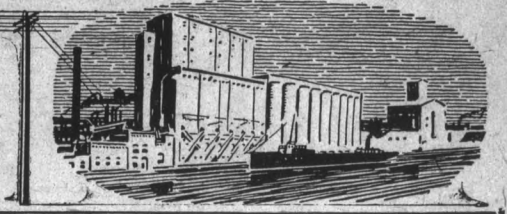


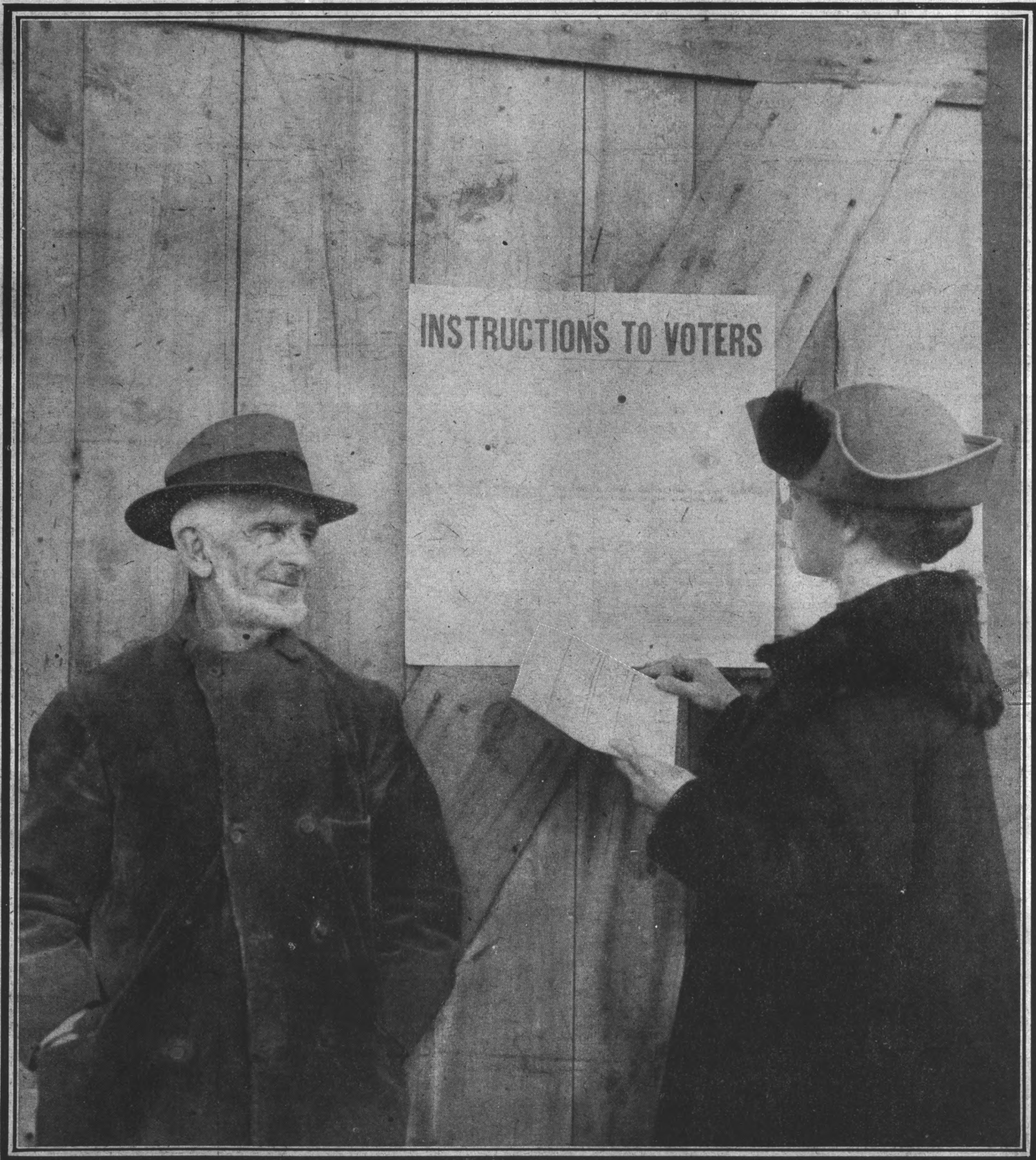
# *The Michigan* **BUSINESS FARMER**



VOL. X, NO. 5

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1922

\$1 PER YEAR



*"Trouble is, these wimmin ain't no respecters of party lines!"*

*Three Important Amendments to be Voted on—Better Read Page 3*



## Current Agricultural News

### WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

**T**HE Commerce Department's Foodstuffs Division in a world wheat survey says that according to the latest available estimates on wheat production, the principle importing countries have produced less wheat this year than last by about 245 million bushels. These same countries imported for the crop year ending August 1, 1922, 647 million bushels, if we add the 245 million bushels shortage, this gives a total of 892 million bushels required to equal last year's average wheat consumption in the importing countries. It is of course, recognized that some European countries are probably living on a lower standard than last year, and are going to conserve wheat consumption not only through milling regulations but also through the substitution of other foodstuffs, such as potatoes. The potato crop is larger this year and generally speaking, can be and is substituted for bread in times of stress.

The exporting countries produced about 213 million bushels more this year than last, which added to the 647 million bushels they exported would indicate an average surplus of

860 million bushels based on last year's crop.

According to the latest figures available the rye production of Europe, exclusive of Russia, is about 53 million bushels less than last year, while the rye crop of Canada and the United States is about 50 million bushels more, indicating no world change in the rye situation.

For the next four months the wheat and rye available for the export trade should be found in North America. If Europe's combined wheat and rye shortage of about 300 million bushels could be met, it would make America a strong market, and it may be said from now on the breadstuffs market will depend entirely on the economic conditions in European countries and their ability to pay cash for grain.

It is probable that there are somewhat more grain and flour stocks in Europe than statistics indicate, since the farmers in a number of countries have been threatened with requisition of part of their crop during the last year and it is generally known when such conditions exist the crop is concealed to some extent. On two or three occasions when restrictions have been raised in past years, sup-

plies have come out in the unusual amount. This probability of some invisible supplies is one of the uncertain factors that makes it difficult to ascertain the real breadstuffs requirements of Europe.

### COOPERATION SAVES OREGON FRUIT CROP

**A** YEAR ago it looked as though the fruit of the Northwest would rot because the canneries would not run, bringing ruin to thousands of growers and a fruit famine for distant consumers. Then the Oregon Growers' Cooperative Association worked out a plan for running the canneries and saving the crops. The cooperators were not interested in big profits. What they wanted was to get their crops to the people and they did it.

During 1920 the Oregon Growers' Cooperative Association sold 12,000,000 pounds of prunes, which cleaned out all the supply and left no carry-over for 1921. In 1921 the Association made arrangements for canning a considerable portion of the tonnage. This year, with the biggest prune crop in the history of the United States, the plants of the cooperative have been put into condition to save the supply by evaporation, and in addition the Association has rented and acquired other plants to meet the emergency.

The experience of the past three years has proved to the unorganized fruit growers that cooperation is the only sure way to market their wares, get a fair return for themselves, and insure a stable supply for the consumers.

### BIG TOMATO PACK THIS YEAR

**M**ORE than 1,000,000 tons of tomatoes this year will go into cans and be used in various manufactured products such as catsup, pork, and beans, and the like, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The figure, 1,000,010 tons, is 132 per cent more than the quantity used last year, which was 432,756 tons.

Acreage producing the tomato crop for manufacture is estimated at 215,634 acres, as compared with the final estimate of 87,933 acres in 1921. Estimated yield is 4.6 per acre, compared with 4.9 tons last year. Reports to the department indicate that 9,336,000 cases of No. 3 cans will be packed this year, compared with 5,050,000 cases in 1921.

In volume of production for manufacture, Indiana leads all states with 271,534 tons. California has 173,786 tons, Maryland 111,510, New Jersey 81,398, New York 63,245, Ohio 56,847, Missouri 37,163, Delaware 31,712, Utah 30,287, and other states smaller quantities.

### WORLD RYE CROP ABOUT SAME AS LAST YEAR

**T**OTAL production of 1922 for eighteen countries for which figures are available is estimated at 770,152,000 bushels by the United States Department of Agriculture. Production in the same countries last year was 770,603,000 bu. Countries for which reports are not available are Russia, Austria, Denmark, Greece, Norway, and most of the countries of the southern hemisphere.

The rye crop of Germany for 1922 is estimated at about 216,580,000 bushels, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, a decrease of 57,070,000 bushels from production last year. The rye harvest of France is placed at 37,600,000 bushels compared with 44,342,000 bushels in 1921. An unofficial estimate places the rye crop of Yugoslavia at 7,090,000 bushels, an increase over last year's yield of 5,770,000 bushels.

### ORGANIZED CELERY SHIPPERS IMPROVE METHODS

**I**MPROVED methods of celery shipping and distribution and a standard pack are paying extra returns to the newly organized Farm Bureau Celery Shippers Association at Kalamazoo. The celery shippers were organized by the Michigan State Farm Bureau Exchange at Detroit and market their celery thru the Farm Bureau organization.

Before the celery growers organized their own sales organization, they marketed their crop through Kalamazoo dealers who shipped to other markets by express. The Farm Bureau Exchange caused the celery growers to adopt a standard pack and to label it Kalamazoo Brand. The Farm Bureau ships the celery to such markets as Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia in carlots and under refrigeration. The celery arrives at destination in perfect condition and the consumer gets it in excellent condition. Distributing through one agency, the celery growers now have better control of the distribution of their celery. They report increased returns since they have been marketing their celery cooperatively under standard pack.

### FARMERS SET RECORD IN CO-OP. WHEAT MARKETING

**G**ROWING from a pool of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to 5,000,000 bushels in one year is the record of the Montana Wheat Growers Association, the farmers' cooperative wheat marketing organization of that state. This remarkable growth of next to the youngest cooperative wheat pool in the northwest is largely due to the enormous increase in membership during the same year of from 1500 to 4700 co-operators with constant additions being made each day.



## For Your Family's Sake

You owe it to them to provide for their future in so far as possible. This means the putting aside all you can for them; but if you do your full duty, it means investing it profitably and safely in securities that will give them full earnings regularly and certainly.

Standard Mortgage & Investment Company Certificates fill the requirements fully. They pay 7½%; you receive the full return on your savings; and your family, in case of your death, are free from anxiety and worry.

Send the Coupon today. It will bring you all the facts on the Security, Profit, and Certainty of this better investment.

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MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT  
COMPANY**

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Standard Mortgage & Investment Company  
Without obligating me anything, please send me  
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## Growing Michigan's Champion Potato Crop

How Mason Parmalee of Allegan County Grows 360 Bushels to the Acre

By GEORGE IRVINE

WHO raises the highest yielding potato crops in Michigan and how does he do it? Is there a farmer anywhere in our state who under ordinary soil and market conditions is keeping his potato yield per acre up to the point where he is sure of consistent profits?

Many Michigan potato growers are beginning to ask themselves these questions. An average production per acre hovering around 100 bushels, and prospects of a long stretch of low potato prices are responsible for an inquisitive attitude toward this high yield business among the spud raisers.

The numerous farmers who hope to obtain a share of their future bread and butter at the shrine of the potato may well turn for their Mecca of inspiration and guidance to the 160 acres in Allegan county owned and farmed by Mason Parmalee. For on that farm was grown the champion potato crop of Michigan last year. And it was a money maker too. Mr. Parmalee is a "big league" potato grower. He made the state high production record for 1921 with a twelve acre patch averaging 360 bushels per acre.

Cherry Rill Farm, as Mr. Parmalee has named his place, has no unique advantages of location or soil, nor is it the pet hobby of a rich city farmer. Mr. Parmalee inherited the place from his father, who bought the land from the government for ten shillings an acre when Allegan county was pretty much of a wilderness. Mr. Parmalee himself has worked the farm for thirty

years, and has never used a cent of outside capital. The farm has paid its way from the start.

Let us find the reasons why Cherry Rill Farm is turning out some of Michigan's best potato crops. Naturally we turn first to the soil, for that is what really makes a potato crop. The yielding of a farm as a rule varies directly with the fertility of the soil. In the long run, the soil is what the farmer makes it. Mr. Parmalee has doubled the fertility of his soil, and thus it's producing capacity, since he has been on the farm.

Soil fertility is influenced by only

three things—the cropping system, fertilization, and drainage. In them, then, lies the solution of the greatest problem of agriculture. That problem, the maintenance of soil fertility, no longer troubles Mr. Parmalee. He has solved too, with remarkable results, by his method of handling the cropping, fertilizing, and drainage factors. Here is the story in his own words:

"We use a three year rotation, grain, followed by an alfalfa-clover mixture, then corn and potatoes, after which we seed again with grain. We grow barley, oats, wheat or rye for grain, and in the spring sow a

half-and-half clover and alfalfa mixture, eight pounds of alfalfa and six pounds of red clover seed per acre, with the grain for a nurse crop. We never pasture the new seeding, but clip it once in the fall if it gets too high. We never take anything off the first year. The next summer we make two or three cuttings of hay, and plow under in the fall. We plow quite deep now—nine inches—but reached that depth by working down a half inch deeper every time. We plow once during a rotation, every third year, and disc the other two years. For cultivated crops we grow corn in the fields next to the barn and potatoes on the sandier land to the north."

Cherry Rill's cropping system, a three year rotation with alfalfa, is worthy of a passing glance. The average farmer would cackle heartily at the thought of plowing under a good stand of alfalfa after harvesting only one hay crop. Possibly that's one of the reasons he is an average farmer.

Application of fertilizer is the other big factor in building up the soil. Four varieties are used regularly on Cherry Rill Farm,—manure, acid phosphate, green manure, and lime.

"Manure is one of the most valuable things on the farm," Mr. Parmalee declares. "Farm papers have a lot to say about keeping farm machinery under cover, but I say if you can't cover both, cover the manure and let the machinery stand out. I

(Continued on page 17)

### WHAT STATE FARM BUREAU SAYS OF INCOME TAX

ALL Michigan farm organizations are urging their members to endorse the state income tax amendment which will appear on the ballots at the general election Tuesday, November 7. The income tax measure is of great interest to every owner of farm or town property. It intends that the heavy tax burden now carried almost solely by five billion dollars in farm and town real estate shall be shared by five or more billion dollars in stocks and bonds and other intangible property now paying practically no taxes to the state. The State income tax measure would also give wage earners their just share in carrying on the government.

The farm organizations declare that the State income tax proposal cannot be considered as another or an additional tax as it is intended to relieve real property of its excessive tax burdens by more justly distributing the load. It is estimated that a fair and reasonable state income tax would pay the State's annual tax of \$20,000,000 and go a long way toward retiring outstanding bond issues. It would cause every wheat producer to share in the taxation program instead of leaving it to owners of farm and town real property.

## Here are the Amendments to be Voted On at the November Election

"I wish you would print in your paper the proposed income tax statement and its benefit to farmers. Wishing you much success as we think your paper is fine.—R. E. H., Pierson, Michigan.

Many of us are wondering if you will have space and patience to diagnose the amendments to appear on ballots at the November election? Many, many voters are misled when amendments appear as they are usually worded to confuse. Looks as though the "excess condemnation act" was reaching for some more of the people's rights. Does this just affect city property owners, or could the power be easily extended to the country? Anyway, it doesn't look like a plausible act, to be passed by the people. What do you know about it and how will it be worded on ballots.—Jacob Copp, Ingham County, Michigan.

THERE are three amendments to be voted on at the fall election, November 7th, excess condemnation amendment, income tax amendment, and giving ports and port districts power to make internal improvements. Four other amendments—which are proposed will not be submitted because the required number of signatures were not obtained to the initiatory petitions within the time prescribed by law.

#### Excess Condemnation

When the voter enters the booth on election day he will be given two ballots. One of them will be the general election ballot on which he votes his choice for county, state and national officers. The other ballot will contain the three amendments mentioned above. The first one on the ballot will be the "excess condemnation" amendment, the object

of which is to empower the legislature to authorize municipalities to condemn more land than is necessary for certain public purposes and to issue bonds therefor. The text of the amendment is as follows:

Sec. 5. Subject to this Constitution the legislature may authorize municipalities, subject to reasonable limitations, to condemn and take the fee simple to more land and property than is needed in the acquiring, opening and widening of parks, boulevards, public places, streets, alleys, or for any public use, and after so much land and property has been appropriated for any such needed public purpose, the remainder may be sold or leased with or without such restrictions as may be appropriate to the improvement made. Bonds may be issued to supply the funds to pay in whole or part for the excess property so appropriated, but such bonds shall be a lien only on the property so acquired and they shall not be included in any limitation of the bonded indebtedness of such municipality."

The wording of the amendment is plain. It could NOT be construed as Mr. Copp suggests to apply to rural districts. Only "municipalities", incorporated villages and cities would have the right of excess condemnation, under this provision. The rural voter's interest is only indirectly affected by this amendment.

There are many reasons why this amendment should be adopted. When a city condemns a piece of property for a public improvement, the value of surrounding property instantly rises, and owners of adjoining real estate reap a rich harvest by reason of improvement. The question is, "should a few property owners be enriched by the necessities and tax expenditures of a whole city?" One of the obstacles in the way of public improvements is the cost of condemnation. Since a city

pays this cost, it is argued, the city should receive whatever extraordinary benefits arise as a result of the condemnation. The proposed amendment would give cities the right to take at a fair valuation this adjoining property and to bond it or sell it and use the proceeds to apply against the cost of the improvement. Frequently it happens that a city does not condemn as much land as is needed for an improvement, and after work has begun on the improvement it is discovered that more land is needed. The city is then obliged to pay a much higher price for the property than it would have had it been condemned in the first instance.

City real estate owners suffer as much from high taxes as farmers. When their local taxes are high they complain of their state taxes and try through legislation and otherwise to escape their share of state taxation. Excess condemnation should reduce city taxes and make city taxpayers less critical of state taxes. Therefore, indirectly it is to the farmer's advantage to vote for excess condemnation.

#### The Income Tax

The income tax amendment would amend section 3 of Article ten of the state constitution. The wording is a trifle confusing, but the amendment has been properly drafted and will, if adopted, pave the way for a state income tax. It reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of taxation, except on property paying specific taxes, and taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. Provision may be made by law for a tax not to exceed four per centum upon or with respect to the net gains, profits and incomes, from whatever source derived, which tax may be graduated and progressive and which may pro-

vide for reasonable exemptions. For the purpose of such a tax, property and persons, firms and corporations upon which such tax may operate may be classified: Provided, that the legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of taxation for such property, as shall be assessed by the State Board of Assessors, and the rate of taxation on such property shall be the rate which the State Board of Assessors shall ascertain and determine is the average rate levied upon other property upon ad valorem taxes are assessed for state, county, township, school and municipal purposes."

The benefit of the income tax to the farmer is perfectly obvious. In the first place, economists declare that the income tax is the most equitable form of taxation ever devised. It forces people to pay taxes in proportion to their ability to pay. Under our present taxation system many people pay too much taxes and many do not pay enough. The income tax will equalize this, and reach thousands of salaried individuals who now pay no direct taxes to the state. A state income tax should mean a substantial reduction in taxes on farm property.

#### Port Rights

The proposed amendment relative to the incorporation of ports and port districts with power to engage in work of internal improvements is merely a further recognition of the home rule rights of local corporate bodies, as are outlined in Article 3 of the Constitution. We can see no possible objection to the adoption of this amendment. It reads as follows:

"Ses. 30. The legislature may provide for the incorporation of ports and port districts and confer power and authority upon them to engage in work of internal improvements in connections therewith."



# A Plan for the Rehabilitation of Agriculture

Co-operative Marketing and Revitalization of U. S. Bureaus Suggested

By GEORGE H. STEVENSON

THE question, "What has modern civilization done to the American farmer?" was answered to the best of my ability in the article appearing in the May 27th issue of the Dearborn Independent. A friend remarked, "Everything you state is absolutely true, but terribly destructive." If telling the truth is destructive of that erroneous impression which many people still hold concerning the status of agriculture, then it was intended that article should be destructive. In this article, however, it is my desire to present a constructive plan for the rehabilitation of agriculture. Agriculture is the basic industry, and if civilization is to endure agriculture must prosper.

In the first place, the field of agriculture falls logically into three divisions: first, economic; second, social; and third, political. I am convinced, however, that the local and political life of the rural community is determined by its economic success. Therefore, the problem of agriculture is essentially a matter of earnings and profits. The improved and modern schools, churches and social organizations of the average rural community may be considered an accurate index of the "dollars and cents" borrowing capacity of the community. Rural pride, however, cannot thrive on husks alone. Far too many rural communities find themselves today mere shells of their former selves, disheartened and impotent.

**MANY SCHEMES TO HELP THE FARMER**

A FEW years ago folks didn't pay so very much attention to the farmer. He was a sort of good-for-nothing, no-account chap. If he prospered well and good; if he didn't that was his own look out. But times have changed. The American people have learned what a tremendous influence agriculture plays in the economic life of the Nation. They have learned that when the farmer prospers they prosper, too; when he suffers they likewise suffer. So the attitude of non-agricultural groups toward the agricultural group has gone to the other extreme. Instead of being indifferent they are over-zealous if anything and come forward with such an array of palliatives for the farmer that it turns the poor men sick to even look at 'em, and it is doubtful if he could survive the shock of taking them. About two-thirds of the remedies proposed for the relief of agriculture must be discarded as impractical or falling far short of meeting the situation. We have here a practical discussion of the farmer's needs and a sensible looking plan for meeting them. Read it and tell us what you think about it.—Editor.

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss in any detail the intricacies of the organization of the Department of Agriculture, nor of the state institutions. It is my intention, however, to emphasize the recognized fact that the Department of Agriculture has become top-heavy in the administration of regulatory functions; and that it has made available more material along scientific and investigational lines pertaining to the production of farm crops than agriculture, in its pres-

ent economic plight, is able to make use of.

The Demonstration or Extension organization, consisting of some four thousand county agents, men and women, is the great constructive force, which will prove a vital factor in the readjustment and reconstruction of agriculture. The county agent has the opportunity to become adviser, confident and friend of his constituents. He should and does know the problems of the farmer. Today, however, the county agent,

instead of being looked upon as the emissary of the farmer, has become, because of pressure of his superiors, primarily the emissary of a multiplicity of scientific and semi-scientific bureaus desiring to exploit the results of their research, and oftentimes their theories, at the expense of the farmer.

Too much stress is laid upon increased production, but the alert county agent knows, as does the farmer, that the problem of agriculture is not now a question of increased production, but rather a question of marketing at a profit the crops now being produced; likewise, that too often the application of science to farming is not practicable. Science generally increases cost of production, and the market value of an increased quantity does not justify the increased cost.

## TOO MUCH SPECIALIST

Science dictates that liberal application of phosphate rock shall be applied to the soil. No one will dispute that increased production follows, but to make the application an expenditure of from \$10 to \$20 an acre. The average farmer is not in position, being already heavily burdened with debt, to assume this new obligation. The Demonstration or Extension Service is the medium through which the Department of Agriculture and state institutions are dishing out to the farmer large

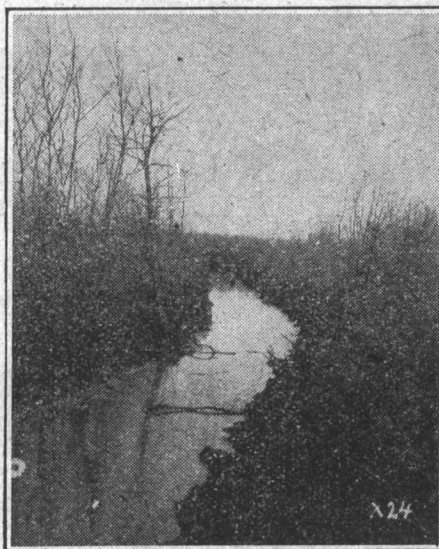
(Continued on page 21.)

## Land Clearing Crew Silence the Wail of the Stump Land Farmer

UP in Presque Isle county a week ago a gang of stalwart young men wrestled with dynamite and stump pullers, clearing land of stumps and blasting ditches through swamps. It was the land clearing crew of the M. A. C., which had heard the "wail of the stump land farmer" and sent its picked crew of specialists on a tour through the upper and lower peninsulas to instruct farmers on the cheapest and best ways to clear land.

The tour started in the upper peninsula in the early part of September, worked its way down the Michigan Central to Bay City in the lower peninsula, and then headed back north on the Detroit & Mackinac. In charge of the tour was Mr. Larry F. Livingston—land clearing specialist for the M. A. C., who was accompanied by a corps of men trained in the operation of stump pulling devices and the handling of dynamite. The railroads mentioned co-operated with the M. A. C. by furnishing cars and transportation.

Thirty-two schools or demonstrations constituted the tour in the lower peninsula. At convenient points along the rights of way of the co-operating roads, the land clearing train was shunted off on a side track and stump pullers, tractors, dynamite, and last but not least, "Paul



A single blast of dynamite tore this perfect ditch through a swamp.

Bunyan's" powerful nanner, quickly unloaded and transported to a nearby site where stumps were to be pulled or ditches dug.

Theory had no place in the operations. Only practical machinery, explosives and home-made devices which are adaptable to conditions



They split 'em like this with dynamite, then yank 'em out with a tractor.

found in Northern Michigan were used.

In removing stumps, the land-clearing specialists explained to the farmers who attended the schools why different methods are employed in different cases. Frequently, they say, farmers will use a lot of dynamite in removing a stump which

could just as well have been yanked out with a hand puller, while at other times they will waste a good many hours trying to pull a stump with a hand puller which was never meant for such a job when a little explosive would have done the trick much quicker and better.

The same thing is true in the making of ditches. Often it is more practical to employ a dredging machine, but in a great many cases where it is difficult for a dredging machine to work, dynamite is the better agent to use.

In blasting a ditch at Otsego Lake, ten feet wide and three feet deep, 40 per cent nitroglycerine was planted two feet apart in double rows, and the dynamite cap placed near the center of the charge. The concussion resulting from the firing of the single stick of dynamite set off all the others simultaneously and water, mud and debris were blown to a height of 75 or 100 feet, leaving a ditch as clean-cut as though dredged.

Several thousand farmers attended the schools and learned many valuable lessons in the more efficient clearing of land and blasting of ditches.



Boom! If you want to know how the Germans changed the appearance of the European landscape, plant a few sticks of dynamite under the stumps in the back forty, and see them blown to smithereens!



This county agent looks as if he was glad that the removal of stumps was going to give him more work to do in helping the farmers to produce crops on the reclaimed land at a profit.



# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



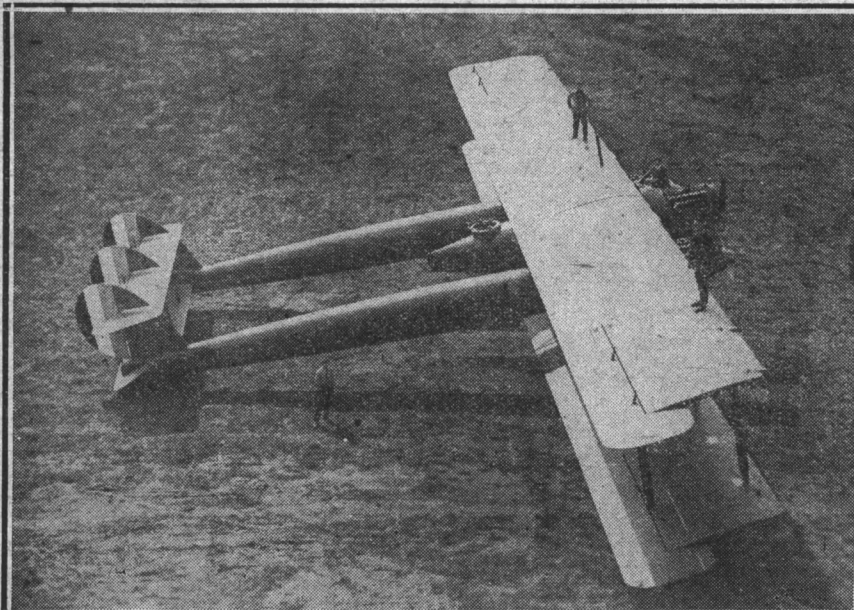
**ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE YEARS YOUNG**—Mrs. Peshie Urdang who resides at the Daughters of Israel's home in New York City, recently celebrated her 112th birthday by giving a party at which all attending were over 100 years old. Mrs. Urdang is as active as the average person at sixty and reads without glasses.



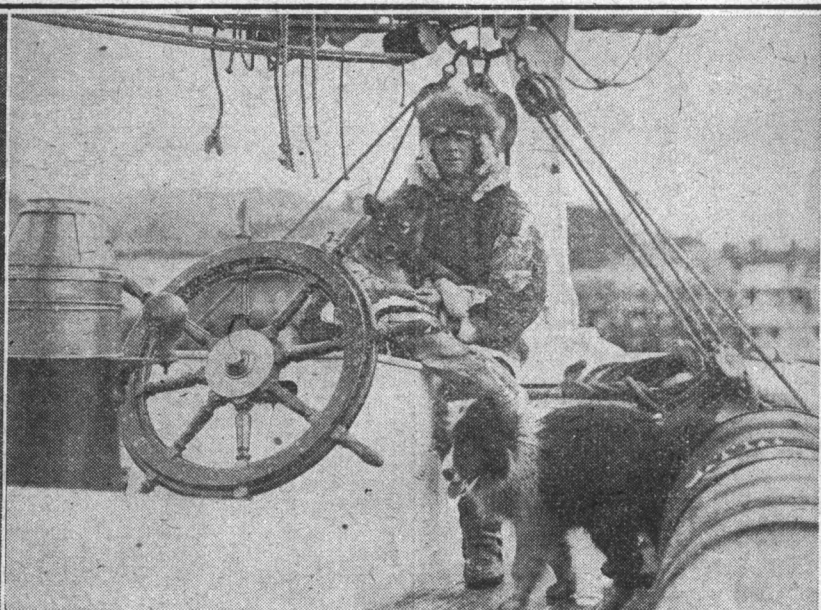
**UNCLE SAM'S FASTEST MAIL SORTER**—This young man, Joseph W. Riley, a clerk in the central post office in Boston, claims the title of the country's speediest sorter of mail. His record is 31,815 outgoing letters sorted in less than 8 hours, which is an average of 66½ a minute, or over one a second. This beats the previous high record by over 11,000.



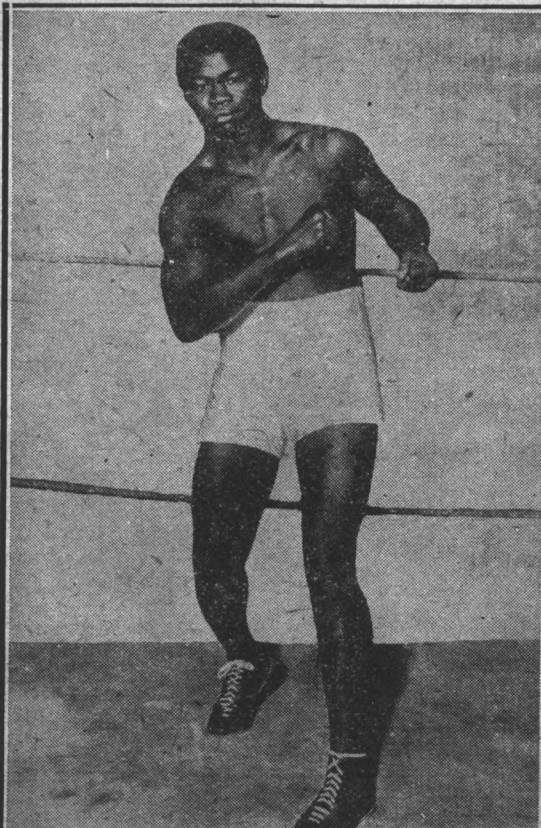
**A PROMISING YOUNG POET**—Though only seven years old little Josephine Blatt of Brookline, Mass., is writing her way to fame. She began composing poetry at the age of six before she knew how to spell. Josephine was never taught to write verse but grew to love poetry through her mother who was a public reader.



**THE AMERICAN "OWL"**—The "Owl" in this case is not a feathered bird but the biggest airplane in America. This super-plane carries a 4,000 pound bomb or its equivalent in passengers, has three fuselages, engines and propellers, and each fuselage is equipped with rapid fire guns. The wing spread of the "Owl" is 106 feet from tip to tip.



**FROM THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW**—Capt. Donald B. MacMillan who recently returned to America from an expedition to Baffin Land snapped on board ship with two of his dogs. How would you like to own a suit of clothes like the Captain's? Just the thing to keep you warm when doing chores or other work about the farm this winter.



**SENSATION OF PUGILISTIC WORLD**—Battling Siki, Senegalese fighter, who surprised the world last month by knocking out Georges Carpentier thereby winning the heavyweight championship of Europe. The African battler has signed to meet Joe Beckett, English heavyweight, next month and is trying to land a bout with Jack Dempsey.

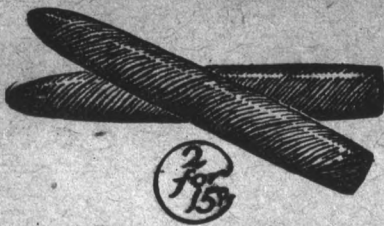


**FOR-GET-ME-NOT DAY**—Walter Ryan was "banged up" at Belleau Woods but he is still "carrying on" with his hands. He is shown above with Florence Fisher, making the tiny blue flowers which will be sold as emblems on For-get-me-not Day, November 4, to raise funds for the disabled American veterans. Miss Fisher is one of the few who have not forgotten.



**CAN IT BE TRUE?**—This is Iowa's most beautiful girl, Miss Bonnie Murry and she is of the real old-fashioned variety. She doesn't rouge, smoke or care for bobbed hair, and she knows more about cooking than she does flirting. Furthermore, she is not going to spend the \$1,000 prize money she won for pretty clothes but to start a college education.





Your Dad smoked them twenty seven years ago, and they're just the same today—

## HEMMETER'S CHAMPION CIGARS

No blending or artificial flavoring, just good old ripe tobacco, strictly hand made.

Ask your dealer

The Hemmeter Cigar Co., Detroit

# \$1.00 Down

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

brings the Belgium Imported Melotte to your farm for 30 days' free trial. Use it as if it were your own machine. Compare it—test it in every way.

### 30 Days' Free Trial

**Caution!** U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. The Melotte has won 24 Grand and International Prizes.

### Write Today

Let us ship you a Belgium Melotte Cream Separator. Use it 30 days. If not satisfied, return it to us. Your money will be refunded. If satisfied, keep it and pay \$1.50 a month. Write today.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr. 2843 W. 19th Street, Dept. 3307, Chicago, Ill.



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

The Largest Fur House  
In the Northwest  
**Percey's**  
50 YEARS IN OSHKOSH

### Trappers! Fur Shippers!

For fifty years the price list of Percey's Fur House has been the standard of the northwest. These prices are bonafide, based on standard grading that insures you biggest returns—the most money for your season's work.

### Write Now Percey's For Price List

Make sure your name is on our list. It will pay to send us a postal RIGHT NOW.

**Percey's Fur House**  
260 Main St., Oshkosh, Wisc.

THE MICHIGAN  
BUSINESS FARMER

"The Farm Paper of  
Service"

Tell Your Friends  
About It



## 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.)

### OWNER vs. RENTER

I rented my house last April and during August we had trouble over the lock on my granary. I threshed and put my 200 bushels of wheat in the granary which he claims he rented with the house and which I said he could use until such time as I needed the room. I locked the granary up after the wheat was stored there and he tore the lock off and entirely battered it so it was of no use at all. We had words and I moved the wheat at once and now I want to get him out. When I gave him the receipt for August rent I simply requested him on the bottom of receipt to vacate by September 15th. He did not pay rent in advance, did not have money when he moved in and I thought him honest and I felt sorry for him. I want to get him out right away if I can. What is best for me to do and how. —B. P. Armada, Mich

—It would be best to consult a competent attorney. You appear to be the victim of misplaced confidence. Your letter does not state how long you rented for. I assume that the lease was not in writing. Your note at the bottom of the receipt may be notice to quit but all such facts should be stated to counsel who will tell you what to do and probably have to ask the aid of the court to remove your tenant if you now have a right to have him removed.—Legal Editor.

### BOY'S FATHER MISSING

I am writing to you about a boy who came to our place from Huntington, West Virginia, in search of his father whom he has not seen for nine years. His uncle and grandmother are dead. The boy's name is Clarence Cannoy. His father's name is Rush Cannoy. The last trace of him was at I. Stevenson's logging camp near Gladstone in the upper peninsula. He left there about a year ago. The father used to work for me and the boy came to see if I knew where he was. I did not, so am writing to you to see if we can find him through your paper as others have had such good success.—A. Bert Woodward, Vanderbilt, Mich.

### CONTRACTOR MUST PAY MEN TWICE EACH MONTH

Is a contractor doing a road job for the State obliged to pay the men every two weeks. How could a person compel him to pay?—H. F. M., Harrison, Michigan.

—I call your attention to Act 59 of the P. A. of 1913 which is Comp. Sec. 5583-5586 inclusive of the Comp. Laws of 1915, which provides that every contractor engaged in public work shall pay his employees twice each month.

Sec. 3 of the same act provides the penalty for failure to comply with the provision of the act by way of adding 10 per cent of the wages due the employee, which sum may be recovered as liquidated damages for such failure to pay. This of course is subject to the other provision of the law which must be complied with and which you will find contained in the above reference.—State Highway Department.

### DESTROY SUMAC

I would like to know the best way to destroy Sumac. Thank you.—R. F. P., Hastings, Mich.

—No experiments have been made recently on the extermination of Sumac, but very extensive experiments were made last year and this year on the extermination of barberry. I think beyond doubt the results of these experiments would apply to Sumac. After trying various sorts of chemicals, the most satisfactory results were obtained, and at least expense, by the use of common salt. For this purpose the coarse sort used by the commercial ice cream manufacturers should be used, not the fine crystals as these dissolve too rapidly. It is best to chop the plants off at or near the level of the ground and put the salt on the cut stubs and around these at a distance which varies with the original size of the

shrub. A shrub 2 to 3 feet high would probably be killed by salt spread over a radius of 18 inches from the stem. One 4 to 5 feet high would probably require the salt to be spread for a radius of at least 3 feet. An abundance of salt must be used,—a large plant of the size just mentioned would require about 6 to 10 pounds. If applied in the fall a portion of the salt will remain undissolved until spring so that the action will be gradual but continuous. If fine salt is used it dissolves quickly and soon leeches out. Of course the salt will destroy the usefulness of the land for the following season, but will probably be out of the way by a year after that.

It is probable that in many cases it would be cheaper to pull out the plants by horse labor than to try to salt them out.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.

### WILLING PROPERTY

Can a man will his property to his wife away from his brothers and sisters in Michigan, no children?—M. C. B., Vermontville, Mich.

—A man may will his entire property to his wife and exclude his brothers and sisters if he is mentally competent and no undue influence exists, by complying with the requirements of the law in the execution of the will.—Legal Editor.

### MUST KEEP HIGHWAY OPEN

Can a private individual bank logs on the highway? My team became frightened at seeing a pile of logs on the highway and before I could quiet them down again one of them was injured and I wish to know if I can collect damages? Also, if it is against the law to bank logs on the highway I would like to know who to report it to. Thank you.—Reader, Kent County, Mich.

—No private individual or corporation have a legal right to bank logs on a public highway so that they will interfere with public travel. As to whether you could collect damage for injury to your horse this would be a question of facts to be passed upon by a jury after hearing all the evidence in the case. Ordinarily however, I would say that there is an action for damages for such injury. The responsibility of keeping the highway open rests upon the township highway commissioner and chapter 7 of the Highway Law provides the method to be followed by your commissioner to compel the people to remove piles of logs or other matter which may be placed as an encroachment on the public highway.—State Highway Department.

### LAW REGARDING HUNTING

A and B each own forty acres adjoining with no fence between. There is a woodlot across one end. A does not hunting and will not allow anyone to hunt on his land. Must he post his land or will a notice published in the county newspaper be sufficient?—L. D. H., Hastings, Mich.

The law provided that; "no person shall hunt with firearms or dogs or in any manner in any public park or public game preserve at any time. No person shall hunt with firearms or dogs or in any other manner on enclosed land of another or upon any farm land or farm woodlot connected therewith when notices have been posted on such land by the owner or leasee therein forbidding hunting thereon." If the woodlots are in connection with the farm land and have been posted no one would have a right to hunt thereon. The printing of notices in a public paper is not provided for in the statute. But I am of the opinion that if the person saw the notices in the paper it would be equivalent to the posting on the land.—Legal Editor.

### SHARE OF PROPERTY

My stepfather and my mother own real estate. At mother's death, please tell me if I come in for real estate for mother. I claim the property. My stepfather bought the

property and owns the deed. Can my stepfather's mother claim my mother's claim? When my mother married my stepfather I was two years old. If I come heir to property for mother's claim and I make my home with them and I am 31 years old and never help him, can he hold mother's claim for my board? —W. H. J., Alpena, Michigan.

—If the real estate is in your mother's name you would inherit it but if in your stepfather's name you would not. Your stepfather's mother, if no other heir nearer, would inherit your stepfather's real estate if he should die before his mother. Unless here was a bargain to pay your board and you lived with your mother you would not be liable for board as it would be presumed ordinarily that you lived with her as a member of the family. There are many questions that would have to be answered before the property rights could be determined from the way you have suggested the property.—Legal Editor.

### NOT ENTITLED TO VOTE OR HOLD OFFICE

Can a man vote or hold any office in Michigan who took out his first naturalization papers in another state previous to the 8th of November, 1894?—H. F., Clare, Mich.

—I would be of the opinion that if he was not a resident of the state of Michigan two years and six months before the 8th of November 1894, and had not otherwise completed his citizenship in the United States he would not be entitled to vote and hold office in Michigan.—Legal Editor.

### MARRIES BEFORE BEING DIVORCED

A certain man married a man under the impression that he was a divorced person, but when the truth was found out, he had not obtained the divorce. Also he married under an assumed name. Would this marriage be held legal in the eyes of the law, or could this girl marry again without going thru any court proceedings? The girl left the man immediately upon finding out she had been deceived. If she should get married should she assume her maiden name or take the name of the man she thought she was marrying? D. E. M., Grand Rapids, Mich.

—You do not state whether the girl left the man before or after he had his divorce. You say she left him as soon as she discovered it but I can not tell whether the discovery was before or after the divorce became operative. It would be dangerous for the girl to act on the theory that she was not lawfully married at the time she left him as there are a number of things to be considered that are not stated in the inquiry. It is advisable for her to ask for a divorce or an annulment of the marriage. If she employs competent counsel he will inform her which to proceed under.—Legal Editor.

### LEVYING AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY

I am enclosing a notice from the chairman of our township board, and would like to know if there is any such law as he mentioned. Also, why do these roads have to be made when they are not much benefit to farmers, yet the farmer must really what he ought to have and needs very much to pay for these unnecessary things. Am a subscriber to M. B. F., and sure like it fine, hard to tell which part I like best. —Frank Donaldson, Isabella county,

### Resolution of the Millbrook Township Board

"Whereas the funds in our township have become depleted by the return of \$6690.00 in the year 1920 and \$5300. in 1921, of taxes not paid, and the township being compelled to pay in full on all Covert and Trunk Line Roads, and

"Whereas, under the statute, and the decision of the Supreme Court, it is the duty of the Township Treasurer to levy on personal property of anyone to whom taxes are assessed, if such person has personal property, and sell the same for the taxes and personal tax, and

"Whereas, the Supreme Court has not only held that the Township Treasurer owes a duty to the public (Continued on page 2.)



# THEY HAVE EARNED RE-ELECTION

—all citizens who believe that conscientious service should be rewarded will vote for

**CHAS. E. TOWNSEND**  
For UNITED STATES SENATOR

**ALEX. J. GROESBECK**  
For GOVERNOR

*Republicans of Michigan Are Proud of Their Records; Let the Facts Speak for Themselves*

## A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Sen. Capper, recognized leader of the agricultural bloc, says of Sen. Townsend: During my three years' stay in Washington I have come to regard Sen. Townsend as one of the most INFLUENTIAL and USEFUL members of the Senate. HONEST, COURAGEOUS and ABLE, his influence has increased with the length of his service until he is recognized as one of the leaders on the Republican side of the Chamber.

Among the many measures of benefit to agriculture which Sen. Townsend aided in enacting into law, are the following:

The Co-operative Marketing Law.

Grain Standard Acts.

Federal Farm Loan Act, and many beneficial amendments.

Increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations.

Act to enable secretary of agriculture to investigate and report upon the organization and progress of farmers' institutes and agricultural schools.

Act for acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the marketing and distributing of farm and non-manufactured food products.

Act to make investigation relating to the transportation, storage, preparation, marketing, manufacture and distribution of agricultural food products.

Act directing the War Finance Corporation to take certain action for the relief of the present depression (1921) in agricultural sections of the country.

An act for co-operative agricultural extension work.

Act preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous, or deleterious foods.

Act to provide that there shall be in the year 1925, and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agricultural and live stock which shall show the acreage of farm land, value of domestic animals, etc.

Act providing that labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations shall be exempt from taxation.

## AUTHOR NATIONAL HIGHWAY BILL

Of supreme importance to the farmers of Michigan are the efforts of Sen. Townsend to secure Federal aid in the building of trunk line roads in the various states. He is the author of the National Highway Bill which released for Federal Aid Roads the sum of \$75,000,000 for the year, 1922. In addition, the post-office Appropriations Bill, largely through Sen. Townsend's influence, provides federal aid to state highways for three years, viz: \$50,000,000 for 1923, \$65,000,000 for 1924, and \$75,000,000 for 1925. This Federal Aid means a great deal to the farmers of Michigan. It brings markets nearer to the producer. It lowers transportation costs. It will make farming more profitable.

## FATHER OF DEEP WATERWAYS

Perhaps the greatest service of all which Sen. Townsend has rendered the dear old state is his work in behalf of the Great Lakes to Ocean Deep Waterways project. It was Sen. Townsend who introduced and secured the passage of the bill which authorized the President to enter into agreement with Canada and Great Britain for joint construction of the waterway, the culmination of which will bring Michigan to the threshold of the world's markets and make the farmers free from their bondage of the railroads and exorbitant freight rates.

Sen. Townsend's tireless efforts in behalf of the St. Lawrence waterway project entitles him to the thanks and the support of all who will benefit by the project and that means ALL MICHIGAN.

FARMERS, IF YOU WANT TO PROTECT YOUR BEST INTERESTS, BE GUIDED BY SEN. TOWNSEND'S RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT FOR AGRICULTURE AND HELP TO RE-ELECT HIM ON NOVEMBER 7th.

## A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Gov. Groesbeck was elected in 1920 pledged to a program of consolidation of state departments and economy in their management.

As a result of his efforts the State Administrative Board was created and given wide powers over the various state departments. Hitherto every State Department was a separate government unto itself. It was responsible to no central authority. It was about like your farm would be if you divided it up according to its different branches of dairying, fruit growing, hog raising, etc., and putting a man in charge of each branch who was his own boss and not accountable to you or anybody else.

Gov. Groesbeck thought that some one individual,—and that individual the Governor who is elected by all the people,—should know how the people's business was being carried on in the several branches of state government.

That is the purpose of the State Administrative Board which consists of the Governor and the heads of the departments. They meet at regular periods and indulge in a round-table discussion of the needs and plans of the different departments. Thus, the Governor learns all about what is going on in each department and each department head learns what is going on in every other department.

Result: There is now co-ordination in place of division; order instead of confusion; economy in purchasing and administration where there was often extravagance and duplication.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN IS BEING RUN ON THE BEST BUSINESS BASIS IN ITS HISTORY, AND GOVERNOR GROESBECK IS ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT.

## GOV. GROESBECK NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH TAXES

Gov. Groesbeck's political enemies charge him with extravagance and blame him for high taxes. AGAIN, LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

The State Tax Levy for 1922 is the LOWEST since 1918.

The general tax levy for

1919 was .....	\$17,430,895.73
1920 " .....	17,378,328.35
1921 " .....	20,441,333.79
1922 " .....	17,300,843.94

The increase for 1921 was due to an interest item of nearly two and a half million dollars for interest on Soldier Bonus bonds which the people voted; to a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in Normal School appropriations; an increase in the operating expenses of the University and the M. A. C., requiring the levying of higher mill rates.

As a result of Gov. Groesbeck's economy program which was put into effect AS SOON AS HUMANLY POSSIBLE after his election, there has been a NET DECREASE in administration and operation expenditures of \$1,839,617.63, a DIRECT SAVING to the taxpayers.

The savings in administration and operation under the simplified governmental machinery provided by the Legislature in 1921, apply to almost every state agency. As an instance, in 1920-21 the state oil inspection cost \$82,000, and the fees collected were nearly \$81,000. This year the fees were \$100,166.30 and the cost of inspection was only \$18,000. AND SO IT HAS BEEN ALL THE WAY DOWN THE LINE.

Will you, Mr. Taxpayer, believe the stories of Gov. Groesbeck's political enemies WITHOUT INVESTIGATION, or WILL YOU BE GUIDED BY THE FACTS?

**Vote for Chas. E. Townsend for United States Senator and Alex. J. Groesbeck for Governor, on the Republican Ticket on November 7th.**  
**They Have Earned Re-election.**





## What the Neighbors Say



### THE GASOLINE TAX

Editor's Note:—The proposal to put a tax on gasoline is one in which every user of the fuel should, of course, be interested. Such views as we have been able to get from our readers indicate that the majority of them favor such a tax, but probably not all who favor the tax own automobiles or other gasoline burning devices. The automobile associations are opposed to the tax, and the following communication from Mrs. Sidney D. Waldron, president of the Detroit Automobile Association, contains the reasons. We should like to have a thorough discussion of the subject in these columns and invite letters from our readers. All

communications will be published without comment except as may be necessary to correct a misstatement of facts.—Editor.

I TAKE pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, marked copies of the Detroit Motor News, setting forth our reasons for opposing the addition of a gasoline tax, on top of the present \$7,000,000.00 paid by the motorist in license fees, etc. These articles explain themselves. I would particularly call your attention to the article setting forth the fair market value of all motor vehicles in the State of Michigan, as of December 31st, 1921. This is the first time this data has

ever been worked out, and the conclusions are worthy of recognition in your publication.

The Detroit Automobile Club believes that the part of road building, which is permanent—that is, sub-grade, drainage, ditches, bridges, etc., etc.—or in fact all of the road except the surface, is an integral asset to the community, county, state and nation. We believe that the cost of this permanent construction should be spread over the community, county, state and Federal Government, as their respective interest may be determined.

We believe that hard-surfaced roads, such as are today being laid down by the Michigan State Highway Department, may, under proper conditions of maintenance, be considered as permanent and the expense pro-rated accordingly over quite a long period.

We believe there is a great difference between the use of a road, and the wear of a road. We have a great many miles of concrete roads in Michigan. A million Fords a month may run over these roads, and use them to their full capacity with no appreciable wear, except to the Fords. A single vehicle, loaded to the fifteen ton limit allowed by our state law, would in a single trip subject the road to infinitely greater stresses and destruction than these Fords in a generation. The consumption of gasoline bears practically no relation at all to the destruction of roads. It is a measure of use, not a measure of wear.

We believe that the present law is the best law. It reaches every man whose motor vehicle uses the highway. It imposes a tax burden in proportion to horsepower and weight. It is true that since this law was enacted the use of heavy motor vehicles upon our state highways has developed and increased to a point where the law may perhaps require an amendment to enable it to properly fit present conditions.

There is no condition, however, that will be met by the proposed gasoline tax, that cannot be better met by amending the existing statute.

For quotation in brief the above is summed up as follows:

1. Road construction may be divided into the sub-grade, sub-grade ditching, bridges, culverts, etc., which are permanent, and the road surface, which may or may not be permanent.

2. All that part of road construction which is permanent, and consequently is an integral asset to the community, state and nation that it serves, should be paid for by each in proportion as their interest is determined. Maintenance of the road is an expense that should be paid for by those who make the maintenance necessary.

3. Road wear may accompany road use, but road use does not necessarily mean road wear. A million Fords passing over Woodward Avenue between Pontiac and Detroit would represent enormous use, but no wear, except to the Fords. A single trip of a fifteen-ton load, as allowed by our State law would represent a dozen times more injury to the road than could be done by all the Fords in existence.

4. Measurement of gasoline consumed bears no relation at all to highway destruction.

5. Our present law is an excellent law in principle. Anything that can be done with the gasoline tax law can be done with our present law. If our present system, which reaches the vehicle itself, is not at present spreading the burden fairly where it belongs, then it should be amended to work fairly and uniformly, but we cannot endorse a new source of revenue.

6. Motor vehicles in Michigan at the present time are putting into the State Treasury, in license fees, etc., 5.1 per cent of the fair market value of these motor vehicles. This is at present more than sufficient to meet and does provide a considerable sum to be applied against new construction.—Sidney D. Waldron, President, Detroit Motor Club.

### THE MONEY QUESTION

I NEVER had a chance to go to college or even to patronize the little school house very much, so would like to ask your opinion on a few things.

I claim the Civil war debt was never paid. It was fought on a cheap dollar and paid on a dear one. If I borrow 20 bushels of wheat of you and you said when I got it last harvest wheat was \$3, but now it is only \$1 or less, then I will have to pay back three bushels for each one I borrowed. In other words if I borrow \$100 for any length of time and the lenders juggle the debt so that I am paying back two dollars for one, what extra money they get from my note or mortgage belongs to me, and I and my heirs will be paying as long as the world stands. I am just trying to tell why the debt from the world war will never be paid. It was fought on a 25-cent dollar and the debt must be paid with a 100-cent dollar.—B. W. B., Fergus, Mich.

—We try not to think too much about this money question. Its hard on the brain. Causes night-



HOW MANY OBJECTS CAN YOU FIND IN THIS PICTURE THAT BEGIN WITH "B"?

You and the Family take tonight off and find all the objects in this picture that begin with "B"!

Can YOU find a Book, a Bear, a Ball, a Badge in this Puzzle Picture? If you can, you can find all of the correct objects and if you do, you will be in line for one of the many CASH prizes The Michigan Business Farmer will distribute after November 25th., 1922.

That's the way to get started in this friendly contest, in which the prizes run up to a First Prize of \$500.00 in cash!

Every member of your family can help you, but the list must be sent in by one person. If you did not read the announcement on page 11, of the September 30th., 1922 issue of The Michigan Business Farmer, look it up or write a postal today for a copy of all the rules and prizes—sent free on request.

Don't send in your list of objects, until you have read all the rules.

But you can start tonight, even if you haven't all the rules, to write down the names of the objects which appear in the picture and correct your list before you send it in, after you have read the rules.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SPEND A PENNY OR DO ANYTHING EXCEPT FIND THE MOST CORRECT LIST OF OBJECTS BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER "B" TO WIN A FIRST PRIZE!

But look up the September 30th, issue or send for a proof of the full page announcement which appeared in that issue, which we will gladly send you free.

THIS IS OUR SECOND PUZZLE CONTEST

**\$500  
FIRST  
PRIZE**

Last year Mrs. A. E. Tannar Spring Harbor, Michigan, was a First Prize winner, in a contest exactly similar to this one—read what she wrote us after she received the prize money:

"Spring Harbor, Mich., Jan. 29, 1922. Mr. G. Slocum, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Dear Sir—I am pleased to answer your questions concerning my method of winning first prize in 'S' contest, and hope it will be of benefit to others in answering similar puzzles.

So many have congratulated me on my good luck that I have wondered if it was just that. I would like to think the time and thought I put on it had some effect.

I have had letters from people asking me how I arranged my list and the number of words it

contained. I had no special arrangement except as it was most convenient for myself. I divided the picture into groups and wrote down the words accordingly. We are farmers trying to pay for our farm on contract and this year has been discouraging, so you may know the prize money was most acceptable. It at least gave us courage to keep working. I have wanted a piano ever since leaving home but haven't felt that we could buy one until we are sure of our home. I didn't want to 'fiddle while Rome burned' so I have no piano yet but have a lovely slip of paper which says something about one year from date and interest at five per cent, so I am consoled.

Most people have the opinion that the puzzle contests are not conducted honestly so I would like to assure those interested that I am entirely a stranger to the staff of the Business Farmer and that they were most courteous and did exactly as the rules promised. With many thanks, Yours truly, Mrs. A. E. Tannar.

All you have to do to get in-line for the prize money is to find all of the objects in the above picture that begin with "B"—start right away and if you cannot find the September 30th, issue in which the full announcement appeared, write to-day to CONTEST MANAGER, OF THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.



mare, lands people in the insane asylum etc. There are no doubt among our readers any number of folks who have made a study of such financial knots as this and will be glad to throw some additional light on the subject. The question is, "Will the world war debt ever be paid? If not, why not?"—Editor.

#### "LET'S FIX OUR PRICE," SAYS EATON FARMER

HERE'S a theory I have been thinking about and would like to see discussed in M. B. F. Every farmer would have to help make the plan work, but why not set a price on our stuff and no one sell for any less? The details of the scheme would be as follows:

1. The price would, of course, be a profitable one, based on the average cost of production, interest, taxes, unavoidable losses over a period of years, management, etc.

2. Every farmer equipped to store about two years' crops,—letting them on to the market only so fast as the market would absorb them at the set price. Every man would get his share, not some men all and others none.

3. An organization strong enough to hold every farmer to the agreement.

4. Tariff just high enough so that no goods could be sold at less than farmers' price.

5. In case of a bumper crop,—store it. Sell part this year, some more the next, just enough to supply the trade. Let the farms rest, fix the fences, etc., go camping, anything you want to, you still have the stuff to sell and at a profit. When your supply gets low, raise some more. The country will always have a surplus in times of need or disaster or crop shortage which cannot harm the farmer. The farmer would be in a position to take advantage of big crops instead of ruining his market. If a man could not produce a crop at the set price let him raise something else.

6. An arrangement to get the stuff to the consumer at a reasonable commission and transportation charge. Abolish speculation and gambling.

7. Changing conditions might make it necessary to change the price after each period of years, 5 or 10, taking into consideration the supply on hand and the changed cost of production.

8. Nothing but best quality of goods would be put on the market.

9. The surplus of all perishable goods would be preserved to be marketed in years of scarcity. There would be a larger consumption as prices would never be beyond the reach of anyone. It would be up to the farmer to keep their cost of production below the set price. I believe a family as fast as able ought to stock up with about a years supply of food and other things so as to be supplied in case of disasters of a kind.

This plan needs much perfecting I know and will be glad to explain or add to upon request so far as possible. Others perhaps could improve it more than I. Let me know what you think of it at least. No big money concern to go broke, just our dues to keep the organization to direct the affairs—Luman Klink, Eaton county, Mich.

—It's a great idea. I can see but one objection to it. It won't work. It would be a wonderful thing for the farmer,—for the country,—if your theory could be put into practice, for it would insure continuous prosperity to agriculture, and to all. But there are several reasons why we don't believe the scheme would work. One of them is this: Necessity is the first law of nature. There are plenty of farmers who can afford to hold their crops until they want to sell them—or until the consumer is willing to pay the price they want for them. But just think of the hundreds of thousands who can't wait. Think of the loans that have to be paid, the interest on mortgages that must be taken care of, clothing for the children, supplies for the farm,—a score of demands upon the farmer's purse which must be met just as soon as the crops can be harvested and sold. So then, I think, the necessity of the many would force them to sell often at prices below that agreed upon as the fair and profitable price. Experience has taught us that it is

hard to make sacrifices to gain a desired end. How much harder it would be to keep them together when immediate wants seemed more important than ultimate gain? Another reason why the scheme would probably fail is because few farmers can agree on the cost of production. The level at which the majority of farmers can produce a crop at a profit is too low for many and too high for others. While a set price would automatically eliminate those whose costs are higher what will you do with those whose costs are lower? What possible inducement can you offer a man to hold a crop for a set price which he may never receive if he can secure a profit at a less price of which he is sure? Variations of the ideal marketing plan of which you and others have dreamed will some day be seen but they will be accomplished by education and the willing co-operation of the majority instead of by any hard and fast rules which may work a hardship on many. We would like to hear from other readers on this subject.—Editor.

#### LEVYING AGAINST PERSONAL PROPERTY

(Continued from page 6.)

to collect all taxes assessed on his roll if possible, but if he neglects to do so, where he can levy and collect, he is liable to damages to any person who might have a claim against that particular piece of land, therefore

"Be it Resolved by the Board of Millbrook Township, Mecosta County, Michigan, that we expect the Treasurer to collect all the taxes assessed on the roll for 1922 and therefore we will hold him responsible for all taxes where he could have levied on any personal property. The cost of levy and sale coming from the property so attached.—M. J. Lambert, Chairman of Millbrook Township Board.

—Yes, the law provides that in case of failure of a land-holder to pay his taxes within the prescribed time, the treasurer may levy against his personal property. The tax problem has reached serious proportions. Farmers must have relief and soon. The Covert Road law is blamed for about 90 per cent of the high taxes and there is a concerted movement afoot to bring about its repeal at the next session of the legislature. The State Highway Commissioner is opposed to its repeal, and he exerts a powerful influence in legislation on road affairs. However, he has announced himself in favor of amending the law to reduce the burden on property owners who are assessed for benefits, and it is probable that steps will be taken at the next session to bring farmers relief. Likewise additional sources of revenue will be sought and likely secured for financing the construction and maintenance of trunk line roads. As you say, the benefit of trunk line roads to farmers is questionable, and legislation will be introduced to make the automobile pay a much larger share of the cost of these roads than it is now doing.—Editor.

#### IS ELIGIBLE FOR WIDOW'S PENSION

I am writing you in regard to the widow's pension. I am not a widow, but the father has deserted the children and I am not well enough to work out much, and have to depend on other people and what washing I can get to do. I have two girls. One is 14 years and the other 6. The oldest is not strong, and has to be in school. She is only in the sixth grade. The little girl needs doctor's care now on account of kidney trouble but I am not able to hire a doctor. No one knows where their father is. Will you please let me know if I am eligible to a pension and if so who would be the proper authorities to apply to?—Mrs. C. W. Wexford County, Mich.

—From the facts given I am of the opinion that you are entitled to the so-called "widow's pension." Go to the Judge of Probate at Cadillac, your county seat, and relate the facts to him. If you can convince him that you come within the act mentioned he is authorized to grant you a pension of not exceeding \$2 a week for each of your children.—Editor.

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## CHAPTER VI

SILENT, his head bowed a little, John Aldous stood before her after these words. A slight noise outside gave him the pretext to turn to the door. She was going to Tete Jaune—to find her husband! He had not expected that. For a breath, as he looked toward the bush, his mind was in a strange daze. A dozen times she had given him to understand there was no husband, father, or brother waiting for her at the rail-end. She told him that she was alone—without friends. And now, like a confession, those words had come strangely from his lips.

What he had heard was one of Otto's pack-horses coming down to drink. He turned toward her again.

Joanne stood with her back still to the table. She had slipped a hand into the front of her dress and had drawn forth a long thick envelope. As she opened it, Aldous saw that it contained banknotes. From among these she picked out a bit of paper and offered it to him.

"That will explain partly," she said.

It was a newspaper clipping, worn and faded, with a date two years old. It had apparently been cut from an English paper, told briefly of the tragic death of Mortimer FitzHugh, son of a prominent Devonshire family, who had lost his life while on a hunting trip in the British Columbia Wilds.

"He was my husband," said Joanne, as Aldous finished. "Until six months ago I had no reason to believe that the statement in the paper was not true. Then—an acquaintance came out here hunting. He returned with a strange story. He declared that he had seen Mr. FitzHugh alive. Now you know why I am here. I had not meant to tell you. It places me in a light which I do not think I can explain away—just now. I have come to prove or disprove his death. If he is alive—"

For the first time she betrayed the struggle she was making against some powerful emotion which she was fighting to repress. Her face had paled. She stopped herself with a quick breath, as if knowing that she had already gone too far.

"I guess I understand," said Aldous. "For some reason your anxiety is not that you find him dead, Ladygray, but that you may find him alive."

"Yes—yes, that is it. But you must not urge me farther. It is a terrible thing to say. You will think I am not a woman, but a fiend. And I am your guest. You have invited me to supper. And—the potatoes are ready, and there is no fire!"

She had forced a smile back to her lips. John Aldous whirled toward the door.

"I will have the partridges in two seconds!" he cried. "I dropped them when the horses went through the rapids."

The oppressive and crushing effect of Joanne's first mention of a husband was gone. He made no effort to explain or analyze the two sudden changes that swept over him. He accepted them as facts, and that was all. Where a few moments before there had been the leaden grip of something that seemed to be physically choking him, there was now again the strange buoyancy with which he had gone to the Otto tent. He began to whistle as he went to the river's edge. He was whistling when he returned, the two birds in his hand. Joanne was waiting for him in the door. Again her face was a faintly tinted vision of tranquil loveliness her eyes were again like the wonderful blue pools over the sunlit mountains. She smiled as he came up. He was amazed—not that she had recovered so completely from the emotional excitement that had racked her, but because she betrayed in no way a sign of grief—of suspense or of anxiety. A few minutes ago he had heard her singing. He could almost believe that her lips might break into song again as she stood there.

From that moment until the sun sank behind the mountains and gray shadows began to creep in where the light had been, there was no other reference to the things that had been said since Joanne's arrival. For the first time in years John Aldous completely forgot his work. He was lost in Joanne. With the tremendous reaction that was working out in him

# The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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

## SYNOPSIS

JOANNE GRAY is one of the 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 home 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 and learning that the train will not leave for two hours she goes in search of food and a bath. She is directed to "Bill's Shack" and it is here where she meets Bill Quade, who not only owns and operates "Bill's Shack" but is also leader of the lawless men of the town. Quade says he has a room she can rent and that he will show it to her. As they pass of the room a newcomer enters the doorway leading off the street. The newcomer is John Aldous, a well known novelist. He sees the strange girl enter the place and believes she has made a mistake and as he stands in the doorway his eyes rest upon the curtained doorway through which the girl and Quade have passed. In but a moment the girl steps out her face flaming and eyes flashing. Quade follows her apologetically. He starts to offer the girl some money but before he can do so Aldous steps to the girl's side and floors Quade with a terrific blow. Aldous hurries the girl away from the scene to the home of friends. He then asks the girl to be his guest at supper in his cabin. She accepts.

she became more and more wonderful to him with each breath that he drew. He made no effort to control the change that was sweeping through him. His one effort was to keep it from being too apparent to her.

The way in which Joanne had taken his invitation was as delightful as it was new to him. She had become both guest and hostess. With her lovely arms bared halfway to the shoulders she rolled out a batch of biscuits. "Hot biscuits go so well with marmalade," she told him. He built a fire. Beyond that, and bringing in the water, she gave him to understand that his duties were at an end, and that he could smoke while she prepared the supper. With the beginning of dusk he closed the cabin door that he might have an excuse for lighting the big hanging lamp a little earlier. He had imagined how its warm glow would flood down upon the thick soft coils of her shining hair.

Every fibre in him throbbed with a keen and exquisite satisfaction as he sat down opposite her. During the meal he looked into the quiet, velvety blue of her eyes a hundred times. He found it a delightful sensation to talk to her and look into those eyes at the same time. He told her more about himself than he had ever told another soul. It was she who spoke first of the manuscript upon which he was working. He had spoken of certain adventures that had led up to the writing of one of his books.

"And this last last book you are writing, which you call 'Mothers,'" she said. "Is it to be like 'Fair Play'?"

"It was to have been the last of the trilogy. But it won't be now, Ladygray. I've changed my mind."

"But it is so nearly finished, you say?"

"I would have completed it this week. I was rushing it to an end at fever heat when—you came."

He saw the troubled look in her eyes, and hastened to add:

"Let's not talk about that manuscript, Ladygray. Some day I will let you read it. At first I was unreasonably disturbed because I thought that I must finish it within a week from to-day. I start out on a new adventure then—a strange adventure, into the North."

"That means—the wild country?" she asked. "Up there in the North—there are no people?"

"An occasional Indian, perhaps a prospector now and then," he said.

"Last year I travelled a hundred and twenty-seven days without seeing a human face except that of my Cree companion."

She had leaned a little over the table, and was looking at him intently, her eyes shining.

"That is why I have understood you, and read between the printed lines in your books," she said. "If I had been a man, I would have been a great deal like you. I love those things—loneliness, emptiness, the great spaces where you hear only the whisperings of the winds and the fall of no other feet but your own. Oh, I should have been a man! It was born in me. And I loved it—loved it."

A poignant grief had shot into her eyes. Her voice broke almost in a sob. Amazed, he looked at her in silence across the table.

"You have lived that life, Ladygray?" he said after a moment. "You have seen it?"

"Yes," she nodded, clasping and unclasping her slim white hands. "For years and years, perhaps even more than you, John Aldous." I was born in it. And it was my life for a long time—until my father died." She paused, and he saw her struggling to subdue the quivering throb in her throat. "We were inseparable," she went on, her voice becoming suddenly strange and quiet. "He was father, mother—everything to me. It was too wonderful. Together we hunted out the mysteries and the strange things in the out-of-the-way places of the earth. It was his passion. He had given birth to it in me. I was always with him, everywhere. And then he died, soon after his discovery of that wonderful buried city of Mindano, in the heart of Africa. Perhaps you have read—"

"Good God," breathed Aldous, so low that his voice did not rise above a whisper. "Joanne—Ladygray—you are not speaking of Daniel Gray—Sir Daniel Gray, the Egyptologist, the antiquarian who uncovered the secrets of an ancient and wonderful civilization in the heart of darkest Africa?"

"Yes."

She bowed her head.

Like one in a dream John Aldous rose from his chair and went to her. He seized her hands and drew her up so that they stood face to face. Again that strange and beautiful calmness filled her eyes.

"Our trials have strangely crossed, Lady Joanne," he said. "They have been crossing—for years. While Sir Daniel was at Murja, on the eve of his great discovery, I was at St. Louis on the Sengal coast. I slept in that little Cape Verde hotel, in the low whitewashed room overlooking the sea. The proprietor told me that Sir Daniel had occupied it before me, and I found a broken fountain pen in the drawer of that black teakwood desk, with the carved serpent's head. And I was at Gampola another time, headed for the interior of Ceylon when I learned that I was travelling again one of Sir Daniel's trails. And you were with him!"

"Always," said Joanne.

For a few moments they looked steadily into each other's eyes. Swiftly, strangely, the world was bridging itself for them. Their minds swept back swiftly as the fire in a thunder sky. They were no longer friends of a day. The grip of Aldous' hand tightened. A hundred things sprang to his lips. Before he could speak, he saw a sudden, startled change leap into Joanne's face. She had turned her face a little, so that she was looking toward the window. A frightened cry broke from her lips. Aldous whirled about. There was nothing there. He looked at Joanne again. She was white and trembling. Her hands were clutched at her breast. Her eyes, big and dark and staring, were still fixed on the window.

"That man!" she panted. "His face was there—against the glass—like a devil's!"

"Quade's!"

"Yes."

She caught his arm as he sprang toward the door.

"Stop!" she cried. "You mustn't go out—"

For a moment he turned at the door. We was as she had seen him in Quade's place, terribly cool, a strange smile on his lips. His eyes were gray, smiling steel.

"Close the door after me and lock it until I return," he said. "You are the first woman guest I ever had, Ladygray. I cannot allow you to be insulted!"

As he went out she saw him slip something from his pocket. She caught a glitter of it in the lamp-glow.

## CHAPTER VII

It was in the blood of John Aldous to kill Quade. He ran with the quickness of a hare around the end of the cabin, past the window, and then stopped to listen, his automatic in his hand, his eye piercing the gloom for some moving shadow. He had not counted on an instant's hesitation. He would shoot Quade, for he knew why the mottled beast had been at the window. Steven's boy had been right. Quade was after Joanne. His ugly soul was disrupted with a desire to possess her, and Aldous knew that when roused by passion he was more like a devil-fish than a man—a creeping, slimy, and night-seeking creature who had not only the power of the underworld back of him, but wealth as well. He did not think of him as a man as he stood listening, but as a beast. He was ready to shoot. But he saw nothing. He heard no sound that could have been made by a stumbling foot or a moving body. An hour later, the moon would have been up, but it was dark now except for the stars. He heard the hoot of an owl a hundred yards away. Out in the river something splashed. From the timber beyond Buffalo Prairie came the yapping of a coyote. For five minutes he stood as silent as one of the rocks behind him. He realized that to go on—to seek blindly for Quade in the darkness, would be folly. He went back, tapped at the door, and re-entered the cabin when Joanne threw back the lock.

She was still pale. Her eyes were bright.

"I was coming—in a moment," she said. "I was beginning to fear that—"

"—he had struck me down in the dark?" added Aldous, as she hesitated. "Well, he would like to do just that, Joanne." Unconsciously her name had slipped from him. It seemed the most natural thing in the world for him to call her Joanne now. "Is it necessary for me to tell you what this man Quade is—why he was looking through the window?"

She shuddered.

"No—no—I understand!"

"Only partly," continued Aldous, his face white and set. "It is necessary that you should know more than you have guessed, for your own protection. If you were like most other women I wouldn't tell you the truth, but would try to shield you from it. As it is you should know. There is only one other man in the Rocky Mountains more dangerous than Bill Quade. He is Culver Rann, up at Tete Jaune. They are partners—partners in crime, in sin, in everything that is bad and that brings them gold. Their influence among the rougher elements along the line of rail is complete. They are so strongly entrenched that they have put contractors out of business because they would not submit to blackmail. The few harmless police we have following the steel have been unable to touch them. They have cleaned up hundreds of thousands, chiefly in three things—blackmail, whisky, and women. Quade is the viler of the two. He is like a horrible beast. Culver Rann makes me think of a sleek and shining serpent. But it is this man Quade—"

He found it almost impossible to go on with Joanne's blue eyes gazing so steadily into his.

"Whom we have made our enemy," she finished for him.

"Yes—and more than that," he said, partly turning his head away. "You cannot go to Tete Jaune alone, Joanne. You must go nowhere alone. If you do—"

"What will happen?"

"I don't know. Perhaps nothing would happen. But you cannot go alone. I am going to take you back to Mrs. Otto now. And tomorrow I shall go on to Tete Jaune with you. It is fortunate that I have a place up there to which I can take you, and where you will be safe."



As they were preparing to go, Joanne glanced ruefully at the table.

"I am ashamed to leave the dishes in that mess," she said.

He laughed, and tucked her hand under his arm as they went through the door. When they had passed through the little clearing, and the darkness of the spruce and balsam walls shut them in, he took her hand.

"It is dark and you may stumble," he apologized. "This isn't much like the shell plaza in front of the Cape Verde, is it?"

"No. Did you pick up any of the little red bloodshells? I did, and they made me shiver. There were strange stories associated with them."

He knew that she was staring ahead into the blank wall of gloom as she spoke, and that it was not thought of the bloodshells, but of Quade, that made her fingers close more tightly about his own. His right hand was gripping the butt of his automatic. Every nerve in him was on the alert, yet she could detect nothing of caution or preparedness in his careless voice.

"The bloodstones didn't trouble me," he answered. "I can't remember anything that upsets me more than the snakes. I am a terrible coward when it comes to anything that crawls without feet. I will run from a snake no longer than your little finger—in fact, I'm just as scared of a little grass snake as I am of a python. It's the thing, and not the size, that horrifies me. Once I jumped out of a boat into ten feet of water because my companions caught an eel on his line, and persisted in the argument that it was a fish. Thank Heaven we don't have snakes up here. I've seen only three of four in all my experience in the Northland."

"She laughed softly in spite of the uneasy thrill the night held for her.

"It is hard for me to imagine you being afraid," she said. "And yet if you are afraid I know it would be of just some little thing like that. My father was one of the bravest men in the world, and a hundred times I have seen him show horror at sight of a spider. If you were afraid

of snakes, why did you go up the Gampola, in Ceylon?"

"I didn't know the snakes were there," he chuckled. "I hadn't dreamed there were a half so many snakes in the whole world as there were along that confounded river. I slept sitting up, dressed in rubber wading boots that come to my waste, and wore thick leather gloves. I got out of the country at the earliest possible moment."

When they enter the edge of the Miette clearing and saw the glow of lights ahead of them, Aidous caught the sudden upturn of his companion's face, laughing at him in the starlight.

"Kind' thoughtful John Aidous!" she whispered as if to herself. "How nice of you it was to talk of such pleasant things while we were coming through that black dreadful swamp—with a Bill Quade waiting for us on the side!"

A low ripple of laughter broke from her lips, and he stopped dead in his tracks, forgetting to put the automatic back in his pocket. At sight of it the amusement died in her face. She caught his arm, and one of her hands seized the cold steel of the pistol.

"Would he—dare?" she demanded.

"You can't tell," replied Aidous, putting the gun in his pocket. "And that was a creepy sort of conversation to load you down with, wasn't it, Ladygray? I imagine you'll catch me in all sorts of blunders like that." He pointed ahead. "There's Mrs. Otto now. She's looking this way and wondering with all her big heart if you ought not to be at home and in bed."

The door of the Otto home was wide open, and silhouetted in the flood of light was the good-natured Scotch-woman. Aidous gave the whistling signal which she and her menfolk always recognized, and hurried on with Joanne.

Before they had quite reached the tent-house, Joanne put a detaining hand on his arm.

"I don't want you to go back to the cabin tonight," she said. "The face at the window—was terrible. I am afraid. I don't want you to be there alone."

(To be continued.)

## FUR DEPARTMENT

Edited by A. E. HARDING, America's Foremost Author and Trapper

### QUESTIONS INVITED

#### NEW YORK FUR SALES

QUANTITIES of some of the staple fur offered at the auction held in New York last week in September was as follows: Muskrat, 260,000; wolf, 10,750; otter, 4,150; skunk, 98,000; badger, 8,250; cross fox, 340; silver fox, 348; red fox, 21,550; gray fox, 9,700; lynx, 7,700; beaver, 10,900; opossum, 167,000; mink, 55,000; civet cat, 12,500; wild cat, 21,000; raccoon, 31,000.

Results compared with April, when last previous sale was held were as follows:

Wolf, northern, 20 per cent higher; wolf, southern, 10 per cent higher; marten, 20 per cent higher; muskrat, northern, 10 per cent higher; muskrat, southern 35 per cent higher; ermine, (weasel) 25 per cent higher; mole, 25 per cent higher; wolverine, no change; fisher, 10 per cent higher; bear, black 15 per cent higher, otter, no change; beaver, 5 per cent higher; skunk, 20 per cent higher; red fox, no change; gray fox no change; cross fox, 10 per cent higher; silver fox, best 1/4 and 1/2, 15 per cent higher; silver fox, black silvery and low, no change; house cat, 25 per cent higher; opossum, 25 per cent higher; badger, 10 per cent higher; lynx, no change.

Present prices being paid for raw furs are high in comparison with hides, wool and many other farm products indicating much hunting and trapping when the season opens November 1.

#### MICHIGAN FUR LAWS

THE open season on otter, mink, fisher, marten, raccoon, skunk, and muskrat is November 1 to March 31. Bear, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx and wildcat are not protected at any time.

Beaver season is closed until 1925. Houses or dams of fur animals protected at all times. Fur animals,

except beaver, may be destroyed under permit from director, on one's own premises to protect property, but hides must be properly cared for and turned over to the director at expiration of permit. Unlawful to trap on State game preserve or to trap beaver, badger or muskrat, in and within 2 miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres, of which 150 acres or more are woodland.

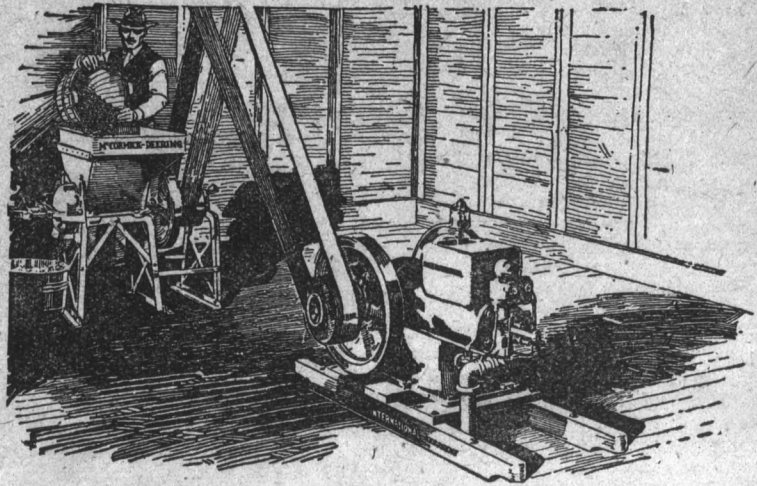
Unlawful to use spears, explosives, chemicals, mechanical devices, or smokers to drive animals from their holes or homes; to destroy, disturb, or molest any beaver, skunk, or muskrat houses or holes; to shoot muskrat except with a .22 caliber rifle, or not to set a trap within 6 feet of a muskrat house or hole.

Resident license, \$1.00; non-resident, \$10.00; issued by county clerk. A hunting license also permits the holder to trap fur animals, except beaver. Minor children under 17 years of age may hunt or trap during open season on the inclosed lands of their parents upon which they live, without a license. License to hunt or trap on other lands issued to minors over 12 years and under 17 on application of parents or guardian, but such licensed minors while hunting or trapping must be accompanied by parent or guardian. Aliens prohibited from hunting or taking any wild animals in state.

Possession of the carcass or skin of fur animals killed in closed season prohibited. No restriction on skins legally taken, possessed, or tagged.

Annual license required to engage in raising fur animals, price \$5.00. Live animals and skins raised in captivity must be tagged (fee 5 cents for each tag.)

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



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"The Farm Paper of Service"

## That Soil Survey

THERE is in progress today in Charlevoix county a survey of soils which is about the last word in government interference with private rights. A corps of "experts" started in that county on June 17th to examine the soil and report to the state the best purposes for which they THINK it is adapted. These findings will be published under the official seal of the state and will be the final authority on the character and availability of those lands.

Providing the theorists who are responsible for the survey do not meet with too much opposition they intend to carry it into every county of Michigan, and will not rest until a description of every section of land is tabulated and filed.

In the future a man who desires to buy either improved or unimproved land in Michigan will not have to go to the bother of looking at the land. He will simply send to Lansing and sooner or later will receive a history of the identical piece of land he is interested in. And if the information says the land is no good for agricultural purposes, of course he will not buy and the farmer who has been raising good crops on the land for twenty or thirty years will lose his sale.

If the idea is a good one, why stop with farm lands? Why not extend it to the commodities we buy, to the farmers' live stock, to the business locations in every city, and even to human beings?

Think of the people who have bought spavined horses and cows with crippled udders. The state ought to put a stop to it. Let all live stock be examined for flaws, numbered and registered with the state. Then when John Jones wants to buy a cow of Sam Smith all he does is to write to Lansing and gets a report on cow No. 1,234,567. The report says the cow has a scar two inches long on the inside of her left hind leg. And so Jones is saved from being swindled.

And think of the unsuspecting swains who marry maids with glass eyes and bow-legs. It's an outrage. Let the state step in. Then when the love-lorn youth desires the hand of a young woman he writes to Lansing for a report on her markings and pedigree. Horrors! "No. 7,654,321 has web feet and a mole on right knee. Great, great granduncle once arrested for stealing a pig."

There are other advantages to the scheme which are quite too numerous to mention, and most splendid of all the "cost isn't much." The "experts" up in Charlevoix county have figured out that a soil survey of all Michigan will not cost to exceed 10 cents per acre or \$3,681,900 for the entire state. And the cost of registering animals and people ought to be done for even less, say 5 cents a head, which really makes the whole thing quite reasonable,

considering the large number of people to whom the scheme would give employment. In fact, it is possible that the thing could be carried to such an extent as to provide a job for everyone at state expense.

Returning to the serious aspects of the soil survey it may have some value, but in the main it appears impractical and altogether too costly for the limited benefits to be derived. The desire of the state to protect prospective buyers of farm lands from being swindled is a worthy object, but can be attained without any such elaborate survey as has been undertaken.

There is no need for the purchaser of any lands in Michigan to be deceived as to what he is getting. The ordinary intelligent man can tell by a visit to the locality at the season of the year when vegetation is in bloom whether the land is good for anything. If he buys without seeing the land or when it is covered with a blanket of snow he has no one but himself to blame if he is swindled.

## Consider Poor Europe

IF we think we have a hard time of it with coal and rail strikes and low prices on our commodities, think of poor Europe. Dr. Gray of the Department of Agriculture, who has recently returned from there, tells some harrowing tales of the misfortunes of the people and the unpromising winter before them. Austria, he says, will scarcely survive the beginnings of cold weather and Germany faces the certainty that if her process of currency inflation is continued she will soon be a recognized bankrupt.

Nearly all hotter countries are equally as unfortunately situated. Many crops are a drug on the market, due either to vast over-production or inability of the people to buy. In England and Scotland potato prices are too low to even pay the expense of shipment to market.

Whatever may happen in America her people are reasonably sure of enough to eat and to wear and to keep the hearthstones warm. Our greatest national disturbances do not at the worst more than inconvenience our people. We make a great ado about them, but after all they do not amount to much, and seem so trivial beside the disasters which have visited our neighbors across the seas.

Misery is always fond of company, and no matter how discouraging our own outlook may become, we can always get a crumb of comfort from the sadder plight of the people of Europe.

## T. B. Eradication

COUNTY after county is appropriating funds to aid the state and national departments of agriculture to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in this state. In some respects Michigan is far ahead of the other states in this work, and the only drawback now is lack of funds. Were sufficient funds available or in sight Michigan could be completely rid of bovine tuberculosis within the next five years, thereby putting her in the front rank as a producer of tuberculosis-free cattle. That would mean a great deal to the Michigan dairy and livestock industry. Up until the past few months testing of cattle for tuberculosis was not compulsory except that various city ordinances have made it a condition of the sale of milk within their confines. Last summer, however, the attorney general of Michigan rendered an opinion making the testing compulsory. The opinion was predicated on the assumption that all cattle must be suspected of being tuberculous until a test had proven them

otherwise. Under this ruling the State Department may as a matter of public health quarantine the herd of any cattle owner who refuses to permit a test being made. Through this power the submission of cattle to the test is virtually compulsory when the state department of agriculture so rules.

## Waste

THE American farmer is the greatest waster in the world. He wastes his soil. By constant cropping and unscientific methods of farming he dissipates its fertility. He wastes his labor. He spends as much effort in raising 25 bushels of grain to the acre as is required to raise 50 bushels.

"Of every 100 bushels of corn that farmers set out to grow", says the Department of Agriculture, "only 64 bushels are realized. Were it not for the elements that tend to reduce the size of the crop the average for the 13-year period would have been about 4,374,000,000 bushels instead of 2,805,000,000."

What are these elements? Weather conditions, defective seed, plant diseases, and devastations by insect and animal pests. All of these elements, excepting the weather, are controllable. And even the weather man can often be outdone by judicious planting and cultivating.

The same crops which were raised this year could have been raised from two-thirds of the acreage. The other third represents gigantic, and in a measure inexcusable, waste. It is this waste of effort and money that keeps so many farmers only two jumps ahead of a mortgage foreclosure and causes such hardship in years of poor crops or low prices.

## The Income Tax

ON November 7th the farmers of Michigan will be given a weapon to strike away the bonds of oppressive taxation which have fettered them so long. It will be an amendment to the state constitution instructing the legislature to enact a tax on profits on net income.

Should the farmers vote for it? Yes. For two reasons. First, on the broad general grounds of principle. The income tax is the only form of taxation which can never burden those who have to pay it. If the farmer's crops are a failure and he has no net income at the end of the year, he pays no tax. If the business man has a bad year and his losses eat up his profits he pays no tax. The present system of taxing land is no respecter of one's ability to pay. The tax must be paid in bad years as well as good.

Second, for a purely selfish reason, the farmer should vote for the income tax. It would lower his state taxes. The farmer who now pays a federal income tax will probably have to pay the state income tax. If his net income is not large enough to bring him within the federal tax, he will probably not be taxable under the state income tax. This conclusion is mere conjecture as the amount of the exemptions and the size of the tax are left entirely to the legislature. It is supposed, however, by the friends of the income tax that the legislature will be guided by the federal income tax in these respects.

Pres. Friday of the M. A. C. estimates that a 4 per cent tax on net income will raise \$20,000,000 in poor years and twice as much in good years. In that case a tax levy against real and personal property for state purposes can probably be entirely done away with. If the farmers will consult their last tax receipt and compare their state tax with what they would have to pay at 4 per cent on all net income above exemptions of \$2,400 for married men and \$400 additional for each child, they can soon tell whether it would be to their advantage to vote for the income tax. We again assume, of course, that the legislature will adopt the provisions of the federal law.

When agriculture is properly taught in the rural schools nine out of ten farmer boys will stay on the farm. You couldn't coax them to take up any other profession. Early in life they will learn that farming is a great business and a great science combined.—Farm and Ranch.

An investment in a purebred sire yields dividends with every calf.—California Cultivator.

## 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!"



## Uncle Rube Spinach Says

### I'M SORRY LUCILLE BUT—?

YOU know that ev'ry once in a while, an' some times oftener, I get a letter from some of my friends—some agree and some don't—no matter, I'm glad to get the letters just the same. An' just recently I got a nice little letter from a reader of M. B. F., a friend I hope, that kinda raised my hair an' set me to thinkin' where I was at.

Now I'm not givin' the lady's name, only the first name which seems to be Lucille or somethin' like that. Well, anyway, Lucille intimates that I'm purty nigh a degenerate an' unless I mend my ways I'll be down shovelin' coal in the next world an' I must change my ways or go beggin' in the life to come.

Now my dear Lucille, I know better'n you can tell me all my short comin's. I know I'm bad—have always been bad. I 'member onct when I purty nigh kicked the life out of a cat 'cause he was eatin' up chickens I'd spent weeks to hatch. An' later on in life, when I wuz a young man an' I thought I wuz purty cute, I kicked a hole in a mirror jest 'cause it showed a villainous face where my face or't to be.

An' only jest in the last year or two I've busted a feller in the beez'er fer beatin' up a little kid an' then found out afterwards that the kid wuz his own.

Yes my dear Lucille, I am jest as bad as you painted me—I wish I could be diff'runt but you see I'm old and habits seem to be strong an' I may go on my crooked way—mebbe to the end.

Lucille you took me to task jest 'cause I said that clothes does not make a woman. I take from your letter that you think clothes does make the woman. Alright then, I don't care to argue the question with you but will say this much—if clothes makes the woman then clothes must make the man an' if I'm nicely dressed I'm a man no matter what I do or what I say. Now dear Lucille, I wear all my clothes long—longer 'an most of the fellers wear 'em an' yet you tell me I'm lackin' in 'grace that I must be born ag'in an' a lot of things like that an' yet you know absolutely nothin' about me—you only guess that I'm bad 'cause I wrote a little article kinda stickin' up fer women wearin' short skirts.

I am glad Lucille that you're livin' the right life. There are hundreds of thousands of women doin' the same thing an' we love 'em all. God created women to be loved—he never intended them to be censors of their brother. I don't jest remember whether I read this or if some one told it to me, but any way I think you'll find it in the book yor speak of so often—"Judge not lest ye be Judged!"

My dear Lucille, I sure enjoyed your letter—you commenced about women's dress and ended with an exoneration for me to give my heart to God. Long years ago Lucille, I gave my heart to a girl, she has had it in her keeping since that time an' it is not mine to give at the present time. You commenced your letter in a funny way—to the "so called Rube Spinach"—Why the "so called" Lucille? I've used the name for a long time an' nobody has ever claimed it from me so why ain't it mine? An' now my dear Lucille jest read the good book you've quoted so freely to me an' 'specially that part of it 'at speaks of charity—you know in speakin' of the 3 graces it sez the greatest of these is charity. Charity does not mean givin' pennies to the blind entirely, more 'an all it means to overlook the short comin's of our neighbors—those with whom we come in contact from day to day. Yes Lucille I am bad an' I feel my weakness but I don't believe that God will condemn me for what I said 'bout womens clothes. Cordially.—UNCLE RUBE.

## Sense and Nonsense

Hans Schmidt was reported to be the meanest man in the neighborhood. He died. His body was placed in the grave, and according to an old Pennsylvania German custom the people stood around the open grave, waiting for some one to say some good thing about the de-

ceased before filling the grave. After a long wait, Gustave Schultze said: "Well, I can say joost one goot thing about Hans; he wasn't always as mean as he was sometimes."

### BACK IN 1890

The world's most famous automobile manufacturer was working in a bicycle shop.

A millionaire hotel owner was hopping bells.

America's steel king was stoking a blast furnace.

An international banker was firing a locomotive.

A President of the United States was running a printing press.

A great merchant was carrying a pack on his back.

A railroad president was pounding a telegraph key.

There's always room at the top—where'll you be in 1954?—Ad points.

### ONE WAY TO GET YOUR PICTURE PUBLISHED

A young school teacher had just arrived at the home of a country school director where she was to board. The director desired to make his importance known.

"You probably seed my pitcher in this here county's paper, ain't you?" he began.

"I believe I have," replied the young woman. "I think you were among the political candidates, were you not?"

"Naw; I been takin' Dr. Pain's Cureall."—Everybody's.

Hiram came out of the general store and deposited an suspicious looking package at the feet of his wife in the buggy.

"What's in that?" she asked with some asperity.

"Never mind, it won't hurt you," replied Hiram.

"Hiram, that's a box of dynamite," said his wife, excitedly.

"Well, what if it is? It won't do any harm unless it explodes."

"Hiram," shrieked the woman, "if you think I'm going to ride six miles in a buggy with fifty pounds of dynamite at my feet you're a bigger fool than I thought you were! You take that stuff right out and put it in the back part of the buggy under the seat!"

### IT CAN'T BE DONE

Cholly—Do you think it would be foolish for me to marry a girl who was my intellectual inferior?

Dolly—More than foolish—impossible!

### GOVERNMENT BULLETINS OF INTEREST IN NOVEMBER

THE following list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars are of general interest during November. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Specify number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Farmers' Bulletin 735, Handling, Grading and Marketing Potatoes; 828, Farm Reservoirs; 847, Potato Storage and Storage Houses; 882, Irrigation of Orchards; 927, Farm House Conveniences; 970, Sweet Potato Storage; 1096, Frost and the Prevention of Damage from It; 1100, Cooperative Marketing, Woodland Products; 1923, Laws Relating to Fur Animals, 1922.

Department Circular 64, How Lumber is Graded; 148, The Farm Woman's Problem.

### COLLECTION BOX

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

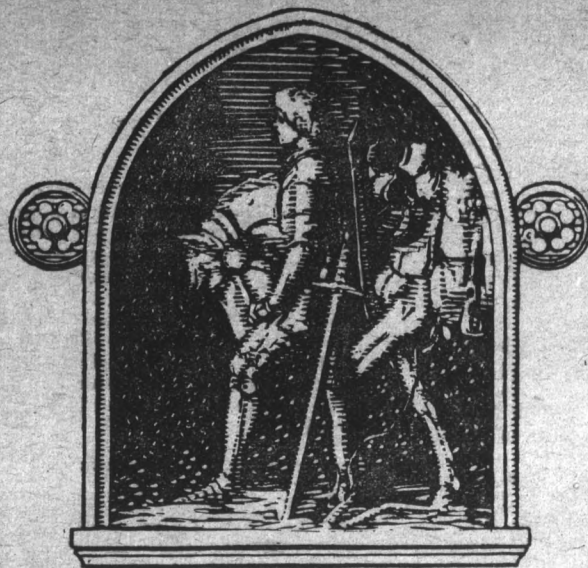
In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report Ending October 20, 1922  
Total number claims filed ..... 1013  
Amount involved ..... \$19,565.54  
Number of claims settled ..... 804  
Amount secured ..... \$10,435.23



## STRENGTH

The strength of a company is determined by the men who compose it, and the knowledge that the men who offer you an investment are responsible is its strongest recommendation.

The Officers and Directors of this company are known throughout the State. The First Mortgage Bonds we sell are safe, conservative investments, "as good as the men who sell them."

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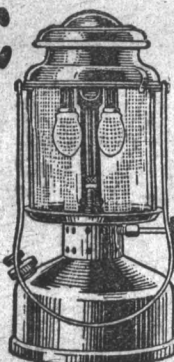
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## FREE

### 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern

As a special introductory offer, a 300 Candle Power SUNRAY Lantern worth \$3.50 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 sun light—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.



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

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Chas. Rowe says: "I saved \$60.00 on my order." Thousands doing same. Get our low "freight prepaid" special cut prices before you buy fencing, gates, roofing or paint. It will pay you big. Our quality highest—prices lowest. Send for Jim Brown's cut price catalog. (6) Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 28127 Cleveland, Ohio

## FARMS & LANDS

Ads under this heading 10c per word

**FOR SALE—240 ACRES LEVEL CLAY** loan land all cleared, good house, large circle roof basement barn, two wells of water and two windmills, large silo, clear creek runs thru one corner of farm. Price \$75 per acre; \$6,000 of this is covered by Farm Land bank loan payable \$180 every six months for 30 years which pays interest and principal, the balance can be handled by paying \$6,000 down, with \$6,000 mortgage, all the time on the balance you want. The above price includes 57 head of yearling steers, cows and heifers. Good team of work horses. New heavy double harness and third horse harness, new wagon, wide tire, with hay rack. New mowing machine, new plow. New side delivery rake, new drag, disc, cultivator, and all other tools on farm, also about 80 tons of hay, straw, oats, bean pods, silo full of ensilage, etc. The increase on cattle alone will half pay the mortgage in one year. Must sell at once, do not answer unless you have at least \$6,000 to pay down. Address THE CITIZENS STATE BANK, Owner, Clare, Mich.

**\$1,000 SECURES 50. MICHIGAN FARM 80** acres with a horses, 3 cows, brood sow, poultry, vehicles, tools, cream separators, hay, grain, fodder, rye, etc.; on improved road, handy advantages, city markets; 68 acres machine worked fields; pasture, woodland, 50 fruit trees; 2 story house, 30-foot basement barn. Owner unable to operate. \$5,500 takes all, only \$1,000 needed. Details page 68 New Illus. Catalog 1,200 Bargains Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

**120 ACRES NUMBER ONE LAND, BEST** of buildings, fruit, timber, one mile to Dixie Highway, station, church, school, 50 miles from Detroit. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

**BUY A FARM NEAR ANN ARBOR** and educate the boys in the University. Write for our farm bargains. JEROME PROBST, Ann Arbor, Mich.

**A BARGAIN—40 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN** stable, near State Auto Park, Cheboygan; fine location to make money. Address 512 BINGHAM, Soo, Mich.

**IF YOUR FARM OR COUNTRY HOME IS** for sale. Write us. No commission charged. CLOVERLAND FARM AGENCY, Powers, Mich.

**TWO 120 ACRES AND ONE 140 ACRES** farms for sale by owners. For information write WM. ALBRECHT, Carsonville, Mich.

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS, WILL** deal with owners only. R. A. McNOWEN, 308 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**BEST BARGAIN IN VAN BUREN COUNTY;** 80 acres, good house, basement barn, silo, only \$6,500. DE COUDRES, Bloomingdale, Mich.

**FLORIDA LAND FRAUD PROTECT** Florida courts, exposed in a book sent upon of 25c in coin. H. WEEKE, 428 S. St., Chicago, Ill.



## THE POTENTIAL CURE

Then one of them, which was a lawyer, asked Him a question tempting Him, and saying:

"Master which is the great commandment in the law?"

Jesus said unto him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and will all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and all the prophets."

ON these two commandments hang also the peace of the world, as between individuals, as between organizations and as between nations. Force was long the ruling power but in the late war, it was shown that it could not claim a victory; in a civilized world the compelling power of force has its limits. Law, the other governing power must have behind it a respected authority, the government you say. Correct, we must then have respect for that government for lack of it means anarchy and disruption. History shows that governments become corrupt and pass away. What quality then is it that makes for stability in governments?

Recognition of God, there is no getting away from that fact. In a world of materialism we must return to spiritual values. Let me quote, "Who said, 'I am the Light of the world?'" Remember a beacon guides, it does not compel. If nations walk by that Light, they will be in the way of Peace, if not—look at the world today."

## THE SEVENTH OF NOVEMBER

CHILDREN will be taught young that it is the part of every patriotic citizen to vote, if an elderly lady in Texas can have her way. She has sent a small sum of money to the National League of Women Voters to be awarded as a prize for the best nursery rhyme inculcating a conscientious and patriotic attitude toward the exercise of the franchise. She suggests that suitable verses be inserted in future editions of Mother Goose and in kindergarten and primary song-books so that the boys and girls will grow up knowing their duty to their country. Incidentally, she has given the eagle, which has not yet received the report of the committee on the selection of the twelve greatest living American women, another question to decide and the headquarters staff is to decide it. Verses are already beginning to come in for the competition and the first received read, paraphrasing Mother Goose: Remember, remember the seventh of November, A date that must not be forgot, Non-voting is treason And that is the reason Good people must be on the spot.

## BEET SUGAR TO THE FRONT

There has been some discussion among women as to whether beet sugar is as good a preservative for use in canning as cane sugar. Having used both indiscriminately with equally good results I have felt that it made no difference but to satisfy several readers who have asked me about the matter I will publish the following communication from Mr. Robert Tweed, Bacteriologist, Mich. Agricultural College.

—In regard to beet sugar we wish to advise you that it makes no difference whether the sugar is beet or cane. If your fruit is properly sterilized it will keep regardless of whether you have used cane sugar or beet. Trusting this gives you the information you desire, I am Robt. L. Tweed, Res. Asst. in Bacteriology.

## THE SCHOOL LUNCH

Planning the school lunch. Many mothers are faced with the problem of preparing school lunches every day during winter, and it is hard to prevent sameness from creeping into the menu. Besides, many foods which children enjoy cannot be carried in a lunch basket. The metal container, with ventilation holes, is best for carrying to school because it can be scalded daily. Paraffin paper should be used for wrapping moist foods, as cake and sandwiches. Ice cream containers are useful for packing



Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

DEAR READERS—One of our subscribers is in need, this winter, of some of the things which some of us may be able to spare. I will name the articles and if you can help out just drop me a line asking for her address, then you may communicate with her direct. She will willingly pay all delivery charges.

She has a large family; one little boy has tuberculosis, he is only 2 years and seven months old. For him she needs a cot, a mattress and some old blankets.—Children's clothes would be gladly received and also a rug for a bed-room floor. We have never yet failed to help one another and I am sure we will not this time. If you could read her letters, you would surely feel that you would find something to send.

salads, baked beans or baked apple.

These suggestions, made by home economic experts, are suitable and appetizing lunches for school children: Sandwiches with sliced meat filling, baked apple, cookies or a few pieces of candy. A crisp roll hollowed out and filled with chopped

## FERNS NOT DOING WELL

I have a large Boston Fern and do not seem to be able to make any success in rearing it. The leaves grow about 18 to 20 inches long and then die on the ends, also a few of the peals will die. Does smoking hurt it? It is in a window facing

## L'ENVOI

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried, When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died, We shall rest and faith, we shall need it, lie down for an aeon or two. Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall set us to work anew. All those who were good shall be happy, they shall sit in a golden chair They shall splash at a golden canvas with brushes of comets hair. They shall find real saints to draw from \* \* \* Magdalene, Peter and Paul. They shall work for an age at a sitting and never get tired at all. And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame. And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame. But each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star. Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for the God of things as they are.

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

meat or salmon, and orange, cookies and a few dates. Hard boiled or deviled eggs with brown bread and jam; apple sauce and pices of cake. Nut or cheese sandwich with piece of maple sugar and fruit. Baked bean sandwich, sweet pickle, handful of raisins and a nougat bar. All these combinations are tasty and healthful, especially if a small thermos bottle with milk is provided for each lunch.—South Dakota Agricultural College.

the west; also I watered it with rain water every other day. I have been told that tobacco tea is good for it. Will be glad of your advice. —A Reader of M. B. F.

—Examine your Boston Fern to ascertain whether there are any insects on it, if so would throw it away before it infects other plants. If it is clean, follow this method. Dip a whisk broom in luke warm soft water and sprinkle the fronds well, laying the plant on it's side

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Simplicity, Service and Style

Address all orders to Mrs. Jenny, Pattern Department.

Send 15c for the New Fall and Winter Catalogue.



A Stylish "Waist and Skirt" Combination 4138-4148. Very desirable for business or sports' wear is this costume. The waist may be of linen, crepe or silk, and the skirt of sports' material, serge or prunella. The panel on skirt may be omitted.

The Waist Pattern 4138 is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3-8 yards of 40 inch material for a 38 inch size. The Skirt Pattern 4148 is cut in 6 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 3 5-8 yards of 44 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 3-8 yards. To make a girde and the facings on the panel of contrasting material will require 1 1-4 yard 40 inches wide.

TWO separate patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps.



A Simple Apron Model 4164. Percale in white and brown was chosen for this model, with rickrack braid for trimming. One could have gingham, or cambric. Unbleached muslin would be strong and serviceable.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small 34-36; Medium 38-40; Large 42-44; Extra Large 46-48; inch bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

For Porch or Kitchen Wear 4161. Trim and neat is the style here portrayed. The development and adjustment are equally simple. Figured percale was used in this instance, combined with white lining.

The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 40 inch material. To make vest, collar and cuffs of contrasting material requires 1 1/4 yard. The width at the foot is 2 1/4 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

A Good Service Dress for Slender or Stout Figures 4162. Comfortable fullness and slenderizing lines mark this desirable model. The back extends over the fronts to form yoke sections to which the fronts are gathered. This is a good style for percale, gingham, gabardine, and flannel-ette. The sleeve may be in wrist length or short, as illustrated.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1-8 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 3-8 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps.



so that the water will reach all sides of the leaves, clip off all dead ends and loosen the soil on the top of the crock so that it will ventilate. Water the fern about once a week by standing the crock in a basin of water for half an hour. Ferns do not stand hot or direct sunshine. Their nature is to require a moist cool atmosphere. As for soil they prefer a soft black muck mixed with good garden soil. Cared for after this method any healthy fern will do well.

## CROCHETS TAMS

I am a regular reader of the M. B. F. About a year ago I told the readers of this nice little paper, I'd crochet tams of the best wool at \$2.00 each. I had quite a number of orders last winter and will make the tams for the same price this year if any of the readers would like a tam, also truck caps from \$1.50 to \$2.00 according to age. Thanking Mrs. Jenney kindly my address is Mrs. Tony Motz, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich.

## ATTENTION MRS. HAYNES

I have received a pattern order from Mrs. F. E. Haynes but cannot send the pattern to her because she failed to give me her address. If she will write at once I will be pleased to forward the pattern to her.

## SEND SAMPLES

Will someone kindly send me samples of crochet edgings? I'll send some if they ask for them. I have several but I've made them over and over. None of my friends know how to crochet.—Mrs. J. Hanisek, Ramsay, Mich. Box 215.

## TO KEEP GERANIUMS

Will you please tell "Another Subscriber" that I always pull my geraniums from the ground before frost and hang them up by the roots in the cellar.

This way they need no water. In the earl spring about March I take them down, cover the roots in dirt in a small basket and keep them slightly moistened until warm enough to set in the beds out of doors, of course they will have to be trimmed and cut back a little but they keep nicely.—Mrs. A. J. B.

## SOUPS

A reader in the last issue asked for recipes for soups. These I found in a recent Delenator and publish them for the benefit of those interested.

Always have a soup-pot going. Never throw out the bone from the steak or ham. Never thrown out the end of beef that is tough or the left-over chop. Put them into the soup-pot and add the water from boiled potatoes, cabbage, boiled onions and from every vegetable that you use except spinach and beet-tops.

The backs of chicken or any kind of game should go into the soup-pot. Add plenty of pepper to the pot when you have game in it, and another bay leaf and little more onion than usual. Let our pot simmer, but don't boil, as boiling destroys the flavor of your soup foundation.

About once in three days empty the soup-pot. To keep it simmering longer than three days will make it sour. Don't hesitate to put the smallest bit of stuff in it when you start it again. A spoon of gravy will help; a few peas will add their flavor; a small bone will give strength.

To your soup foundation add a handful of rice and tricken with flour and milk; or chop up some watercress or spinach, cook for thirty minutes and slightly thicken with flour and milk; or use rice and the green and the thickening.

In one cup of your stock and four cups of water cook four good-sized potatoes. When they are done, mash them through a colander and return them to the same pot. Add six peeled and shredded leeks, and cook for fifteen minutes. A lump of butter the size of a walnut and half a cup of milk complets an appetizing and nourishing soup.

A variation of this soup is made by substituting a pinch of garlic for the leeks and serving with croutons. night and cooked with a ham-bone or with a quarter of a pound of bacon make a good plain soup. Half an onion, added in thin rings half an hour before the meal, or the onion



and a couple of carrots, or a sprinkle of chili pepper, or shredded lamb or pork, add an interest to this soup. Nourishing barley soup can be made from any "bone" stock. Add two chopped onions, a sprig of parsley, one stalk of celery and a carrot. Cook one cup of barley to two quarts of liquid.

For tomato soup, use the juice and the soft parts of canned tomatoes to be stewed. On a foundation of a bone or two, an onion and a bay-leaf, you can make a vegetable soup with one carrot, one celery stalk, a little tomato left from dinner and a sprig of parsley.

Onions, cut and simmered in a stock for half an hour, can be thickened with flour and water or milk. Or add to the stock a small dish of lute-over peas, a few dried potatoes, mashed, a little baked macaroni, mashed, and ashredded chop. This makes a very good soup. shank from your roast lamb, simmer it for an hour and then add a pound of dried Lima beans soaked overnight. Cook all day, masking the beans through a colander when you are almost ready for dinner.

#### HALLOWE'EN PARTY

The rooms or rooms in which most of the games are to be played should be decorated as grotesquely as possible with Jack-o'-lanterns made from apples, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, etc., with incisions made for eyes, nose and mouth and a lighted candle placed within.

Jack-o'-lanterns for the gas jets may be made of paste board boxes about the size of a shoe box. Cut holes in all four sides of the box and cover the holes with red or green tissue paper. A black box with the openings covered with red tissue paper or vice versa or white and green make good combinations. Cut a hole in the bottom of the box just large enough to fit over the gas jet, turning the gas low enough to not burn the box.

In addition to this Jack-o'-lantern made from pumpkins, etc., should be placed around an tables, mantles, corners, etc.

A skull and cross bones placed over the door entering the house would be very appropriate. The hall should be in total darkness except for the light coming from the Jack-o'-lanterns of all shapes and sizes in various places.

Autumn leaves, green branches, apples, tomatoes and corn should also play an important part in the decorations. Black and yellow cheese cloth or crepe paper makes very effective and inexpensive decorations.

The dining-room should be decorated with autumn leaves, golden rod, yellow chrysanthemums, strings of cranberries, etc. For a table center piece a large pumpkin could be used with the top cut off and partly filled with water in which a large bunch of yellow chrysanthemums or golden rod could be placed. Bay leaves can be scattered over the table.

Another idea for a center piece is a large pumpkin Jack-o'-lantern, the top cut in large points with small chocolate mice in the notches and scampering down the sides of the pumpkin (held in place by long pins or a little glue) and over the table.

Place cards representing pumpkins, black cats, witches' hats, witches brownies, etc., are appropriate.

If one is not an artist in water color painting, some of the cards could be cut from colored Bristol board or heavy paper. The witches' hats of black or brown paper with a red ribbon band; the cats of black paper showing a back view may have a red or yellow ribbon necktie; the pumpkins of yellow paper with the sections traced in ink or notched a trifle and black thread drawn between the notches.

Any of these designs could be used for an invitation for a children's party, by writing on the reverse side: "Will you please come to my party on Wednesday, October 31st" with the name and address of the little host or hostess, using white ink on black paper.

The dining-room should be in total darkness, except for the light given by the Jack-o'-lanterns, until the guests are seated, when they should unmask. The supper could be served in this dim light or the lights turned up and the room made brill-

lant. After the supper is over and while the guests are still seated a splendid idea would be to extinguish all the lights and to have one or more of the party tell ghost stories.

Have a large pumpkin on a stand or table from which hang as many ribbons as there are guests. Have one end of the ribbon attached to a small card in the pumpkin on which may be a little water color sketch of pumpkin, apples, witch, ghost or other appropriate design together with corresponding number. Have red ribbon for the girls and yellow ribbon for the boys, with corresponding numbers. Let each guest draw a ribbon from the pumpkin and find their partner by number.

Another suggestion is to have the hall totally dark with the door ajar and no one in sight to welcome the guests. As they step in they are surprised by some one dressed as a ghost who extends his hand which is covered with wet salt.

#### PERPLEXING HUNT

In this game the seeker for a prize is guided from place to place by doggerels as the following, and is started on his hunt with this rhyme: "Perhaps you'll find it in the air; If not, look underneath your chair."

Beneath his chair he finds the following:

"No, you will not find it here; Search the clock and have no fear."

Under the clock he finds: "You will have to try once more; Look behind the parlor door."

Tied to the door-knob he discovers:

"If it's not out in the stable Seek beneath the kitchen table."

Under the kitchen table he finds another note, which reads:

"If your quest remains uncertain, You will find it 'neath a curtain."

And here his quest is rewarded by finding the prize.

#### ACTING RHYMES

For this game, half of the players go outside the door, whilst those who stay in the room choose a word of one syllable, which should not be too difficult. For instance, suppose the word chosen be "flat," those who are out of the room are informed that a word has been thought of that rhymes with "cat," and they have to act, without speaking, all the words they can think of that rhyme with "cat." Supposing their first idea be "bat," they come into the room and play an imaginary game of cricket. This not being correct, they would be hissed for their pains, and they must then hurry outside again. They might next try "rat," most of them going into the room on their hands and feet, whilst the others might pretend to be frightened. Again they are hissed. At last the boys go in and fall flat on their faces, while the girls pretend to use flat-irons upon their backs. The loud clapping that follows tells them they are right at last. They then change places with the audience, who, in turn, become the actors.

An asbestos mat may be used for toasting bread.

Grind your coffee yourself for the best results.

#### HEALTH HINTS

OR  
HOW TO CURE YOURSELF  
BY

DR. T. N. ROGERS

#### TOOTH POWDER

Please tell me what to use to make a good tooth powder.

—Chalk precipitated, 2 drams; Orris root, powdered, 2 drams; white sugar, 4 drams; oil of cloves, 5 drops; oil of lemon, 8 drops. Mix well in a mortar.

#### BOY COUGHS CONTINUALLY

What can be done for a boy two years and seen months old that coughs continually?

—You should have this child examined thoroughly. Cough does not always mean T. B. but keep the child out-of-doors as much as possible, give lots of good nourishing food and give the following: Oil of Eucalyptus, 5 drams; Emulsion of Petroleum, 8 ounces. Give one teaspoonful every 4 hours. Give this for 3 months. Have the throat examined.

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Protection

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"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



#### A GOOD RECIPE FOR WAFFLES

1½ cups Lily White Flour,  
2 teaspoons baking powder,  
1 tablespoon melted butter  
or fat, ¼ cup of corn starch,  
1 cup rich milk, 3 beaten  
eggs. Sift dry ingredients  
together. Beat eggs, add milk  
and stir in flour. Add butter.  
Cook in hot greased irons  
and serve.

### Makes Wonderful Waffles---

There is a difference in waffles just as there is a difference in breads, because there is a difference in flours. Waffles made with Lily White Flour are crisp, tender, wholesome and delicious. But when a flour of quality such as Lily White is used for all general bread-making, baking successes are not accidents. The results of one trial will convince you of its superiority.

Why You Should Use Lily White

REASON No. 8

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Eight Times, Absolutely Pure.

When a flour is milled from the choicest portions of the wheat berry of the finest grain grown in America, its goodness is only increased by perfect milling and absolute cleanliness in preparation. Lily White is cleaned, washed and scoured eight times and milled by the six break system. Every process in the making of Lily White is done to produce a better flour.

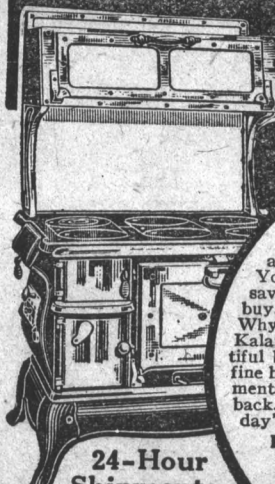
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I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

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## EVERY BREEDER

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What Have You to Offer?

## The Children's Hour

DEAR Nieces and Nephews: Last issue I told you a boy was leading in our bird contest. Well he continued to lead and when the final reading took place his letter was chosen as the best and he was declared winner of the prize, a leatherette pencil case containing four pencil, a penholder and point. The name and address of the winner is Harold Pernie, Ossineke, Mich. The prize was mailed last week and undoubtedly by this time Harold is putting the pencils and pen to very good use.

All seemed to be interested in the bird contest and many showed they knew more about their feathered friends than I thought they did, so I am going to tell several things about birds. Some of you may know many of these interesting facts but I'll bet most of you do not.

Of course all of you know that most of the birds are great destroyers of injurious insects and that hardly an agricultural pest escapes them. But do you know that the alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies? Or that the wireworm is anxiously sought by 168 different kinds of birds. Other bugs and insects are constantly pestered by the birds. 42 different birds are enemies of the army worm; the cinch bug is killed by 24 different birds; codling moth by 36; cutworm, 98; horseflies, 49; seven year locust, 38; potato bug, 25; white grubs, 67; clover-root borer, 85 and clover weevil, 25.

You have heard and talked about the robin and other birds going south in the fall but did you ever wonder how far they flew south? The average robin migrates 3,000 miles southward, taking about 78 days for the trip. Another bird that winters a long distance from Michigan is the bobolink. He spends his winters in southern Brazil.

Some birds are called half-migrating, because, while they usually spend their summers with us and their winters in the south, sometimes they remain with us all winter, especially in sections where food is plentiful during the winter. The robin can be mentioned in this class. Also the bluebird, meadowlark, nuthatch, woodpecker, chickadee, goldfinch and certain of the sparrows. The average person may not observe them but the bird lover often discovers one of our feathered friends who failed to take the annual trip south. Keep your eyes open this winter and see how many of these birds you can find. Where you find them scatter food because many times it is very hard for them to find enough to eat during the winter months when the ground is all covered with snow. They will repay you when spring comes with their pretty songs. Also they will protect our next winter's supply of food by killing the insects that attack crops.

Although I am unable to publish all the letters I received regarding the bird contest I am printing parts of some of the letters. Some wrote such interesting letters about their favorite birds that I feel space should be spared for the publishing of them.—UNCLE NED

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—Please may I join your new contest. I think it is a very good idea to learn about the different kinds of birds.

I am interested in studying the value and the uses of the bird. I am writing a description of one of the Michigan birds which I like very much, and am also sending a list of birds which I have often noticed on my way to school and other places around the school. Here are the following birds that I have noticed.

Sparrow, crow, eagle, robin, snowbird, swallow, bluejay, whip-poor-will, nightingale, swallow, owl, blackbird, honeybird, thrush, pigeon, partridge, chickens, geese, ducks, turkey, cuckoo, dove, bobwhite, canary, parrot, meadow lark, snipe, woodpecker, bob-o-link, peacock, chickadee, kingfisher, killdeer, woodcock, turtle dove, goldfinch, quail, sea fowl, cherry picker, sea-

gull, wren, water thrush, ring dove, night hawk, wild geese, chicken hawk, wild duck, mourning dove, yellowbird, bluebird, red wing and the bird hawk.

The bird that I like best of all the birds is the sky lark for he can sing so beautiful, and he is a pretty color. His back is brown, edged with bronish white, and is streaked with black, brown and cream colors. And he has a beautiful black crescent upon his breast and dark brown lines on his head. Larks usually build their nests on the ground and they make them from grass only. The eggs in the nest are beautiful oval eggs they are about an inch long and a beautiful rosy white color, speckled with reddish brown spots. Larks eat many different worms and insects which is a great help to the farmers, that is why I like the lark the best. For the good of all, do not destroy the birds.—Master Harold Pernie, Ossineke, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—I am sending a list of birds that I know. They are as follows:

Eagle, nightingale, snowbird, peacock, meadow lark, canary, robin, crow, hawk, dove, condor, stork, thrush, pigeon, pheobe, owl, kingbird, bat, sparrow, kingfisher, blackbird, ostrich, woodpecker, chickadee, crane, quail, bluejay, swallow, catbird, blue heron, green heron, bluebird, hummingbird, wren, groundbird, killdeer, mudhen, parrot, magpie, bob-o-link, bittern, snipe, graybird, mourning dove, yellowbird, skunkbird, highbrow, aimless robin, cowbird, whip-poor-will, and the bird of paradise.

I like the bird of paradise best because it is the colors of the rainbow. I think it is the prettiest bird there is. I am thirteen now. I wish some of the girls around my age would write to me. Your niece.—Eleanor D. L. Stovel, Hubbard Lake, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is a list of the birds that I know of and a description of the one I like best:

Robin, sparrow, hawk, crow, wren, canary, bluebird, blackbird, bob-o-link, whip-poor-will, killdeer, brown thrush, bat, mourning dove, bobwhite, bluejay, sea-gull, owl, woodpecker, oriole, chickadee, catbird, crane, stork, swallow, pigeon, meadow lark, ring-neck pheasant, ground bird, pheobe, parrot, hummingbird, snipe, partridge, swan, sap-sucker, snowbird, kingfisher.

The best bird that I like is the robin. It's breast is a pretty red, with a pretty brown back. It is about four inches long and about two and one half inches high. After the long winter the first signs of spring is the robin, and how happy it makes everyone feel. You hear the old and young say "The robins are here." I take some crumbs and throw them on the porch and then watch them come and eat their breakfast. These make their nest in the lilac bush beside our house. It is made of lint, feathers, and hairs and they lay from three to five light blue eggs. I am your little niece—Berl McKenzie, Emmett, Mich.

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

Thrush, catbird, mourning dove, mudhen, canary, bluebird, quail, partridge, pigeon, sparrow, swallow, stork, whip-poor-will, dove, kingbird, owl, hawk, crow, cowbird, turkey, sand-piper, goose, duck, hummingbird, eagle, woodpecker, robin, oriole, kingfisher, snowbird, chickadee, yellow-throated vireo, meadow lark, killdeer, brown thrasher, mockingbird, crane, bat, groundbird, bob-o-link, golden-winged warbler, marsh hen, pheasant.

I like the robin the best of all of them because every year one comes and builds its nest in our apple tree. We always look for it in the spring to come back and sing a very sweet song. It lays pale blue eggs. It is about five inches long. It has a nest about three inches wide. It has three or four eggs in its nest. It has a red breast and the rest a very dark brown, under its wings

are white. We should never take the bird eggs because the bird would cry.—Miss Goldie Leukel, R. F. D. 1, Fostoria, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—As I had a few moments of spare time I thought I would drop a few lines to Uncle Ned. I am a girl 13 years old and in the eighth grade at school. I live on a farm of eighty acres one and one-fourth miles east of the town. I am also going to try my luck in the picture puzzle.—Mary Arens, R. 3, Fowler, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—The bird I like the best is the quail. This bird is very pretty. The color of it is light brown and on the top of its head the feathers resemble a cap and it is striped with white. On a still summer night you can hear them calling "Bob-white" for some distance. I'm sure that if I were a hunter I never would kill them. They destroy insects that are enemies to the farmer. I think that they ought to be called the "Farmers' Friends." Just now there is a flock of them here in our yard. They nested beside the driveway in front of the house this year. One day when papa was mowing hay beside the road he mowed right over a nest with eight eggs in it. It frightened the little bird so that she did not come back again, and I have seen several places where they had nested. I forgot to tell you about their nest. Most of them are in the most delightful places you ever saw. They are in the tall grass where it is warm and snug and are made out of dead grass.

In the winter time they will scamper across the yard and some times eat with the chickens, and if you throw out grain they will come and eat. They are about eight inches tall and are always very plump and fat. If some of the little boys and girls try to tame them like I said they may have a flock to stay at their home.—Violet Hopkins, Stockbridge, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—The whip-poor-will is my favorite bird. Perhaps you will guess why I like this bird. I love to hear his cry on summer evenings; and he also sings early in the morning. He is of a brown color, with some white and black spots. He is about ten inches long, and has long wings, he flies with the same flapping motion as pigeons or hawks do. He has a beak formed somewhat like a hawk's, very slightly bent. He has a short neck and head something like a hawk's. There is nothing very nice in the color of his plumage, but his cry, in the night when there are no other sounds, how sweet it rings, echoing among the hills and trees.

He feeds on flying insects, and is a very harmless bird. He does not build a nest like other birds, he selects a place on the ground similar to a nest, a kind of small low place. Their eggs are a brownish color, to match the earth and leaves around them.

During the day whip-poor-wills retire to the darkest woods, until the sun sinks behind the hills, and then again, "whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will," we can hear. Sometimes we see him at the top of our house, sometimes he is on a tree, stump, or the ground, sitting in a stooping position while singing. Whip-poor-wills are related to the night-hawks.

Good-luck to Uncle Ned and cousins, I remain.—Miss Milda Baravyx, R. 2, Branch, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am sending you a description of my favorite bird. The pigeon is my favorite bird. I have one caged up that I caught and tamed. The color of pigeons is blue, dark blue, white, red, black and white, red and white, and blue and white. Mine is pink and white. They eat corn, oats, worms and bugs. Their nests are made of hay and straw. Their eggs are white. Your nephew.—Kenneth Morey, R. 3, Wheeler, Mich.

### VACUUM CLEANER AT CIRCUS

Johnny came back from the circus very much excited.

"Oh, mamma," he cried, as soon as he got in the house, "Kate spilled some peanuts, and what do you think the elephant did? He picked them all up with his vacuum cleaner."—Everybody's Magazine.



## FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

### MICHIGAN ORCHARDIST BELIEVES IN SPRAYING

"I HAVE found spraying and fertilization to be the most important factors in fruit growing," says Robert Anderson, a successful orchardist of Covert, Michigan. Without spraying, you might as well give up, for no other practices will make up for spraying. After spraying comes fertilizers. You must feed the trees if you want big crops. A lot of orchards don't pay because they are half starved."

"How about pruning?" was a question put to Mr. Anderson. "Isn't that one of the most important factors?"

"I don't want to minimize pruning," was the answer, "but I feel that it is often overdone in the effort to make up for the omission of other practices. The success of pruning is not measured by the amount of wood you remove, but the amount you can properly leave. I can illustrate this by the fraction, six over two, in which six represents the trees and branches, and two the productive power of the soil. It's no use to have more wood than the soil will support to produce the fruit, so you take four away from six by pruning, and have the fraction two over two. But another way is to add four to the two below by fertilizing, and then you have six over six—more fruit because you have the wood and the plantfood to make the fruit. That's the system I practice."

Mr. Anderson has a sixteen acre peach orchard on which he has applied 375 pounds of ammonium sulfate and 400 pounds of acid phosphate or bone meal per acre for the last three years. Also in 1921 he applied in addition 500 pounds of a 10-10 fertilizer per acre (10% phosphoric acid and 10% potash). Rye is seeded each fall and plowed under in the spring, by which system the organic matter in the soil is increased.

### GROWING MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION POTATO CROP

(Continued from page 3)

would far rather leave my machinery out the year around than my manure. We don't waste a bit of manure here. Come down to the barn." A visit to the Parmalee barn is a revelation in efficient manure handling. A section of the barn nearly as large as the stable is devoted to manure storage. Overhead tracks conduct the litter carrier from the stable to all parts of the room. A smooth concrete floor makes cleaning easy.

Back of the barn is a small yard for the cattle to exercise in—they are never pastured.

"Doesn't look very filthy, does it?" Mr. Parmalee inquired. "All the cows have run in that little lot for thirteen years."

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Beats Electric or Gas

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# Big Doll FREE!



17 Inches Tall.

Big, beautiful, smiling "Mary Ann" with the wonderful hair and real eyes that open and close. SHE IS YOURS ABSOLUTELY FREE if you can solve the Dolly Puzzle and will devote just a little of your spare time to help boost our paper.

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Rural Weekly, Dept. 20, St. Paul, Minn.

Name .....  
City ..... Rfd. .... State .....

### TOBACCO

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.

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.

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

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

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

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



# Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylic acid. (2)

## Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a painful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

MARK H. JACKSON

255J Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

## Don't Wear a Truss

We Guarantee Your Comfort



C. E. Brooks, Inventor  
bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks, which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine.  
Brooks Appliance Co., 463G State St., Marshall, Mich.

## Edeson Radio Phones

Adjustable Diaphragm Clearance

We guarantee satisfaction, or your money refunded. The adjustment feature places our phones on a par with the world's greatest makes. Our sales plan eliminates dealer's profits and losses from bad accounts, hence the low price. Better phones cannot be made. Immediate deliveries. Double 3000 Ohm sets, \$3.98; 1500 Ohm single set, \$2.50. Circular free.

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## EVERY BREEDER

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage. Run your ad. and watch the returns come in

What Have You to Offer?

## The Children's Hour

DEAR Nieces and Nephews: Last issue I told you a boy was leading in our bird contest. Well he continued to lead and when the final reading took place his letter was chosen as the best and he was declared winner of the prize, a leatherette pencil case containing four pencil, a penholder and point. The name and address of the winner is Harold Pernie, Ossineke, Mich. The prize was mailed last week and undoubtedly by this time Harold is putting the pencils and pen to very good use.

All seemed to be interested in the bird contest and many showed they knew more about their feathered friends than I thought they did, so I am going to tell several things about birds. Some of you may know many of these interesting facts but I'll bet most of you do not.

Of course all of you know that most of the birds are great destroyers of injurious insects and that hardly an agricultural pest escapes them. But do you know that the alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies? Or that the wireworm is anxiously sought by 168 different kinds of birds. Other bugs and insects are constantly pestered by the birds. 42 different birds are enemies of the army worm; the cinch bug is killed by 24 different birds; codling moth by 36; cutworm, 98; horseflies, 49; seven year locust, 38; potato bug, 25; white grubs, 67; clover-root borer, 85 and clover weevil, 25.

You have heard and talked about the robin and other birds going south in the fall but did you ever wonder how far they flew south? The average robin migrates 3,000 miles southward, taking about 78 days for the trip. Another bird that winters a long distance from Michigan is the bobolink. He spends his winters in southern Brazil.

Some birds are called half-migrating, because, while they usually spend their summers with us and their winters in the south, sometimes they remain with us all winter, especially in sections where food is plentiful during the winter. The robin can be mentioned in this class. Also the bluebird, meadowlark, nuthatch, woodpecker, chickadee, goldfinch and certain of the sparrows. The average person may not observe them but the bird lover often discovers one of our feathered friends who failed to take the annual trip south. Keep your eyes open this winter and see how many of these birds you can find. Where you find them scatter food because many times it is very hard for them to find enough to eat during the winter months when the ground is all covered with snow. They will repay you when spring comes with their pretty songs. Also they will protect our next winter's supply of food by killing the insects that attack crops.

Although I am unable to publish all the letters I received regarding the bird contest I am printing parts of some of the letters. Some wrote such interesting letters about their favorite birds that I feel space should be spared for the publishing of them.—UNCLE NED

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—Please may I join your new contest. I think it is a very good idea to learn about the different kinds of birds.

I am interested in studying the value and the uses of the bird. I am writing a description of one of the Michigan birds which I like very much, and am also sending a list of birds which I have often noticed on my way to school and other places around the school. Here are the following birds that I have noticed.

Sparrow, crow, eagle, robin, snowbird, swallow, bluejay, whip-poor-will, nightingale, swallow, owl, blackbird, honeybird, thrush, pigeon, partridge, chickens, geese, ducks, turkey, cuckoo, dove, bobwhite, canary, parrot, meadow lark, snipe, woodpecker, bob-o-link, peacock, chickadee, kingfisher, killdeer, woodcock, turtle dove, goldfinch, quail, sea fowl, cherry picker, sea-

gull, wren, water thrush, ring dove, night hawk, wild geese, chicken hawk, wild duck, mourning dove, yellowbird, bluebird, red wing and the bird hawk.

The bird that I like best of all the birds is the sky lark for he can sing so beautiful, and he is a pretty color. His back is brown, edged with bronish white, and is streaked with black, brown and cream colors. And he has a beautiful black crescent upon his breast and dark brown lines on his head. Larks usually build their nests on the ground and they make them from grass only. The eggs in the nest are beautiful oval eggs they are about an inch long and a beautiful rosy white color, speckled with reddish brown spots. Larks eat many different worms and insects which is a great help to the farmers, that is why I like the lark the best. For the good of all, do not destroy the birds.—Master Harold Pernie, Ossineke, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—I am sending a list of birds that I know. They are as follows:

Eagle, nightingale, snowbird, peacock, meadow lark, canary, robin, crow, hawk, dove, condor, stork, thrush, pigeon, pheobe, owl, kingbird, bat, sparrow, kingfisher, blackbird, ostrich, woodpecker, chickadee, crane, quail, bluejay, swallow, catbird, blue heron, green heron, bluebird, hummingbird, wren, groundbird, killdeer, mudhen, parrot, magpie, bob-o-link, bittern, snipe, graybird, mourning dove, yellowbird, skungbird, highholder, aimless robin, cowbird, whip-poor-will, and the bird of paradise.

I like the bird of paradise best because it is the colors of the rainbow. I think it is the prettiest bird there is. I am thirteen now. I wish some of the girls around my age would write to me. Your niece.—Eleanor D. L. Stovel, Hubbard Lake, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is a list of the birds that I know of and a description of the one I like best:

Robin, sparrow, hawk, crow, wren, canary, bluebird, blackbird, bob-o-link, whip-poor-will, killdeer, brown thrush, bat, mourning dove, bobwhite, bluejay, sea-gull, owl, woodpecker, oriole, chickadee, catbird, crane, stork, swallow, pigeon, meadow lark, ring-neck pheasant, ground bird, pheobe, parrot, hummingbird, snipe, partridge, swan, sap-sucker, snowbird, kingfisher.

The best bird that I like is the robin. It's breast is a pretty red, with a pretty brown back. It is about four inches long and about two and one half inches high. After the long winter the first signs of spring is the robin, and how happy it makes everyone feel. You hear the old and young say "The robins are here." I take some crumbs and throw them on the porch and then watch them come and eat their breakfast. These make their nest in the lilac bush beside our house. It is made of lint, feathers, and hairs and they lay from three to five light blue eggs. I am your little niece.—Berl McKenzie, Emmett, Mich.

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

Thrush, catbird, mourning dove, mudhen, canary, bluebird, quail, partridge, pigeon, sparrow, swallow, stork, whip-poor-will, dove, kingbird, owl, hawk, crow, cowbird, turkey, sand-piper, goose, duck, hummingbird, eagle, woodpecker, robin, oriole, kingfisher, snowbird, chickadee, yellow-throated vireo, meadow lark, killdeer, brown thrasher, mockingbird, crane, bat, groundbird, bob-o-link, golden-winged warbler, marsh hen, pheasant.

I like the robin the best of all of them because every year one comes and builds its nest in our apple tree. We always look for it in the spring to come back and sing a very sweet song. It lays pale blue eggs. It is about five inches long. It has a nest about three inches wide. It has three or four eggs in its nest. It has a red breast and the rest a very dark brown, under its wings

are white. We should never take the bird eggs because the bird would cry.—Miss Goldie Leukel, R. F. D. 1, Fostoria, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—As I had a few moments of spare time I thought I would drop a few lines to Uncle Ned. I am a girl 13 years old and in the eighth grade at school. I live on a farm of eighty acres one and one-fourth miles east of the town. I am also going to try my luck in the picture puzzle.—Mary Arens, R. 3, Fowler, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—The bird I like the best is the quail. This bird is very pretty. The color of it is light brown and on the top of its head the feathers resemble a cap and it is striped with white. On a still summer night you can hear them calling "Bob-white" for some distance. I'm sure that if I were a hunter I never would kill them. They destroy insects that are enemies to the farmer. I think that they ought to be called the "Farmers' Friends." Just now there is a flock of them here in our yard. They nested beside the driveway in front of the house this year. One day when papa was mowing hay beside the road he mowed right over a nest with eight eggs in it. It frightened the little bird so that she did not come back again, and I have seen several places where they had nested. I forgot to tell you about their nest. Most of them are in the most delightful places you ever saw. They are in the tall grass where it is warm and snug and are made out of dead grass.

In the winter time they will scamper across the yard and some times eat with the chickens, and if you throw out grain they will come and eat. They are about eight inches tall and are always very plump and fat. If some of the little boys and girls try to tame them like I said they may have a flock to stay at their home.—Violet Hopkins, Stockbridge, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—The whip-poor-will is my favorite bird. Perhaps you will guess why I like this bird. I love to hear his cry on summer evenings; and he also sings early in the morning. He is of a brown color, with some white and black spots. He is about ten inches long, and has long wings, he flies with the same flapping motion as pigeons or hawks do. He has a beak formed somewhat like a hawk's, very slightly bent. He has a short neck end head something like a hawk's. There is nothing very nice in the color of his plumage, but his cry, in the night when there are no other sounds, how sweet it rings, echoing among the hills and trees.

He feeds on flying insects, and is a very harmless bird. He does not build a nest like other birds, he selects a place on the ground similar to a nest, a kind of small low place. Their eggs are a brownish color, to match the earth and leaves around them.

During the day whip-poor-wills retire to the darkest woods, until the sun sinks behind the hills, and then again, "whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will," we can hear. Sometimes we see him at the top of our house, sometimes he is on a tree, stump, or the ground, sitting in a stooping position while singing. Whip-poor-wills are related to the night-hawks.

Good-luck to Uncle Ned and cousins, I remain.—Miss Milda Baravix, R. 2, Branch, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am sending you a description of my favorite bird. The pigeon is my favorite bird. I have one caged up that I caught and tamed. The color of pigeons is blue, dark blue, white, red, black and white, red and white, and blue and white. Mine is pink and white. They eat corn, oats, worms and bugs. Their nests are made of hay and straw. Their eggs are white. Your nephew.—Kenneth Morey, R. 3, Wheeler, Mich.

### VACUUM CLEANER AT CIRCUS

Johnny came back from the circus very much excited.

"Oh, mamma," he cried, as soon as he got in the house, "Kate spilled some peanuts, and what do you think the elephant did? He picked them all up with his vacuum cleaner."—Everybody's Magazine.



## FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

### MICHIGAN ORCARDIST BELIEVES IN SPRAYING

"I HAVE found spraying and fertilization to be the most important factors in fruit growing," says Robert Anderson, a successful orchardist of Covert, Michigan. Without spraying, you might as well give up, for no other practises will make up for spraying. After spraying comes fertilizers. You must feed the trees if you want big crops. A lot of orchards don't pay because they are half starved."

"How about pruning?" was a question put to Mr. Anderson. "Isn't that one of the most important factors?"

"I don't want to minimize pruning," was the answer, "but I feel that it is often overdone in the effort to make up for the omission of other practises. The success of pruning is not measured by the amount of wood you remove, but the amount you can properly leave. I can illustrate this by the fraction, six over two, in which six represents the trees and branches, and two the productive power of the soil. It's no use to have more wood than the soil will support to produce the fruit, so you take four away from six by pruning, and have the fraction two over two. But another way is to add four to the two below by fertilizing, and then you have six over six—more fruit because you have the wood and the plantfood to make the fruit. That's the system I practise."

Mr. Anderson has a sixteen acre peach orchard on which he has applied 375 pounds of ammonium sulfate and 400 pounds of acid phosphate or bone meal per acre for the last three years. Also in 1921 he applied in addition 500 pounds of a 10-10 fertilizer per acre (10% phosphoric acid and 10% potash). Rye is seeded each fall and plowed under in the spring, by which system the organic matter in the soil is increased.

### GROWING MICHIGAN'S CHAMPION POTATO CROP

(Continued from page 3)

"I would far rather leave my machinery out the year around than my manure. We don't waste a bit of manure here. Come down to the barn." A visit to the Parmalee barn is a revelation in efficient manure handling. A section of the barn nearly as large as the stable is devoted to manure storage. Overhead tracks conduct the litter carrier from the stable to all parts of the room. A smooth concrete floor makes cleaning easy.

Back of the barn is a small yard for the cattle to exercise in—they are never pastured.

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Beats Electric or Gas

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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.

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.

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

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

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

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL SELL IT.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading for reputable breeders of Live Stock at special low rates to encourage the growing of pure-breds on the farms of our readers. Our advertising rate is Thirty Cents (30c) per square line, per insertion. Fourteen square lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters to BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

### 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. 28—Holsteins, Corey J. Spencer, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
Nov. 1—Shorthorns, Eaton County Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n, Charlotte, Mich.  
Nov. 1—Shorthorns, Geo. Hultberger, Saranac, Mich.  
Nov. 15—Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, Sonley Bros., St. Louis, Mich.

### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS WAFFLE & HOFFMAN

OUR SPECIALTY:  
**BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS AND DUROC 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.  
JOHN HOFFMAN, Hudson, Mich.

U-Need-A Practical Competent Auctioneer to insure your next sale being a success. Employ the one Auctioneer who can fill the bill at a price in keeping with prevailing conditions.  
Satisfaction GUARANTEED or NO CHARGES MADE. Terms \$50.00 and actual expenses per sale. The same price and service to everyone.  
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

**JOHN P. HUTTON**  
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER  
ADVANCE DATES SOLICITED.  
ADDRESS 113 W. LAKE ST.  
LANSING, MICH.

### CATTLE

WANTED—ONE CAR OF FEEDING CATTLE and one car of feeding lambs.  
ELI LINDSEY, Delton, Mich.

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

**BARGAIN**  
**Purebred Registered Holstein Heifer Calves**  
1 month old \$50; 6 months old \$75-\$100  
Federally Tested  
HOWARD WARNER, Farmington, Mich.

OCT. CLEARANCE SALE. WE ARE OFFERING 20 heifers and bulls. Heavy producing dams. Sire has 7 dams averaging nearly 1,100 lbs. on yearly test. Free from T. B., \$50.00 and up.  
WOLVERINE DAIRY FARM  
Prop.—H. G. Booth Gladwin, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—FULL BLOODED HOLSTEIN bull 16 months old from good breeding. \$100 if sold soon. RALPH VAN LOTON, Stanton, Mich.

### SHORTHORNS

**DISPERSION SALE**  
Saranac, Mich., Nov. 1, 1922  
At 1 o'clock  
**20—HEAD—20**  
REGISTERED  
**Shorthorn Cattle**  
18 Cows and Heifers  
1 Bull, 3 yrs. old, 1 Bull Calf  
GEO. HULLBERGER, Saranac, Mich.

### 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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN sheep. Both sex for sale.  
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE S. E. BOOTH is offering for sale some fine Shorthorn heifers and bulls by or head to a son of Avondale. Prices very reasonable. Address BOOTH PLACE, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS Michigan head cows, heifers and bulls.  
FRANK ROHRBAUER, Laingsburg, Mich.

### MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS

Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmecott Viscount 25th, 648,563. Prices reasonable.  
LUNDY BROS., R. 4, Davison, Mich.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS—NOTHING for sale at present. Are holding for public sale Nov. 15th. Write for catalogue.  
SONLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mich.

**FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS**  
Federal Accredited Herd.  
PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

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

GLADWIN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS offer the best in beef and milk strains. All ages, both sexes. W. S. HUBER, Sec'y, Gladwin, Mich.

### ANGUS

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale. Herd headed by Bardell \$1910. 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.

### HEREFORDS

**WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO FEED THIS WINTER?**  
EARLIRPE HEREFORD BEEF PRODUCTION has proven very profitable to scores of producers as it will to you once you undertake it.

IF YOU ARE FIGURING ON feeding cattle this winter it will be to your interest to consider the three different ways of making a start toward "Earlirpe Hereford Beef Production." IF IT IS YOUR DESIRE to feed better cattle and increase the returns from your farm we cordially invite your most careful investigation of the Earlirpe Hereford Beef System of marketing thru the Detroit Packing Company and Sotham Auction Sale Plan. A system that gives better benefits from producer to consumer. Write for Earlirpe Hereford Beef Booklet.  
Registered Hereford Bulls and cows with calves; also grade Hereford cows with calves for sale at reasonable prices. Terms to responsible purchasers.  
**T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS**  
(Hereford Cattle Business Established 1835)  
Saint Clair, Michigan Phone 250

FOR SALE—HEREFORDS—A FEW CHOICE bull calves. Sired by Wyoming 9th. International Winner. Write or come at once. We are the oldest breeders of Herefords in the U. S.  
CRAPO FARM, Swartz 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.

### GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS at reasonable prices, also choice bull calves of May Rose breeding.  
H. W. WIGMAN, Lansing, Mich., Box 52.

SECURE YOUR NEXT BULL FROM ONE with both A. R. Sire and Dam. I have what you want. I also offer a few choice females.  
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, 3 years old, of good breeding, gentle.  
JAKE DEBOER, R. 3, Marion, Mich.

**GUERNSEY BULL** Bred Heifer. Yearling Heifer. Heifer calf. Best of breeding. From good producers. Price right. Write G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

### RED POLLED

**RED POLLED CATTLE**—A few choice bulls and heifers for sale.  
ROYSTAN STOCK FARM,  
Will Cottle, R. 1, West Branch Michigan

FOR SALE—OUR RED POLLED HERD BULL, Cossy Ellis Laddie, and a few heifer calves.  
PIERCE BROS., Eaton Rapids, Mich. R. 1.

### JERSEYS

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

FOR SALE—JERSEYS, REGISTERED, Majesty heifers. Six months to year old. No. T. B. H. J. & P. H. WALKER, R. 8, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### SWINE

### DUROCS

**REG. DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**  
Spring and Fall Boars of quality sired by 1921 Mich. Grand Champion and grandson of Scissors, world's 1917 Grand Champion. Spring, Fall and yearling sows sired by above boars open or breeding privilege to the undefeated boar pig at 1922 Fairs, a son of Unique Sensation, world's 1921 Junior Champion. Personal inspection invited.  
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

### DUROC JERSEYS

REGISTERED SPRING GILTS  
A nice assortment to select from at Farm Prices  
**TWIN BROOK FARM**  
GEO. DOHM, Mgr. WASHINGTON, MICH.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS READY FOR SERVICE. Sired by Fannie's Joe Odon \$25 each. Will ship O. O. D. Write us now.  
H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

## DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

### LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PUREBRED FEMALE ANIMALS

WHEN farmers adopt purebred sires to head their herds and flocks it is not long before the percentage of purebred females increases noticeably. This encouraging tendency toward more rapid improvement of live stock has been brought out by the United States Department of Agriculture in the Better Stock campaign. Of a total of more than 300,000 female animals listed by farmers who have agreed to keep nothing but purebred sires, more than 35 per cent are of pure breeding. On these farms scrubs have practically disappeared. For the larger animals the reports show that only 2.4 per cent of the females are scrubs and, of course, the males are of pure blood as that is the basis on which the farms are listed.

The poultry flocks owned by these farmers are particularly well bred, only 1.3 per cent of the female birds listed as scrubs. More than 68 per cent of a total of 610,000 birds are entered on the list as standardbred. Among the herds of swine there are very few scrub sows—only 1.1 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of them are purebred.

This Federal-State effort to improve the livestock and poultry of the country has now brought in a membership campaign that represents nearly a million head of animals and poultry. Farmers who have become members have sent in interesting accounts of their experiences in improving their animals and their bank accounts. Other farmers who are taking part in the work are invited by the department to send in their individual experiences as well as those of community organizations engaged in the improvement of live stock. Definite facts and figures should be included when ever possible.

### COOLING TANKS

EVERY farmer who milks a few cows should have a cooling tank of some kind. It makes little difference whether he patronize a creamery, cheese factory, sells milk or keeps it for his own use: a cooling tank is a necessity.

Why not capitalize the great store house of cold which lies in the ground? This can be done by simply passing the water designed for live stock first thru a tank which will serve as a refrigerator for all products which need chilling. Well or spring water in most of the dairy states has a temperature varying from 55 degrees to 65 degrees F. This is about as cold as the average domestic refrigerator. By utilizing this cold water to chill down the milk, cream or other products we are getting refrigeration at the lowest possible cost.

Millions of dollars are lost annually to the cow-keepers of this country purely on account of the neglect of milk and cream while it is held at the farm. Butter and cheeses would be greatly improved if every patron used a cooling tank. As a matter of convenience it is worth while for every farmer to be thus equipped, for it is necessary to have a place to keep the milk and cream, and where a refrigerator can be put into use the housewife will find it very efficient and convenient.

A cooling tank is needed in both winter and summer, in winter to prevent freezing and to retain the cream or milk at the uniform and favorable temperature, while in summer it is needed to prevent extreme souring and the development of undesirable flavors. Cold is a wonderful preservative. We are told that the prehistoric mammoth has been preserved in the ices of the Polar region for fifty thousand years. When dairy products or perishable foods are kept at a low temperature, decomposition is retarded, and with dairy products this means much in the way of better quality and price. A can of cream kept in a good cooling tank is worth a dollar more than the same can kept outside and exposed to the heat of average summer weather. The producer is more interested in this

dollar than anyone else. He may not feel that he is losing the dollar simply because he gets the same price for his product, but this is only a temporary condition; the industry is losing the dollar and he is the most important and biggest part of the industry. As a matter of satisfaction it should be worth while to turn out a good product when it is nearly as easy to do so.

The grading of cream and paying a differential for quality is rapidly coming into general use. In a little while the cream producers will either have to get cooling tanks or suffer a big loss due to producing second grade cream. The cooling tank is sound, sensible, economical, and demanded by decent and progressive farming methods, and we should all be for anything that has so much merit.—A. L. Haecker.

### GOOD DEMAND FOR SHROPSHIRE

DAN BOOHER of the Brookside Farm, the "Home of the Shropshire Sheep," was in our office Saturday to arrange for some printing. Mr. Booher is one of the celebrated breeders of Shropshire sheep, and has in his flock ninety-seven registered animals, headed by an imported sire, and no better specimen of the breed are to be found anywhere. He has been in the business about ten years, careful attention to breeding has been his constant aim, and he has sheep where wool is grown on all parts of the body except on the "tip of the nose and on the hoofs." During the past year he has sold and shipped to various farmers and breeders in Michigan and Wisconsin, over sixty animals, and the demand is constant and increasing.—Evert Review.

### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

#### TREATMENT FOR COW GIVING BLOODY MILK

Can you tell me what to give a cow that gives bloody milk? Only one treat is affected. She has not been hurt that I know of.—E. B. Frankfort, Michigan.

—Undoubtedly the reason the cow is giving bloody milk out of one quarter of her udder is that she has injured this quarter at some time or other. She may have stepped over something that was too high and the udder dragged over some rough object or she might have hurt herself when she laid down or in some other way. We usually find that a small blood vessel in the udder has burst. After the first few days you will notice that the first part of the milk is not bloody, but the last part of the milk is, showing that the wound is partially healed but as the milking progressed and the stripping process began the wound was reopened and there fore the last part of the milk was bloody.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

#### FEED SOWS SCORCHED CORN

I have two sows that do not come in heat and would like to know what to give them. They had their litters last June. They are in fair condition and well cared for.—S. M., Charlotte, Michigan.

—A young sow that had her first litter last June might not have come in heat since without there being anything wrong with her. Unless one has conditions for handling pigs in real cold weather, it would not be advisable to breed these sows before late in November.

If they do not show a heat period within the next two or three weeks, it would be well to feed them on scorched corn for a few days, giving them all they will eat. This often proves effective in bringing sows in season. When this fails, we have used a preparation known as Vetol, put out by the Lehn & Fink, 124 Williams Street, New York, which proves effective.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.



# FARM MECHANICS

## YOU BET, I COULD USE A WELDING TORCH!

THE editor received a large number of interesting and instructive letters in reply to his query about the need on the farm for a cheap and practical welding torch. The information thus received is going to help pave the way for the introduction of such a torch in the near future at a price which almost any farmer can afford to pay. We are learning day by day that we must produce more economically if we are going to make any money out of farming. That means that we must constantly guard against loss of time during the busy season and too rapid depreciation of farm machinery. According to our readers a welding torch would save many a trip to town at times when it is costly business to leave the work in hand.

The letters which we considered gave the best variety of uses for which a torch could be used was from Mr. E. Eaton of Ingham county, and to him will be awarded the torch.

## AMOUNT OF DYNAMITE NEEDED TO BREAK BOULDERS

EVERYONE admits that large rocks in fields that are cultivated are bad from every standpoint. Yet we see big boulders on farms wherever we go.

"How much dynamite would it take to break up that rock?" (pointing out a stone in one of his fields), is a question often asked by a farmer of someone he thinks has had experience in blasting.

This is a question that can be answered with some degree of accuracy. Different kinds of rock are of varying degrees of hardness. The shape of a boulder also has a bearing on the subject. For instance, a smooth, round stone is harder to break than a flat one.

There are three methods employed by practical blasters to break boulders: Mudcapping, which means laying the explosive on the stone and covering it compactly with stiff mud; snakeholing, meaning to tunnel or bore under the boulder, loading the charge in the dirt up against the under side of it; and blockholing, which means drilling into the stone itself and loading the charges in the hole.

Mudcapping requires the least labor, but the most dynamite; blockholing, vice versa. Snakeholing is the 50-50 method as between labor and dynamite.

As a general rule, it may be stated that a boulder of average hardness, 1-2 ft. in diameter, may be broken with a pound of 50 per cent straight N. G. dynamite, if mudcapped; with 1-2 pound in a snakehole or with 1-8 pound in a block hole. A 2 ft. boulder could be snakeholed or blockholed as economically as the 1-2 ft. stone, but it would probably take 1-2 pound more dynamite to mudcap it. A 3 ft. stone would take about 2 pounds for a mudcap, 3-4 pound for a snakehole or 1-4 pound for a blockhole. A 4 ft. rock is usually too big to break with a single mudcap shot, and will take about 2 pounds of dynamite or a snakehole blast or 3-8 of a pound for a blockhole. A 5 ft. boulder would need about 3 pounds for a snakehole shot and 1-2 pound for blockholing.

It is best for a "green hand" at boulder blasting to make trial shots. For instance, try a stone with the charges suggested above. Watch the result. It may show it is necessary to increase the charge somewhat or may be that less dynamite can be used.

Tamping is the important feature of boulder blasting. If the tamping is compact, the minimum amount of dynamite will be necessary and the work is most certain to be successful in every way.

## PAINT AND KEEP YOUR CREDIT GOOD.

A PROMINENT banker makes the statement that he is influenced in lending money to people by the appearance of their property. If their houses, barns, and other

buildings are painted as often as necessary in order to give them a spick and span appearance, he feels that they are a better risk than those who do not paint their buildings and let them go to rack and ruin through neglect.

It is a condition in most all mortgages on buildings that the buildings shall be insured, for the protection of the lender, against fire. Some lenders make the stipulation also that the buildings shall be kept painted at regular intervals. This is a wise precaution, as a building can deteriorate from lack of paint so as to lose a large part of its value in just a few years. In a way, paint is also a fire protection, since it is the slow combustion of oxygen and other elements in the air that causes the decay of building material.

Besides, of for any reason it is desired to sell a property, the prospective purchaser can easily be induced to pay a higher price for a well painted house than for a shabby one. A good buyer looking over a shabby property is quick to assume that the owner is bankrupt or badly in need of money if his property has a run down appearance and makes his offer accordingly. If it is neatly painted, however, he assumes that the owner is prosperous and hesitates to make an under-value bid. In short, in case of a sale a coat of paint will bring a price for a house enough higher than could be obtained for an unpainted building to more than cover the cost of painting.

Therefore, any way we look at it, painting is a good investment for a property.

## HARD FACTS ABOUT CONCRETE

THERE is a right and a wrong way to handle concrete. Used rightly it is one of the most useful and economical of available building materials. But handled wrongly it is a source of trouble and expense. There is scarcely a farmer who has not had occasion to use concrete in one or more of the multitudinous forms it can be employed on the farm. But the average farmer's knowledge of the chemical properties of concrete, correct mixture, etc., is somewhat meagre. With this issue we inaugurate a series of articles under the heading, "Hard Facts about Concrete," which will anticipate and answer most of the question with which the farmer is bothered when he works in concrete. The articles are written by one of the foremost concrete authorities in the country, and will, we believe prove of value to all who employ cement in any form. Any question which readers may desire to ask about cement and concrete will be gladly answered.—Editor.

## 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.

## REMEDY FOR WARTS ON COW'S TEATS

IN your issue of Sept. 16th I read where Mr. R. C. D. of Rose City asked for a remedy for warts on cow's teats. Here is what I have used for nearly forty years and never knew it to fail. Some warts are harder to remove than others but it will remove them all in time. Some will come off in a few weeks, seed warts take more time.

Take fresh hog lard and apply freely every day after milking. Rub in well.—David A. Bennett, Dewitt, Mich.

A boy of 12 years, dining at his uncle's ate such a good dinner that his aunt observed:

"Johnny, you appear to eat well."  
"Yes," replied the urchin, "I've been practicing all my life."

# SHORTHORN SALE

## 35 -- HEAD -- 35

### Scotch - Scotch Topped - Milking

### Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Consigned by Members of the  
**Eaton County Shorthorn Breeders Association**

Beginning at 12 o'clock, noon, at the

### FAIR GROUNDS

## CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN

## Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1922

For catalogue address Ira Zimmerman, Dimondale, Michigan.

**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.

**DUROC YEARLING AND FEBRUARY AND SPRING**  
Sired by Pathfinder, dams are Defender and Fanny Joe Orion 7th. Prices right; get the best. E. McBAIN, Moscow, Mich.

**PEACH HILL FARM** offers choice weanling Duroc pigs, either sex. Priced very reasonable. Write us. INWOOD BROS., Romeo, 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. DROTT, Monroe, Mich., R. 1.

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

## POLAND CHINA

## 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

## BERKSHIRES

**HOW TO GET MONEY MAKING HOGS**

**BERKSHIRES** are the fastest and easiest feeding breed of pigs. Part of our business as a breed paper is to help everyone secure GOOD BERKSHIRES from RELIABLE BREEDERS at reasonable prices. Time payments can be arranged. Send for free book "Berkshire Profits" and all particulars. Write: THE BERKSHIRE WORLD

619 So. Sixth St. Springfield, Ill.

## 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. Writes for list and prices. DETROIT CREAMERY HOG FARM, Route 7, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

**HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOAR PIGS NOW** ready—place your order soon. 10 years in business. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

## O. I. C.

**O I C'S 25 LAST SPRING BOARS, GILTS** not akin; fine big growthy stock. Recorded free. One-half mile west of depot. Citizen Phone. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

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

**REGISTERED O. I. C. SERVICE BOARS AND** Bred Gilts, priced to sell. J. R. VAN ETEN, Cliford, Mich.

## SHEEP

### HAMPSHIRE

**REGISTERED** Hampshires. Rams all ages. Also some good ewes. Best of breeding. Prices right. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

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

### SHROPSHIRE

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS—CHOICE YEARLINGS** Ram and Ewe lambs. Write DAN BOOHER, Evart, Mich., R. 4.

**STRONG** robust one and two yr. old Wool-Mutton Shropshire rams priced right. Tell us what you want. Maplewood Stock Farm, Allegan, Mich.

**FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE, TUNIS, COTSWOLD** and Lincoln Rams. Also ewes. All breeds. All recorded. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, 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

**REGISTERED OXFORDS FOR SALE—ENTIRE** Flocks (50 head) Rams, Ewe lambs. Also registered Hereford cattle any age. EARL C. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

**OXFORDS RAMS ALL AGES—GUARANTEED** breeders and to please. A few ewes also 10 ewe lambs. Wm. Van Sickle, Deckerville, Mich., R. 2.

### DELAINE

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED BLACK TOP DELAINE** Merino Rams. FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Mich.

**LARGE WELL COVERED DELAINE SHEEP** for sale, both sexes. Rams, Poll or Horned. F. H. CCNLEY & SON, Maple Rapids, Mich.

### RAMBOUILLET

**Rambouillet Rams** registered yearlings and heavy shearers, best of breeding, priced right. W. W. Hart, R. 2, Greenville, Mich., Gratiot Phone.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED RAMBOUILLET** rams. Good stuff. At farmers' prices. J. M. EAGER, Howell, Mich., R. F. D. 6.

## Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-489, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

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

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#### LEGHORNS

S. C. Buff Leghorn Hens, Pullets and Cockerels. Hens and pullets \$2.50 each; cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Show birds a matter of correspondence. LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

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## Poultry for Profit

### MY POULTRY EXPERIENCE

In response to the invitation extended some time ago in these columns to readers to contribute stories of their experiences with poultry, a number of interesting them and profit by what others have learned about the successful raising of poultry.—Editor.

#### IS THERE MONEY IN HENS?

I CHOOSE chickens as my hobby as I found the work pleasant and profitable.

I am just a farm woman. I started on February 12, 1920 with 210 birds. I made a net profit, during the year of \$544.90. Then I had 230 birds, had sold \$785.20 worth of eggs and birds, and spent for feed and numerous small things \$240.30. The difference of \$544.90 and \$240.30 was the pay for my labor.

I began keeping complete records. I wanted to know how to take better care of my chickens as I realized better care meant more profit.

We have to keep records of cost of feed also number of eggs laid, sold and consumed and chickens sold or consumed.

I have found out that the proper housing of chickens is important. Do not keep more chickens than you have room for. If overcrowded it will mean disease and loss.

Ventilation must be so arranged that there will be no draught on the chickens. Every house should have a system of ventilation so the chickens will receive the benefit of the fresh air.

Too many chickens in your house will lower the vitality of the birds.

Having had my flock culled I know and feel it has been a factor in making a profit. Give the well-housed, vigorous hen proper food and a full egg basket is the reward. We keep a dry mash before the chickens the year around. 100 lbs. of ground corn and 200 lbs. ground oats and 100 lbs. meat scraps.

Scratch grain is fed in litter, oats and wheat in morning and corn at night. Through the winter I give green food for variety. I plan to have green food that is most easily raised. Pumpkins are the main green food as long as they keep. In feeding pumpkins, cut them in halves, remove the seeds and the chickens will do the rest. Cabbage and potatoes are also good used in this way.

My experience has been that eggs are the most profitable part of the poultry raising business. In order to have pullets lay in winter I hatch early. Good healthy, vigorous stock with cleanliness and proper feeding and housing will bring pleasing results. In my opinion there is money in chickens.—Mrs. Charles Everts, Kalamazoo County, Mich.

#### A PLEASURE AS WELL A PROFIT

POULTRY raising is a pleasure to me as well as profit. It seems to me there is nothing better than a flock of poultry to eliminate waste on the farm.

My chicks have free range as soon as old enough. I add to their feed as they grow. I find a feed that will make a young pullet grow and make her lay. A grain mixture that will make a chick grow will make a plump broiler. The chick will be healthy if given a good mixture, liberal feeding and exercise.

There is no economy in feeding poultry to be sold beyond the time when they weigh 2 to 3 pounds. If they have been well fed from the time they are hatched, the broilers will be plump and juicy and bring the best price at the least expense. The best plan, I find in caring for the flock, large or small, is to select the pullets and cockerels you want to keep and sell the rest as soon as they are ready.

I always aim to keep down the cost. My hens have free range all summer and get most of the green feed they need. I give lettuce, onion tops, waste from the kitchen, anything I have with a little grain, sour milk and plenty of water to drink. We have to house poultry early, as it is cold here. We live be-

tween lakes. Hens like a change of rations.

In winter I give scratch feed in deep litter, which consists of a change of grain, corn, wheat, oats and barley, as much as they will clean up, oyster shell, grit made from pounded stone and charcoal. This is kept by them all the time with plenty of sour milk and water to drink. At noon they are fed a mash feed such as they feed cattle, with cheese made from sour milk. Every few days in cold weather I give the mash moist with a little cayenne pepper. They have vegetables for green feed, cabbage, beets, boiled potatoes, celery tops, and occasionally apples for a relish. In the evening they get a good feed of grain, going to bed with full crops. I have lots of eggs to sell all winter when the prices are good.

I only aim to keep two breeds, the Plymouth Rock for meat and White Leghorns for eggs.

My surroundings for poultry raising are far from ideal. I have no nice coops, patent feed hoppers, drinking fountains, or trap nests. Just troughs for feeding and drinking, boxes for nests, and a box of ashes for dusting. This is so arranged it takes little time and labor to care for them. My methods are not the best, but I get results.

To me it is not a question whether poultry pays but how could we get along without. I think there is no better meat than a nice juicy broiler, and the eggs play an important part in our meals being of high nutritive value. Care, management, selection, breeding, culling and proper feeding methods mean success or failure in the poultry business.

Much has been said of the cow, the pig and the hen being kept on the farm for profit. I think all things considered the hen ranks first. Hens do a business each year large enough to be rated among the big industries of the world, yet some people speak of poultry raising as the "woman's end of farming." It is said the fowls kept on American farms number nearly three hundred millions; the eggs they produce nearly two billion dozens. When it comes to poultry raising I am enthusiastic and will continue to praise the hen.—Mrs. A. J. B., Presque Isle County, Mich.

#### IMPROVE YOUR FLOCK

IMPROVE your flock—it will pay. We don't mean by this that you should spend money for a lot of standard-bred poultry and then give it the kind of treatment some of you are now giving your hens. Standard-bred poultry couldn't stand it—they aren't used to it. You'd better keep what you have.

But if you are really in earnest about getting the best profit from your hens, if you are willing to give a little attention to housing them, feeding them, and caring for them, then it will pay you to think about the kind of hens you have, and to take steps to improve your flock as soon as possible.

Cull—Get rid of the poor stuff. Weed out the weak, sickly, undeveloped hens that never lay at all, the old hens that lay only two or three dozen eggs in the spring, and the surplus roosters that are star boarders all the year around. Why feed these when they are producing little or nothing? Get rid of them—the sooner, the better. Culling is the basis of a good flock. Cull, and keep continually culling.

Begin now to build a better flock. Don't put it off until next year or some other time. Start now, even though you start in a very small way.

Eight or 10 hens will produce all the eggs you need for hatching. Select the very best hens you have and mate them with the best cockerel on the place.

In order to do this you will have to make some arrangement for keeping the breeding stock separate from the rest of the flock for three or four months during the breeding season.

If you have no shed which will do

the breeding stock, a pen can be built for \$5 or \$10. In the summer this pen can be used as a brooding house for young chicks. In the fall as a fattening pen for cockerels. It is one of the best investments you can make on the farm.

You go to a little trouble and expense to get the best seed corn there is. Why not take the same pains with your chickens?

The male is half of the flock. If you can spend a little money on improving your flock it will pay you to buy a well-bred male. You know that the quickest way to improve your dairy herd is to put a good male at the head. The same is true of chickens—only you get results quicker. Mate a good male with the best hens you have and in two or three years you can grade up your flock to quite a degree of perfection.

Results will be more quickly attained if you buy a setting of good eggs. Keep the best pullets hatched from these eggs and mate them with a well-bred male, and you will have a standard-bred flock in a short time.

The quickest way to get a good flock is to buy two or three good hens and mate them with a well-bred male. Two or three hens will produce enough eggs in one season to give you quite a stock of chicks. Breed from the best of these the next year. In two years' time you will have a good-sized thoroughbred flock.

In buying eggs or breeding stock buy from some one who trap-nests his hens. The trap-nest gives you a record of the number of eggs each hen lays in a year. It is to the poultry industry what the Babcock tester is to the dairy industry. You haven't time to "tool" with trap-nesting our hens, but if you are going to spend some of your hard-earned money for breeding stock insist on having the best there is. The trap-nest is positively the only test there is of the laying quality of any strain of chickens.

Finally keep one breed only. A mongrel flock cannot be as profitable as the pure-bred flock, provided both are given the same care and attention.

A thoroughbred flock is more profitable because the products are uniform. The eggs are the same size, shape, color and texture of shell. The chickens are more uniform in shape and size of body, and in color of skin and shanks.

You will take pride in a pure-bred flock and give it better care than you would a flock made up of any old kind of chickens. Your flock is more attractive in appearance. Your neighbors will notice it and will want to buy eggs and breeding stock from you. It is good for you to know that you have the best there is. It stimulates an interest in our work, and the man who is interested and satisfied is the man who is getting the most out of life.

#### ON RAISING GOSLINGS

I HAVE raised goslings with success. I started with 6 eggs and hatched 5, the other was infertile. I kept over 2 hens, and bought a pure-bred gander. The main thing in poultry of any kind is good breed stock. Get the best at any price, it is cheaper in the end, also get unrelated stock. I have raised 35 this year. After they are 48 hours old I feed hard boiled eggs (sparingly) mixed with poultry tonic, and dandelion blossoms. They prefer the blossom to the eggs I find. I also put a few grains of Potash in the drinking water from the start and feed sour milk. Never let young goslings get into water. I keep them penned up for one week cleaning the runs and sleeping quarters daily.

Second week I allow them out a little every day; third week I let them run at large and have no trouble.

Second week I feed brand and do so till they mature. I find this very essential. Change the feed to bread rung out of sour milk, a little cat meat, dutch cheese, and some small grains, and some Statrite. I find a change of feed daily keeps their appetite in good shape.

The only fault with geese is that if you have any corn planted near you will never harvest the corn, they will run it right down.—Wm. B. B. Smatts, Charlevoix county, Mich.



## A PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 4)

quantities of rich dessert, when, as a matter of fact, the "average farmer" is starving for substantial food. It is a case of "too much" specialist, and not enough constructive, practical, nation-wide vision.

An analysis of the last annual appropriation for the Extension Service will show that the Department of Agriculture is spending more on overhead and specialists than it is on county agents, both men and women. The total allotment of all extension funds for the current year was \$18,497,360, including appropriations from the Federal government, state governments and from county authorities. When the county wants an agent it is required to put up at least half the money. The salaries and the expenses of the more than 4,000 county agents total \$11,740,657, of which one-half is provided by the Federal and state governments.

When the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture was established nine years ago, it was hoped that the bureau would work out a comprehensible national marketing policy. But no comprehensive program has been evolved.

The farmers' isolation, the necessity for independent or family unit production, the wide variety of products grow upon the average farm, the seasonable production and marketing of staple crops, resulting in market gluts, and the uncertainty of income, are the factors, taken together, which constitute the inherent weakness of agriculture.

Generally speaking, I do not advocate the entrance of government into private business. In agriculture, I believe that the time has come when the government should provide machinery on a nation-wide scale, through which farmer co-operative marketing associations may organize and function.

Taken through a series of years, the American farmer does not, and need not fear the normal functioning of the law of supply and demand, but for many years this law has not been permitted to function normally. The more compact and cohesive tendencies of urban peoples has made possible a system of middlemen, so thoroughly entrenched that they now maintain themselves in open defiance of the laws of supply and demand.

It would seem on its face, that the carrying out of a program of sufficient magnitude to effect the results I suggest would prove a tremendous undertaking. It would impose the test of sincerity and statesmanship upon Congress. However, I am convinced that the most drastic action is justified.

The principal points of my plan involve:

1. A reorganization of the Federal and state co-operative demonstration service, affecting principally the character of work expected of the county agent. (The Extension Service should in its entirety be administered directly by an assistant secretary of agriculture.)

2. A reorganization of the Bureau of Economics (formerly the Bureau of Markets) leaving a portion of the work of the present organization under the Department of Agriculture, placing the balance under the control and direction of an independent board to be known as the "Federal Board of Co-operative Farm Marketing and Finance."

The reorganization suggested will be more particularly a matter of revitalizing the organization, and directing its course back into the channels originally outlined by its founder, the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, to wit:

- Economic production.
- Standardization of products.
- Stimulation of co-operative effort among farmers.
- Application of demonstration principles to rural homes.
- And of vital importance, encouraging the production upon the farm of as much as may be possible of the food consumed thereon.

Following the above general outline, assuming that it would be administered with due regard to varying conditions, the personal of this organization, if once more imbued with the idealism and inspiration of

the original workers when headed by Dr. Knapp, will accomplish their full part.

### COUNTY AGENTS HAMPERED

It should be said for the Co-operative Demonstration Service, as now constituted, that it is doing much in an unofficial way to aid the farmers in their attempts at organization long co-operative marketing lines. The county agent in extending this aid, however, is placed in a class with the "lawbreaker", for he is under instructions from headquarters not to participate actively in this work, as it is contrary to the interpretation given the organic law establishing the Demonstration Service. I would recommend the establishment of this new agency under the name of the "Federal Board of Co-operative Farm Marketing and Finance," under a board of practical men, representing the marketing interests of co-operative associations, organized along commodity lines, two representatives for each group, namely: grains, cotton, tobacco, live stock, dairy products and perishables, with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce members ex officio of the board.

I would suggest that all market work, together with the administration of the Warehouse Act be transferred to the board as above outlined, leaving in the present Bureau of Economics all economic investigations, and crop and live stock statistical work. A part of the regulatory work since the first of July has been placed directly under the Secretary of Agriculture, and should remain there.

The functions of the Federal Board of Co-operative Farm Marketing and Finance should be separated into two divisions—first, the Division of Co-operative Farm Organizations, and second, the Division of Finance. The Division of Co-operative Farm Organizations would be that constructive force in the organization and operation of farm organizations.

### THE FINANCING PLAN

Under the Finance Division would be established a corporation, the operating capital to be provided from the Federal Treasury, through the issuance of long-term government bonds, these bonds to be sold, in so far as may be practical, in the rural sections. The sale of these bonds should be made through national farm loan associations, country banks and farm organizations. This corporation should be empowered with the authority to purchase build, lease or license warehouses, elevators and cold storage plants in all primary and export centers where available facilities are either inadequate or controlled by interests which operate same on a basis discriminatory to the co-operative commodity associations seeking to do business with them. Warehouse receipts should be issued for produce stored as provided for under the Warehouse Act, said certificates to be acceptable as collateral security for advances to the co-operative association controlling the product for which the certificate is issued. It is contemplated that a large part of the capital of the finance corporation would be available as a revolving fund which may be supplemented by collateral loans from the Federal Reserve System. In fact, the finance corporation should be a member of the Reserve System, authorized by law to do business direct with any one of the 12 Reserve banks. Be it understood, that the finance corporation should seek in every way possible, through cash advances and the providing of storage facilities, to bring about an orderly marketing of crops, seeking by these means to maintain prices against the serious and oftentimes ruinous breaks resulting under the present system from the periodical market gluts and from market manipulation.

The country as a whole has come to recognize that the complexities of the present-day civilization, considering the interdependent relationship existing as between industries, render it unthinkable for our government to permit the disintegration and failure of any fundamental industry. I insist that the plight of agriculture is the concern of the whole nation, and that action along fundamental lines is justified and imperative.—Reprinted courtesy of Dearborn Independent.



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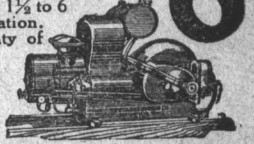


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# MARKET FLASHES

## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**T**HE approach of winter finds business in a generally prosperous and optimistic mood. The increased movement of coal, under government direction, has gone a long way to alleviate the fear of the large industries that they would have to close down for lack of it and because of their inability to pay the exorbitant prices charged. Employment is at high tide. People are not skimping on their purchases to pique the extent they did two years and a year ago. Yet, caution and good sense are being used.

Perhaps the greatest single influence in the upturn of business is the gradually ascending of prices on farm products. Certainly this factor has given the farmers new hope despite the fact that a considerable part of their grain has gone to market at lower prices. Farmers who still hold their grain are looking forward with a good deal more encouragement than they have felt for a long time. The low price of potatoes and milk is still a discouraging factor, but the production of the latter has taken a great slump and there is a tendency toward better prices. The future of potatoes, however, is still very problematical.

The foreign situation does not greatly improve and the great swing of public sentiment in this country against the proposal to cancel the war debts has plunged the European countries still further into the slough of despond, though they have never really received any encouragement here in their fond hope that America would cancel her obligations against them.

The Turkish situation has improved, and although the danger of hostilities has not been entirely removed, there is little likelihood now that war will eventuate. France seems blind to her duty in the crisis and refuses to be drawn into the comprising position. A goodly number of people of the United States, incensed at the Turks' treatment of the Armenians, are quite ready to take up arms against this notorious disturber of the world's peace and wipe him and his race from the map. Strange to say, among these who would avenge the wrongs of the Armenians, we find a considerable number of the very same folks who said that the United States should not belong to the League of Nations and had no business to assume a mandate over Armenia. They must be blind, indeed, if they cannot perceive such a mandate, established at the close of the World War would have been a constant and effective warning to Turkey to behave herself. We cannot help but feel that the refusal of the United States to perform her duty at that time, has been a contributing influence in bringing about the present situation.

Despite the predictions to the contrary Europe continues to buy large quantities of goods in this country and is apparently having no difficulty in financing her purchases. France, Italy, Spain and Great Britain are apparently bringing their financial problems to a slow solution and will continue good patrons of the United States, but Austria and Germany are rapidly approaching the verge of economic downfall, and sooner or later must disappear from the list of America's customers.

## WHEAT

We are frank to confess that we have under estimated the strength of the bull movement in wheat which began the latter part of September and is still in full swing. Where and when it will end no man can say. That it will go on for some time to come and that prices will continue to improve now seems certain. The action of this market the last six weeks once more illustrates what very little control the average farmer has over his market. The first of September no man dared to predict that within another sixty days wheat would advance nearly twenty cents a bushel. It was the wrong time for an advance, if natural factors were the only influence. The

## MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat quiet to strong. Corn and oats firm. Rye steady. Beans active. Potatoes easy to lower. Butter and eggs in demand. Poultry not wanted. Cattle active and higher. Hogs higher. Sheep easy. Provisions follow trend of hog market.

(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.)

movement of wheat from farms was at its height. Farmers were anxious to sell.

Reports from other countries indicated good crops. But in the face of all these bearish factors the market suddenly took on life and started briskly upward. Those who grope in the dark for the reasons for the ups and downs of the market can only conclude that the speculators forced the price of wheat down and bought it cheap and are now forcing it up to make their profits, using the war scare as their excuse. This theory is supported by the fact that the removal of the responsibility of war never caused a flicker in the market.

Last reports from other wheat growing countries are to the effect that the total crop is short about 200,000,000 bushels. If these figures are correct then we may expect very much higher prices on wheat. As we go to press the eastern sections find themselves low on wheat, with elevators and farm bins in the west still bulging. Movement is slow from west to east because of the freight tie-up resulting from the strike and should winter arrive a little ahead of his usual time it might take considerable time to bring about a balance between the east's demands and the west's supply.

Most of the export business is being done by Canada who is offering her wheat freely and at somewhat lower prices than the United States. Canada has encountered no difficulty with transportation and the wheat crop of the Northwest has moved steadily and in volume to the eastern sea-board.

Mr. Foster, the M. B. F. weather man, predicted some time ago that we would see \$1.50 wheat by Jan. 1. If wheat values continue to gain as

they have the last thirty days he won't be far from the mark. But that's a doggoned big "if."

## Prices

Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.22; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.20  
Chicago—No. 2 red, \$1.17 @ \$1.17-½; No. 2 hard, \$1.15 @ \$1.16.  
New York—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, \$1.26.  
Prices one year ago—Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.24; No. 2 white, and No. 2 mixed, \$1.21.

## CORN

Corn followed the trend of wheat the greater part of the past couple of weeks prices for the former grain being more sensitive to changes working for higher prices than in the latter grain. Total gains at Detroit during the two weeks amounted to 7c at the close on Saturday of last week while at Chicago the advance aggregated slightly less. Demand has been good and trading active. Chicago reports there has been considerable investment buying of the grain at that point because of active demand for cash corn and belief that supplies next season will be in good demand. Receipts are fair and buyers say if it were not for the shortage of cars receipts would be large as farmers seem to be willing to sell at least a part of their holdings, at the present price levels. Export business is not as good as it was a year ago. Receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 3,780,000 bushels, while 3,365,000 bushels were shipped.

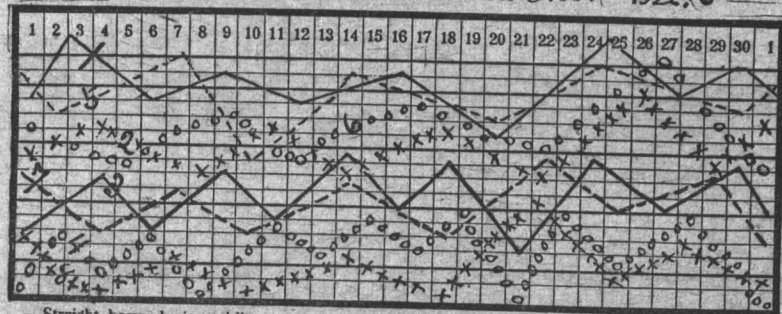
## Prices

Detroit—No. 2 yellow, 78½c; No. 2 yellow, 77½c; No. 4 yellow, 76½c.  
Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 70¼ @ 71¾c.

## THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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

### FOSTER'S WEATHER CHART FOR Nov. 1922



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

Washington, October 27, 1922.—A very important feature of crop-weather is the severity of the storms. I class that feature as moderate, severe and very severe. The latter includes dangerous storms. I am making good on these. Crop-weather forecasts are the very best kind for all purposes; they cover everything that is useful; they are long in advance, called long range; all other forecasts are only a few days in advance and are called short range. The former are scientific, based on well-known causes and mathematically calculated. All the short range forecasts are mere guesses, not a mathematical calculation in them. The authors of the short range guessing, knowing what the weather is in all parts of the continent today guess what it will be tomorrow. Official science calls it empirical forecasting. These two systems have their separate spheres, each is useful, neither competes nor interferes with the other; readers take their choice; there is room for improvements in both; the long range covers both, the short range does not.

The last storms of the October center on 27, in the middle north-west, classed as severe; next will be moderate and center on November 12. That has the appearance of two weeks' shortage of precipitation and warmer than usual, covering first half of November.

New York—No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 91c; No. 2 mixed, 92½c.  
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 yellow, 52c; No. 3 yellow, 51c; No. 4 yellow, 48c

## OATS

Best grade of oats at Detroit as we go to press readily bring 48 to 50 cents per bushel which is quite an advance over the September 1st. price. Oats have shown little independent strength despite the growing scarcity, acting almost entirely in sympathy with wheat. We have been bullish on oats from the start and still are. Prices have not, in our belief, reached their zenith for the season.

## Prices

Detroit—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3 white, 47½c; No. 4 white, 45c.  
Chicago—No. 2 white, 42¾ @ 45c; No. 3 white, 41¾ @ 43½c.  
New York—No. 2 white, 56 @ 57c.  
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 39c; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 4 white, 33c.

## RYE

Rye continues upward the price advancing 6c at Detroit during the fortnight ending Saturday, October 21. The price on the Chicago market advanced about same amount. The grain seems to be in a strong position at the present time and possibilities of higher prices in the near future are good.

Detroit—Cash, No. 2, 84c.

Chicago—Cash, No. 2, 78¾ @ 79c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, 85c.

## POTATOES

The black sheep in the crop family this year are potatoes. The October 1st estimate shows a drop of 5,000,000 bushels from the September, but that means nothing. As long as the estimate remains over 4,000,000 bushels prices must remain low. However, several factors enter the situation, which if unhampered will mean better prices to Michigan growers. Many thousands of acres have not been dug. We believe that this fact alone will knock at least 10,000,000 more bushels off the latest estimate. Also, there are thousands of farmers who swear they will never sell potatoes for 30 cents a bushel. And they mean it. Farmers of the western states won't get a chance, because it costs them more to ship to their market than the market is paying. Chicago potatoes can go to \$1.50 per cwt., which would mean 50 or 60 cents a bushel for Michigan spuds, before the competition of the far western states will be seriously felt. Daily shipments took a slump about the middle of the month resulting temporarily in a slight strengthening of the market, but with little improvement in price. However, it goes without saying that supplies cannot be held back for very long without higher prices at consuming points. But prices have got to be considerable higher at consuming points before the local buyers will raise their prices, as none of them care to chance a sudden drop in price which would follow the release of any considerable number of potatoes. Prices are abnormally low notwithstanding the size of the crop, and we have the feeling that farmers who can afford to hang tight have more to gain than they have to lose.

## Prices

Detroit—\$1.20 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1.10 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$2.28.

## BEANS

The bean market continues very active and substantial price advances are registered every other day or so. The Detroit market—on beans, for instance, advanced 75 cents per cwt., from Oct. 12th to Oct. 23rd. While we have believed all along that beans would bring substantially higher prices before the winter was over, we hardly expected to see so great an improvement in such a short period of time or in that particular period in which they have advanced. We know now that the efforts of



certain bean jobbers to bear the price that they might be safe on future contracts met with failure. We also know that the damage which the crops suffered from heavy rains during the height of the marketing season has cut the yield. But perhaps the greatest factor in the strength of the market has been careful manner in which the growers have done their marketing. They have wisely acted upon the advice of the Business Farmer and others and at no time since the harvesting have the elevators been offered more beans than the market could really absorb. We do not believe that bean prices have reached their crest for the season.

#### Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$6.60 per cwt.  
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$4.55.

#### HAY

In general hay markets are in a strong position due to the car shortage which has curtailed shipment so that receipts are very light at all terminals. The quality of hay on the market seems to be improving.

#### Prices

Detroit—Standard timothy and light clover, \$16.50 @ \$17; No. 1 clover, \$15 @ \$16.50 per ton.

Chicago—No. 2 timothy, \$20 @ \$21; No. 1 clover, \$16 @ \$18.

New York—No. 2 timothy, \$24 @ \$25; No. 1 clover, \$23 @ \$24.

Pittsburg—No. 2 timothy, \$16 @ \$17; No. 1 clover \$17.50 @ \$18.

Prices one year ago—Standard timothy \$19 @ \$20 per ton; No. 1 clover, \$14 @ \$15; No. 1 clover, mixed \$15 @ \$16 per ton.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

A series of strong to higher markets elevated cattle prices in general last week. Advances in the beef class amounted to from 25c to 50c. General improvement in industrial conditions, including healthy markets for the dressed products as well as higher prices for hides and leather, aided in boosting the market last week at Chicago. Receipts at 73,700 were approximately 10,400 larger than the week previous and practically the same as compared with the corresponding week last year. Included in the daily receipts were several loads of long-fed cattle, some of which had been culled out of herds being prepared for the fat stock show next month. Half-fat cattle, warmed up with a 60 to 90 days' feed, predominated in the run. The largest run of western steers for the year to date helped swell the offerings of steers. Higher prices for prime beef reflected a scarcity of finished steers on the live market. Strength was noted on all grades, but the better kinds advanced sharply at some of the eastern markets.

Total arrival of hogs at Chicago last week at approximately 127,700 were comparatively small for this season of the year, being smaller than seven of the corresponding weeks during the past eleven years. Last week's supply shows a decrease of 7,900 as compared with a week ago, 8,200 as compared with a year ago, being 9,600 larger than two years ago and 12,500 below eleven-year average. Although offerings were very small comparing with corresponding periods, they were second largest for any week since the middle of August. Shippers absorbed nearly a fourth of the week's supply, taking about 33,000 head, the largest number during any one week since July.

Average weight last week, estimated at 239 lbs., equals the lightest average weight since first week in March, being 1 lb. lighter than previous week, 4 lbs. heavier than a year ago, 2 lbs. heavier than two years ago and 11 lbs. heavier than the eleven-year average. Although compared with recent weeks the average weight last week seemed light, in reality it was heavier than normal for this season of the year, being above any corresponding week's average weight in over eleven years.

There was a slight price reaction after midweek, which forced top to the highest point of the week \$9.70. During the past two weeks top hogs have slumped 75c, being 40c below previous week's high time, 35c above a year ago, \$6.05 below two years ago and within \$1.15 of the eleven year average.

Barring the week ending October

14th, offerings last week in the sheep market exceeded any one week's supply this year, with the past two week's totals being the only weeks passing the 100,000 mark since week ending Jan. 15, 1921. Receipts last week at approximately 105,700 show a decrease of 14,500 as compared with the previous week, being 48,200 smaller than a year ago and 10,700 larger than corresponding period two years ago. Although arrivals from both the native and range states during the past two weeks passed general expectations, supply was below local trade requirements on practically every session, forcing all fat classes to the highest level in some time. Aged and yearling sheep reflected the extreme advance, with choice light native ewes selling at the highest level since Aug. 25 at \$7.50. Only a few were offered, carrying desirable, enough quality to reach that figure. Receipts from the west carried a liberal proportion of fat aged and yearlings wethers. Several bands of choice handy weight fat Montana aged wethers during the week cashed at \$8.00, while fancy killing yearlings ranged upward to \$12.75. Sheep values ruled on an upward trend throughout the week, with gains at the close, comparing with a week ago, ranging unevenly 50c to \$1.00.

#### WOOL

Strength continues in the mid-western wool markets, with a recent 1c advance scored in quarter blood wools and sales made at top prices in several other grades, notably 3-8 blood wools. The market is strong and active, with dealers able to dispose of about all the wool they care to sell. The tendency is upward, not only in the midwest but in the east as well, several advances of 1c having been chalked up on the Boston market week before last.

Quotations on midwestern or so-called "native" wools in large lots—such prices as are obtained by the farmers' pools—are as follows: (f. o. b. Chicago): Fine and medium staple, 52 @ 53c; 1/2 blood staple, 49 @ 51c; 1/2 blood clothing, 46 @ 47c; low 1/2 blood, 33 @ 34c; braid, 29c. Western ("territory") wools sell mostly 2 @ 3c below these levels, Chicago basis.

## MICHIGAN CROPS

### SEVERAL CHANGES IN NAMES OF SOYBEANS

At a recent meeting of the National Soybean Growers Association the duplication of variety names of soybeans was carefully considered and several changes made. The changes effect the Ito San, Midwest, Wisconsin Black, Ebony and Peking. The first three varieties are early to medium in maturity and are grown in Michigan.

At the meeting it was shown that the Mongol Medium Yellow, Roosevelt and Hollybrook (northern) were the same varieties and should be known by one name only. Since none of the old names were entirely satisfactory a new name "Midwest" was suggested and adopted.

Also the Early Yellow, Medium Early Yellow and the Ito San are the same variety and will be known as Ito San. The Wisconsin Black, Wisconsin Early Black, Wisconsin Pedigreed Black and the Early Wisconsin Black are the same and shall be known as the Wisconsin Black. Further announcements at the meeting were that the Ebony and Black Beauty varieties would be known hereafter as the Ebony variety, and grouped under the name of Peking would be the Peking, Sable and Essex—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

### MAKING MONEY WORK FOR YOU!

"Conservative Investment" is the title of a booklet that tells how to make your money work for you, with safety. We recommend its reading to every man or woman with any amount of money seeking investment. The First Mortgage Bond Co., Farwell Building, Detroit, Michigan, will send you it free any reader of The Business Farmer who mentions this paper or sends the coupon from their announcement on page 2 of this issue.

## CLAIMS PAID

# \$1,176,132.85

### Covering Fire, Theft, Liability and Collision

**A**UTOMOBILE owners have been using greater care this year in selection of the company carrying their insurance. The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Howell, has a state-wide organization of attorneys, agents and adjusters to assist the policy holder in trouble. The company has settled over ten thousand claims and has paid during this year over \$200,000.

When your car is damaged by fire, theft or collision, or when a damage suit of liability is brought against you, you will be glad that you have a policy in a substantial company. Automobile losses are complicated and it takes men of experience to assist in the adjustment or the settlement of the liability claims. You can obtain this service for a small cost. Do not take chances on a new or untried company but insure in a company strong enough to stand the test of heavy losses.

Total assets, October 1, - \$254,746.33

Gain over a year ago - 88,338.68

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HOWELL, - MICHIGAN

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10¢ A WORD PER ISSUE—Cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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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. WETTSCHUR, AOK, La Fayette, Indiana.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### GENERAL

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

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Classy stitchdown Oxford for women. Uppers of dark mahogany leather. Smooth leather insole. Flexible stitchdown oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order by No. 97A268. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Heavy weight flat knit union suits of select long fibre cotton in popular Jaeger or grey Random color. Heavily brushed fleece lining on inside. Wrist and ankle are elastic knit. Sizes 32 to 46 chest. Jaeger color No. 97C1279. Grey Random No. 97C1280. Send no money. Pay 99c and postage on arrival. State size.

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Wonderful 11-inch Hi-Cut Storm Boots of soft brown cowhide leather, absolutely barnyard proof. Solid leather. Double Chrome outsoles, sewed and nailed; solid leather insoles; durable counters; dirt-excluding bellows tongues. Sewed through-out with heavy waxed linen thread. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths.

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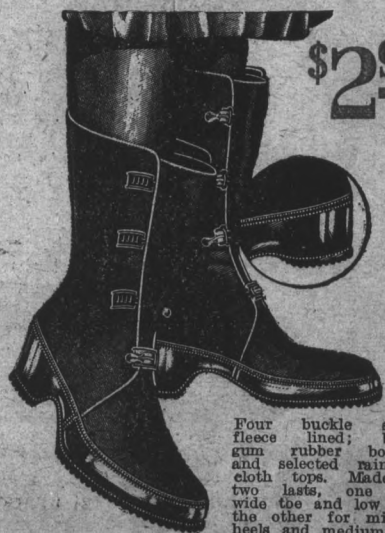


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