to move these grades, but the supply was not burdensome. Undergrades were scarce and in good demand. Centralized were slow and irregular.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Widening of the price range featured the beef steer market during last week. Choice and prime steers were scarce as compared with the urgent demand, and values climbed daily until the peak was reached on Friday, when practically all steer of value to sell at \$11.00 and better stood 25c to 40c above close of week before last. There was a certain class of steers selling around \$10.50, slightly below and slightly above that figure, which was considered about steady with a week previous, but those selling downward from \$10.00 showed uneven declines amounting to 25c to 50c generally, cases of 50c or more representing extreme low spots measured with last week's best selling. The best steers were in strong hands and at no time looked weak, except perhaps on Friday, when demand was rather indifferent. Lower grades of natives were adversely influenced by the profusion of western range cattle which came directly in competition with them and after the initial session values slumped almost daily. On the other hand, new higher tops were breaking out every day and prime weighty steers were flirting with the \$12 mark after midweek, only to set within 5c of that figure before the week-end.

Chicago's receipts for the week at 72,500 were the largest of any week previous this year and the largest since the week ending Oct. 23 of last year, when 73,580 arrived. With the exception of that week, the past six-day receipts ranked highest since the third week in January, 1921, when 77,601 cattle were marketed, that week being the largest that year. Seven primary markets reported a total of 304,000 cattle for the past six-day period, which is the largest weekly run since the third week of November, 1920, when 355,000 cattle were marketed.

Although offerings of hogs last week were among the smallest of the year, they were slightly above normal for this season at 118,800, being 5,600 smaller than previous week, 3,800 smaller than a year ago, 40,200 larger than two years ago and 13,100 larger than the eleven-year average.

Only four corresponding weeks during the past eleven years were credited with more hogs than last week.

The general run of hogs last week was only slightly heavier than previous week, with the estimated average weight of 250 lbs., showing 1 lb. gain as compared with a week ago, 9 lbs. compared with a year ago and 14 lbs. comparing with eleven year average. Last week's average stands third heaviest in over eleven years comparing with corresponding periods.

A good demand together with a scarcity of desirable light hogs, resulted in sharp advances on the latter class after midweek, with top reaching the highest point since early last month. Last week's extreme top at \$10.55 paid late in the week shows a 55c gain over previous week's top being \$1.80 above corresponding week a year ago, \$7.70 below two years ago and within \$2.25 of the eleven year average.

Active outside competition on best grades in practically all classes added tone to the trade last week advancing the general average cost during the week to \$9.00, being \$1.50 above a year ago, and \$7.70 lower than two years ago and \$2.70 below the eleven year average. Last week's average stands highest since first week of August.

Offerings of sheep last week totaling among the largest of the year at approximately 85,000, are comparatively small for this part of the season, being below any corresponding period in several previous years. Practically half of the receipts arrived from the range, although supply included just a sprinkling of aged stock and only one large shipment of yearlings.

Handy aged sheep met an active demand from country and local buyers, with values largely 25c above previous week's close, best light ewes quoted slightly above \$7.00. However, cull and weighty sheep were neglected after midweek and prices fluctuated at the recent gains closing largely on a level within a week previous.

Wethers were considerably fewer

than previous week, with quotations generally 25c higher, while a comparatively liberal supply of range yearlings during midweek sold for feeding purposes at \$11.50. A few aged killing wethers brought \$8.00, with yearling wethers late selling up to \$11.75 for local slaughter.

Lack of aged sheep quality accounted for the 10c drop in the average cost during the week, with last week's average of \$6.40, comparing with \$6.50 a week ago, \$4.10 a year ago and \$6.00 two years ago.

Combined offerings at the seven leading western markets last week at 238,000 are the largest thus far this year, but considerably below normal for this season, being smaller than any corresponding week in over eight previous years. Arrivals for the year to date at the same centers are practically the lightest for any same period in over seven years.

WOOL

Actual signing of the tariff law immediately lent a feeling of strength and security to the wool trade, and prices are well maintained, with a good active business. Though price levels remain unchanged, the tone throughout is firm and the volume of wool moving is slightly larger than recently. All grades are sharing in the activity and dealers in the midwest are almost uniformly in a rather optimistic mood.

Quotations on mid-western or so-called "native" wools in large lots — such prices as are obtained by the farmers pools — are as follows: Fine and medium staple, 47 @48c; 1-2 blood staple, 46@47c; 1-2 blood clothing, 34@45c; 5-8 blood wools, 43@45c; 1-4 blood, 40 @42c; low 1-4 blood, 30@32c; braid, 26@28c. Western territory wools sell at prices which range from these levels to 4c lower, for the corresponding grades.

WHEAT AND CORN EXPORTS

Bradstreet's of Sept. 16th says: wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending September 14, aggregate 6,945,930 bushels, against 8,713,163

bushels last week and 11,601,497 bushels in the like week a year ago. For the eleven weeks ending September 14 exports are 91,733,299 bushels, against 110,128,664 bushels in the corresponding period a year ago. Corn exports for the week are 1,763,954 bushels, against 1,994,712 bushels last week and 3,737,437 bushels in the same week a year ago. For the eleven weeks ending September 14 corn exports are 28,530,705 bushels, against 25,690,264 bushels a year ago.

1922 LAMB CROP SHORT

Realization of how short the 1922 lamb crop was is now dawning on the trade. Those who knew this early in the season and made lamb contracts at early prices have been substantially rewarded. The highest prices of the season have been recorded recently and still further appreciation is possible, although lamb is always in competition with pork which is actually much cheaper. However, there is an element among consumers that will eat lamb regardless of cost and just as long as that market is not saturated, stability is assured. Native lambs have never been marketed as early as this year, and, except for feeder grades, the end of the Western movement is already in sight. As recuperation of breeding flocks will require several seasons, a good market, both for the 1923 lamb crop and wool clip appears assured.—Round-up.

STOCK OF WOOL IN U. S. 479,151,184 POUNDS

Stocks of wool in and afloat to the United States on June 30, 1922, totaled 479,151,184 pounds, grease equivalent, according to the Quarterly Joint Wool Stock Report just released by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. This is the first report issued under a joint arrangement between the two Government departments.

Stocks by condition consisted of 322,332,921 pounds of grease wool, 35,648,032 pounds of scoured wool, 16,629,680 pounds of pulled wool, 23,346,363 pounds of tops, and 8,328,283 pounds of oils. Dealers held 176,857,999 pounds and manufacturers 197,652,634 pounds. Of the total quantity reported, 54.8 per cent was foreign wool, and 45.2 per cent was of domestic production. The supply of 1-2 blood and fine wool is said to compare favorably with that of 1-4 and 3-8 blood.

The distribution by sections of stocks by manufacturers was: New England 116,664,403 pounds, Middle Atlantic 87,099,512 pounds, Pacific Coast 2,773,443 pounds, all other sections 18,544,333 pounds. Holdings of dealers according to markets were: Boston 108,167,907 pounds, Chicago 10,833,492 pounds, New York 6,854,977 pounds, Philadelphia 24,039,626 pounds, Portland 2,849,854 pounds, St. Louis 12,416,061 pounds, San Francisco 1,849,948 pounds, other cities 14,091,633 pounds.

MAINE POTATO GROWERS HOLDING CROP

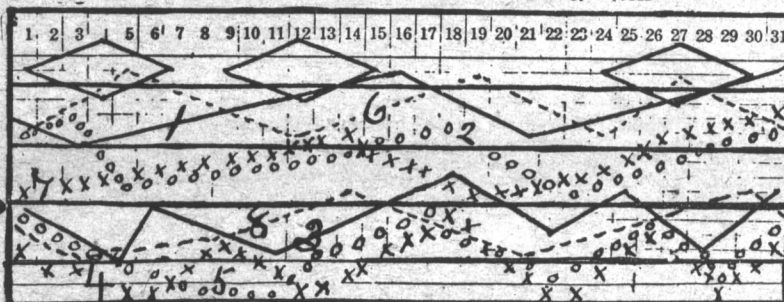
Aroostook county farmers are unwilling to sell their potato crop at present prices as they expect better conditions later in season. Growers are selling just enough potatoes at present to get money enough to pay help for digging. As the crop will average only 60 to 65 barrels per acre, the present price of 90c@ \$1 per barrel is not sufficient to pay the fertilizer bill and digging expenses.

Digging is nearly half over and there is no doubt that Aroostook county will harvest a good crop. This fact, together with reports that late blight and rot will reduce the yield in some of the other states which compete with Maine, is the basis for a general feeling that prices will rule better as soon as Long Island and Jersey commence to sack up a bit on their present heavy shipments. Shipments from Maine at present are not heavy for the time of the year, averaging only about 50 cars per day. Early Cobblers are all pretty well shipped out. Mountain varieties are now being loaded and the quality of the latter is excellent. The tubers run even size, bright, smooth and sound.

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 any 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 43 1/2, west of Rockies crest—8, south of latitude 43 1/2 to Mexican line and west of Rockies crest.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1922.—I advise not to sow winter grain on dry soil. There are many risks before those who are interested in planting and sowing for the crops of 1923 and 1924. With confidence I can say to Mexico a great winter drouth, including four or five months, covering the whole of that country, will begin in October, 1923, and ruin a large part of winter farming products and winter grain. But the drouths that will come to America, Canada and Alaska within those two years will be local, cannot be explained in a general weather bulletin, and therefore must be dealt with privately. Australia and New Zealand have short crops on account of the long foretold shortage of rain—not a drouth—but the great drouth, beginning in October, 1922, will ruin their crops and they should prepare for a famine that will hit them about May, 1923. I am not expecting a drouth in North America this year but—after the general of heavy rains of October—a rapid decrease of rain may be expected where excessive rains have fallen for several months. I will again warn you of great extremes of temperatures in October averaging colder than usual east of the Rockies; better weather west of the Rockies.

Michigan: Highest temperatures 1, 9 and 18; lowest 5 and 12; average much colder than usual; severe storms and most rain during weeks centering on Oct. 6 and 14; cold waves and threatening frosts following 1 and 9.

The cause of the motion and force is the all important question in all the sciences. Further weather cannot be known without understanding that cause. I know that the forces of the solar system are moving inward toward the sun; all other scientists say they are moving outward from the sun. There are three causes of motion that drive the forces toward the sun—pressure from outer ether, condensation of inward moving matter at the sun, the pull of the sun's electromagnetic force. See my explanation of that electro magnetic form and force. Besides these three causes we all know of the incidental energy that comes from compressed matter, not chemically combined, which causes motion when it breaks its bonds.

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Letter or postcard brings as many bargains as you want. If you are not satisfied when you see how much you have saved, return the goods, and we'll refund your money.

Manchurian Wolf Fur Scarf \$3.98



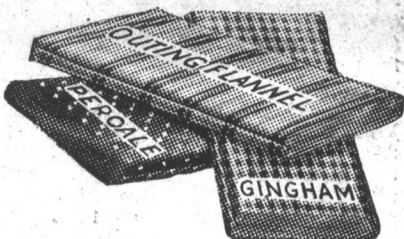
There isn't a woman anywhere that doesn't want and need a handsome fur scarf. And Sharood offers an unusual value at a price within the reach of everyone. This scarf is about 46 inches long and 12 inches wide. The lining is good quality satin, and there is an extra ruffling laid around the neck inside, so as to protect the fur from wearing. Only the most expensive fur scarfs have the features which we offer you at this bargain price. Order black Manchurian wolf scarf by No. 28E5193. Order brown by No. 28E5194. Send no money. Pay only \$3.98 and postage on arrival. If not satisfied your money will be refunded. Be sure to state color wanted.

WOMEN'S Calf-Finished Leather Oxfords



\$1.98
Give size.

Made with imitation shield tip and medallion-perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes, 2 1/2 to 8, wide widths. Order gun metal by No. 28A69. Order brown by No. 28A70. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.



10 Yards Fancy Outing Flannel \$1.49

Ideal weight for nightgowns and undergarments. In fancy stripes, checks and plaids, white grounds with pink, blue or tan designs. 27-inch width. State pattern and color. Order by No. 28F3423. Send no money. Pay \$1.49 for 10 yards and postage on arrival.

10 Yards 36-inch Percal at \$1.39

Very choice patterns in fast colors. In white, gray, Calcutta and Indigo blue with neat stripes, figures or dots. State color and pattern. Order by No. 28F3406. Send no money. Pay \$1.39 for 10 yards and postage on arrival.

10 Yards 36-in. Challies \$1.59

Persian and floral patterns. Predominating colors—navy, pink, red, tan, green or blue grounds. Order by No. 28F3404. Pay \$1.59 and postage for 10 yards on arrival. State color.

10 Yards Unbleached Muslin 89c

Unbleached muslin of excellent wearing quality—unsuited for domestic uses. 36-in. width. Order medium weight by No. 28F3636. Send no money. Pay 89c and postage for 10 yards on arrival.

10 Yards Bleached Shaker Flannel \$1.39

An extraordinary price for fine quality Shaker Flannel. Ideal for children's winter undergarments. Order by No. 28F3636. Send no money. Pay \$1.39 and postage for 10 yards on arrival.

Fine Fur Trimmed COAT For Girls

Only \$3.98

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 by No. 28E5595. Order Navy by No. 28E5596. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. Order similar style with handsome plush collar, 2 to 6. Black No. 28E5581. Brown No. 28E5582. Price either color, \$2.98. Send bargain price and postage.

Rare value Women's Strap Pump, Patent Leather or Brown Calf.

\$1.98



In black patent or brown calf leather, a stunning one-strap model with imitation shield tip and medallion, effectively perforated. Has medium rubber heel. Order Patent leather by No. 28A72. \$1.98. Order Brown Calf by No. 28A73. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

WOMEN'S KID FINISHED SLIPPER

Black or Brown
Always mention size

\$1.59



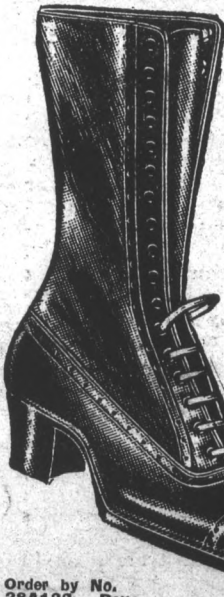
Soft kid slipper. Stylish strap model with two buttons. Medium round toe. Cushion insoles. Medium rubber heels. Solid oak leather soles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order black by No. 28A228. Order brown by No. 28A229. Send no money. Pay \$1.59 and postage on arrival.

Women's Black Calf and Kid 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.

\$1.98

Give Size



Order by No. 28A122. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order same style as above in durable black gun metal finished leather by No. 28A476. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. State size.

Mention Size and Color Wanted



Very Richly Embroidered Gabardine DRESS

\$2.98

Sharood especially recommends this pretty model. A becoming style that is going to be popular this fall. Has wide flowing sleeves, two new fashion panels, handsomely embroidered at top of waist, and on sleeves. Women's and misses; sizes 16 to 44.

Order Brown by No. 28E5521. Navy by No. 28E5520. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage. Money back if you're not satisfied. State size wanted.

Gun Metal Blucher

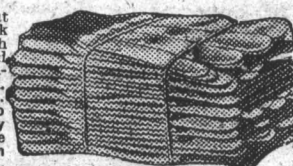
For Men and Boys
GIVE SIZE \$1.79 UP



Don't fail to take advantage of this splendid offer in a practical blucher. Sturdy dress shoe for men, boys and little fellows, of heavy, genuine gun metal veal uppers and solid leather soles. Low, broad heels. Be sure to get your order in at once. Big value. Order men's sizes 8 to 11 by No. 28A674. Pay \$1.99 and postage on arrival. Order little boys' gun metal blucher, sizes 9 to 13 1/2 by No. 28A590. Pay \$1.79 and postage on arrival. Order same style for big boys, sizes 1 to 5 1/2 by No. 28A589. Pay \$1.89 and postage on arrival. Always mention size.

1 Doz. Work Gloves, 99c

Regulation stout canvas work gloves with elastic knitted wristlets. Generously sized. Order by No. 28B2835. No money now. Pay 99c and postage for one dozen pair on arrival.



Men's Special Hip Boots

Men's pure gun 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 sizes. Order by No. 28A949.

\$2.79

Give Size.



Men's Winter Underwear 99c



They are the best bargains you'll find at anything near this sale price. Heavy, weight flat knit union suits of select long fibre cotton in popular Jaeger or grey Random color. Heavily brushed fleece lining on inside. Wrists and ankles are elastic knit. Sizes, 32 to 46 chest. Buy a year's supply right now—today. Jaeger color No. 28C1279. Grey Random No. 28C1280. Send no money. Pay 99c and postage on arrival. State size.

Men's Popular Stitchdown Dark Brown Oxfords \$1.98



Classy stitchdown, Oxford for women. Wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of dark mahogany leather. Smooth leather insole. Flexible stitch-down oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order by No. 28A268. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Comfort Work Shoe For Men and Boys \$1.98



Order your pair quick—while this bargain offer lasts. Wonderful work shoe for men. Has soft, strong uppers that resist barnyard acids. Solid leather insoles. All seams stitch with waxed thread. Strong leather soles. Wide widths. Sizes 6 to 11. Order by No. 28A758. Send no money. Pay \$1.99 and postage on arrival. Order boys' sizes 1 to 5 1/2 by No. 28A552. Price \$1.98. Order little boys' sizes 9 to 13 1/2 by No. 28A555. Price \$1.79 and postage on arrival. Mention size.

Men's and Boy's Durable Outing Bal

Fine scout shoe of soft pliable brown leather. Absolutely guaranteed barnyard proof; reliable sturdy soles; low broad leather heels; leather insoles; reinforced leather back stay. Guaranteed to stand hardest wear. Wide widths. Sizes 6 to 12.

\$1.99



Be Sure to GIVE SIZE. Order by No. 28A733. Send no money. Pay \$1.99 and postage on arrival. Order little boys' sizes 9 to 13 1/2 by No. 28A565. Price \$1.79. Order big boys' sizes 1 to 6 by No. 28A564. Price \$1.89. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

Be Sure to Mention Sizes, Colors, etc., and Send all Orders from this Page to

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