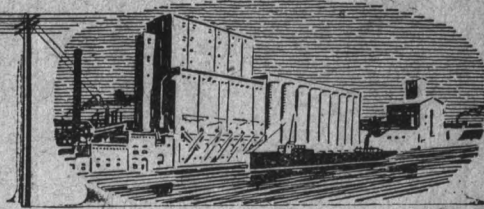


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



**An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan**



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\$1 PER YEAR



One of the Things to be Thankful for !

Be Thankful! Seven out of Ten Leading Michigan Crops are Selling for More than they did this Week Last Year—See Market Section, this issue.

NATIONAL LIGHT KEROSENE Heat-Light Power

Forty Years Ago

the first National Light Kerosene was sold for oil lamps. It gave a steady white, bright light with a clear chimney and clean wick. Almost immediately it lifted itself out of the ordinary Coal Oil class of oils and became famous as a Kerosene with no smoke or odor. People traveled miles out of their way to buy it.

Today National Light Kerosene is known as the highest quality Kerosene on the market.

Use it in your oil stoves and heaters. No impurities to clog wick or burner. No smoke or odor to cause ill health.

Use it in your Incubators, its uniform heat will hatch healthy chicks from every fertile egg. No poisonous fumes to clog egg shell pores when used in Incubators or fumes to kill little chicks in the Brooder.

Use it in your Tractor, it will develop more power than ordinary Coal Oil because every drop is consumed in the firing chamber, eliminating any chance of the unused portion diluting Lubricating oil in the crank case.

Use National Light Kerosene for your Lighting Plant, Lanterns, every purpose where Kerosene is used you will find "National Light" more satisfactory and economical.

You can use a drum or more. Mail your order if your dealer cannot supply you and we will ship from one of our 96 Distributing Branches nearest to you.

THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.
Scientific Refining
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The National Refining Co.
704-E National Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

Ship from your nearest distributing point. 50-gallon drums National Light Kerosene.

Name.....
Address.....

Current Agricultural News

CHANGE IN MEETING PLACE OF FARMERS' CLUBS

LAST issue you published a notice regarding the annual meeting of Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs. Would you kindly note the change in the place of meeting which has been changed from the Assembly Room to the Senate Chamber, Capitol Building. Also would announce that the reunion of the Michigan State Automobile Tourists' Association will be held in connection with the banquet which will be held at the Baptist Church the evening of December 5th.—Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Rushton, Michigan.

OTTAWA COUNTY HOLDS SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL

THE fourth annual Ottawa County Farm Bureau festival held at Coopersville in co-operation with the Grange and the Coopersville Business Men's Association proved the best ever held. The corn show commanded the greatest attention, their being nearly 670 ears on display. Mr. Howard Rather, who judged the exhibit, writing to Mr. Hambleton, local chairman, stated "I wish to congratulate you and Mr. Milham very very much for the exceptionally successful corn and grain show which you had at Coopersville. I have never judged a better corn display of similar nature and I am frank to say that your exhibits were superior to many of those exhibited at larger county or district fairs."

Clyde Hollis from Hudsonville won sweepstakes 10 ears of Pickett Yellow Dent Corn. Frank Hambleton from Coopersville won on white dent corn and Stanley Kurek from Marne won the M. A. C. yellow dent in the amateur division. A number of these exhibits will be seen at the International Livestock Exposition and Grain Show on December 20 in Chicago.

Other exhibits consisted of 13 pecks of potatoes, six displays of fruit, 18 pecks of grain, 8 dozen eggs, 15 loaves of bread, 9 apple pies and many other smaller exhibits.

Interest is growing annually in these exhibits and next year the best winter show in the State outside of Farmers' Week is planned for Ottawa County.

EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP IMPROVES SOME

THE latest revised estimates of the European wheat crop are more favorable than shown by the figures made available a month ago, according to a cable from Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the Department of Commerce at Vienna. The French 255,000,000 bushels which is 20,000,000 bushels more than was predicted at an earlier date, while the outturn in Spain is 14,000,000 bushels better than was last reported, the production being 126,900,000 bushels. The reports of the Rumanian wheat crop which last month showed a slight decrease as over the previous year, are now indicating an estimated excess of nearly 9,000,000 bushels. The corrected estimates for all Europe, exclusive of Russia, put the wheat crop at 190,000,000 bushels less than last year. Making allowances for economies effected through compulsory long milling, flour dilution with coarser grains, and the widespread substitution of potatoes for bread, together with further impairment of buying power through continued currency derangement, the Department's earlier estimates that Europe will have to import 160,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than last is amply confirmed.

The earlier estimates of the European rye crop must be revised upward to accord with the latest official figures. The shortage over last year's yield is now reckoned at 60,000,000 bushels. Based on estimates of all the principal producing countries, exclusive of Russia, the corn crop of Europe is 80,000,000 bushels short of last season. The

harvest outturns are cut by the protracted drought in southern Europe, and approximate losses over last year stated in percentages are: Bulgaria, 52; Spain, 45; Yugoslavia, 35; Italy, 25; Czechoslovakia, 5; Hungary, has an increase in its corn crop of 3 per cent, due to an increase of 23 per cent in the yield per acre.

BIG LIVE STOCK SHOW OPENS

THE twenty-fourth annual American Royal, classic of live stock show opens Saturday, November 18th, at Kansas City with premiums amounting to nearly \$55,000. The event this year dedicates the new half million dollar exposition building. The new building contains an oval of 26,000 feet of floor space where the champions of more than 20 state fairs will parade and all kings and queens of the livestock world will be crowned.

The exposition opened with the choral society of Lindsburg, Kan., singing "The Messiah." The exposition will continue one week.

Hereford cattle will be one of the attractions. Premiums totaling \$11,255 are offered for Herefords this year. This is the largest amount of Hereford prize money ever awarded and is expected to bring together an exceptional showing. In addition to the money prizes for Herefords, silver trophies will be awarded in various classifications.

Other breeds of beef cattle will be represented, with Angus, Shorthorns and Galloways exhibited by the leading producers. Shorthorn prizes total \$6,260; Angus, \$970; and Galloway, \$940. In the carlot classes \$5,180 will be distributed. These premiums, together with the \$11,255 in Hereford prizes, make a total for beef cattle of \$24,605.

In the hog department, \$8,125 is offered for Spotted Poland-Chinas, Hampshires, Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas, grades, cross-breeds and carlots. Sheep premiums total \$2,258, divided among Hampshires, Shropshires, Cotswold, Dorsets, Ramboulet, Southdowns, fat sheep and carlots. Premiums for heavy horses and mules amount to \$6,805, divided among Percherons, Clydesdales, Belgian, Shires, grade and commercial horses and mules.

Thirteen thousand dollars is offered for saddle and show horses.

PRODUCERS IN FIRST PLACE AT BUFFALO STOCK MARKET

THE Producers Co-operative Commission Association is in first place all the live stock commission firms at the Buffalo market. The week ending November 11th the new company handled 79 cars (135 decks), or 18 per cent of the total receipts at the East Buffalo yards.

The producer owned and controlled co-operative was established at Buffalo on November 1 under the auspices of the National Live Stock Producers' Association. In 2 weeks the farmers' own company has nosed out the other 15 firms on the basis of business done. Live stock shippers in New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are responding eagerly to the instructions from their county, state and national Farm Bureaus, to "say it with cars."

FOOD CARDS LIKELY TO BE RESTORED IN GERMANY

STRICT government control of foods and issuance of wartime food cards is expected momentarily in Germany, according to assistant Commercial Attache Breed, Berlin, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Officials of the Ministry of Food have made public announcement that rationing of bread, meat, and milk may be expected any day owing to the very poor outlook for winter food.

WILL ORGANIZE GRAIN POOL

THE Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is the largest co-operative exchange in New England, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass. It has undertaken to form a great pool of buying orders for grain, similar to the fertilizer pool which

it formed last spring. The dairy professors of the agricultural colleges of the New England states and New York have formulated what they regard as an ideal, complete dairy ration. This is to be sold by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange under an open formula; that is, not only will the analysis be shown on the bag, but also the actual ingredients and their amounts.

BRITISH RECOVER THEIR APPETITES

GREAT BRITAIN has got back almost to its pre-war normal consumption of foodstuffs, says the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce in its quarterly analysis of British foodstuff consumption. Its consumption of wheat flour, particularly is, in terms of wheat, practically what it was before the war. Net imports of wheat in nine months of 1921 were 75.86 per cent of the pre-war average; those of the nine months of 1922 were 93.1 per cent of pre-war figures. Wheat flour imports for the nine months ending September 30, 1922, were 127.19 per cent of the average of 1910-14. Imports and consumption of other coarse grains, however, have decreased materially from pre-war figures, and the total importation of all grains and flour in nine months of 1922, (14,793,593,960 lbs.) has been only 85.61 per cent of the average importations of 1910-14.

FRANCE HAS GOOD SUGAR BEET CROP

THE sugar beet crop of France is expected to be very good this year, both with respect to quality and to quantity. M. Sallard, director of the laboratories of the French Syndicate of Sugar Manufacturers estimates that the production of white sugar per hectare (approximately 2 1/2 acres) of beets sown will average this year from 3,500 to 3,600 kilos (a kilo equals 2.2 lbs.) The yield for the period 1904-1913 averaged 3,125 kilos per hectare. The area in France sown in sugar beets this year is estimated by the syndicate of sugar manufacturers at about 125,000 hectares (roughly 312,500 acres), and total production of sugar this year will amount to approximately 475,000 to 500,000 tons according to estimates.

DATES FOR FARMERS' WEEK

FARMERS' Week, the annual winter round-up at the Michigan Agricultural College which has grown during recent years into the state's biggest agricultural conference, will be held from Jan. 29 until Feb. 2 this year, according to announcement made this week by Ashley M. Berridge, chairman of committees in charge.

That last year's record attendance of more than 5,000 for the week's meetings will be surpassed this winter, is the prediction of the college authorities. More state agricultural associations and groups than ever before are scheduling their annual meetings for East Lansing during Farmers' Week, and all signs point to a high attendance.

New features in the way of entertainment and instruction are being planned, every effort being made to make the occasion one which will appeal as strongly to those who have attended the gatherings before as those who are attending their first Farmers' Week. The old standbys, such as the mile-long agricultural parade, the special farm exhibits, and a speaking program headlining some of the Country's leading agricultural authorities, will, of course, be found on the program again.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau will head the list of farm associations, which will meet during Farmers' Week. A dozen other leading state groups have also scheduled their meetings for the same dates, with more expected to follow suit during the next two months.

M. A. C. MAN HONORED AT SOIL WORKERS MEET

Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the department of soils, M. A. C., was elected vice president of the American Association of Soil Survey Workers at the third annual meet in session at Champaign, Illinois, last week.

Once Again the City Siren Smiles Countryward

Shall the Farmer and the Farmer's Son Leave the Farm to Take up Work in the City Factories?

JOHN RUTLEDGE is in no way an out of the ordinary individual. He is married, has one child, is midway between the years of thirty and forty. Years that he knows must be devoted to profiting from the experience of the past rather hectic and disconnected years, two of which were spent in the service of his country.

John Rutledge has been renting an eighty in Gratiot County and the past year has in no way encouraged him to go through with the same plans which he and Mollie (as he calls his faithful and cheerful little wife) had made. First, they were to make a payment down from this year's earnings and then by hard work and pure-breeds, John said the farm would be theirs in five years and perhaps the first payment made on an adjoining forty. That ought to be farm enough, unless—yes, sometimes he had even dreamed about the Burrows farm on the other side of the road, that would make two hundred and forty of "as fine acres as God ever left out of doors" as John would say.

But right now, it is nearly December. It has been a wonderful fall to get in all the crops and they were good ones too. Made some of John's neighbors who had no over-supply of confidence in John's ability as a farmer on his own hook, sit up and take notice. John, too, was pleased and if you could have heard him whistling when he went out to milk his one and only, any bright summer morning, you would have known he was pleased over his wife, his baby, his work and the world in general.

But as I said this is nearly December. John had to sell his stuff as fast as he could get it away from the thrasher or out of the ground. Knew it wasn't the thing to do. Knew he ought to hold a part of it for the higher prices that were sure to come, when the glutted market began to get a little hungry again. But John had to sell, that was all there was to it. And then the blow fell! The prices at which he had to sell were John's disillusionment.

John, as you can imagine, altho I have not confirmed your suspicions, was a farmer-boy, born and bred with the smell of growing things in his nostrils. He was the boy-to-many on his father's farm and because the older boys had no ambition to leave the old folks and the old home, down in Lenawee County, John had started out for himself. Two years he had worked in the automobile factory at Flint. Money



Shall John Rutledge Leave the Farm?—Read his story here.

came pretty easy on pay-day. Lots of over-time at "pay-and-a-half." Of course, it cost a lot to live in Flint, in fact he spent pretty nearly all he made most weeks and a little more than he made some weeks, but that was until he decided to go back home and marry Mollie.

Mollie had taught John how to save and when they got married, thanks to her, he had a little nest-egg that made the first year all that it should be. But the time came when men were laid off in the automobile factories. One by one John saw his "buddies" at the near-by machines get the "blue-ticket" with their pay and go home with heavy hearts and aching heads.

Then winter came and John was laid off just as he had put a lot of coal into the basement of his rented house. He packed up, left Flint, went back home with Mollie and helped (?) the old folks for a while until he felt ashamed to be taking charity. In fact he had a few words with the brothers who had been working the old farm and both of whom showed signs of having prospered; one having married and the other bought a flivver!

So it was that John came north to Gratiot County, rented an eighty from a man who had moved into Alma and settled down determined to make a future for his family, for by now he had little thought for

himself or his own comfort or pleasure, "its all for Mollie and the kid!" as he put it.

And there we found John this November on his rented eighty in the heart of Gratiot County, most of his produce sold, not all of his debts paid, with a cellar full of potatoes and probably enough eatables to carry him most of the way through the winter. He is not discouraged with his farming. He knows he has made a good job of it. His crops showed that he knew as much about it as his neighbors and "a lot more than some of them seemed too." But John is a discouraged man because he does not seem able to find the way out of his present dilemma.

Stories come to him now of the factories working overtime in Detroit, Lansing, Flint and the other manufacturing centers. Wages paid are high, though perhaps not what he received back in the year following his return from service. He knows the foreman under whom he worked in Flint and chances are ten to one that he can get his old job back. BUT—

If he goes back to work in Flint, he must give up his lease, move his household effects, and sell his team, cow, tools, poultry and other things he found necessary to buy this summer to get started. He could go to Flint to work and leave Mollie and the baby back on the farm, but is life worth living away from everything that you exist for?

Should John, who wants to farm, go back to factory work? Well, although John puts it in another way, it resolves itself into the question which is burning the minds and hearts of a good many thousand Johns and causing the lines and tears to come into the faces of a good many thousand Mollies in Michigan and every other agricultural state.

The question is: Does the farming business hold out enough inducements for the young man who is willing to sacrifice now, but who wants to know that the future holds a decent living, comforts and an education for his children that will in the end be better than what the city offers, now?

What do you think?

Editors Note:—The case of John Rutledge is typical, he and thousands like him in Michigan are perplexed over this problem. We want the opinions of our readers, particularly the older ones who have seen the markets rise and fall before. Have you a word of encouragement for John and Mollie? Lets have it for the December 9th issue!

Financial Needs of Farmer in Michigan Discussed at U. P. Meeting

THE relation of finance to agriculture as applied to the financial needs of the farmer, was the question given a thorough hearing before a joint meeting of Upper Michigan bankers, agricultural men, and other business men throughout the state, at a Rural Credits Conference held in Marquette, Friday, November 10th. The meeting was called jointly by the Michigan State Department of Agriculture and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau for the purpose of determining, first whether or not the farmers of Upper Michigan particularly, are in need of more adequate financial assistance, and that being the case, to establish ways and means of effecting such legislation. The session is considered to be the most important meeting as concerns ag-

ricultural and industrial welfare of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan which has ever been held in that section, and approximately 150 delegates representing practically every phase of Upper Michigan's varied industrial activity, participated in the day's conference.

Among the notables who attended and addressed the gathering were John Doelle, Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing; Ezra Levin, Director Bureau of Agricultural Development, Lansing; President David M. Friday of the Michigan Agricultural College, and E. G. Quamme, President of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.

Although the meeting was called primarily for the purpose given above, there developed during the day's conference, a variance of

opinion as to the existing problems in agriculture today. In fact it seemed that each of the speakers voiced a different version.

Mr. Doelle declared that the solution of the problem rested, largely, with the institution of the long-term note, similar to regulations prevailing in other states where the land-settlement problem is similar to that existing in Upper Michigan. Mr. Doelle held that reduction of the "down payment," and extension of the terms for the balance would permit of an initial investment for live stock and equipment.

Mr. Quamme had another idea. He said that the trouble with the farmer of today was too much credit and lack of price. Mr. Quamme maintained that the price which the farmer receives for his product has

not increased correspondingly with the price received for manufactured goods—to much one-way fluctuation, in other words.

President Friday expressed the sentiment that the removal of graft from agriculture would eliminate the problem of farmer—finance for all times. Devise some means for a more economic process of getting the product out of the field, onto the market and to the hands—or mouths—of the consumers, he said, and there you are.

Finally Mr. Levin presented a land settlement policy, as worked out by the state department of agriculture, which suggested considerable possibilities. It involved, first, a certification of all available agricultural lands—a system whereby
Continued on page 17.)

Survey of Wool Market Shows Outlook Good

Decrease in Production Offsets Decline in Consumption Resulting from European Financial Conditions

THAT the outlook for wool producers is favorable is indicated by a study of the most influential market factors.

1. The domestic clip provides less than 50 per cent of our annual consumptive requirements and has been declining in recent years. Production of fleece wools in 1919 as determined by the last census was 228,795,191 pounds compared with 289,419,977 pounds in 1909, a decline of 21 per cent. In the same period the population, and presumably, the wool consuming capacity of the United States, increased 11 per cent.

Annual production of wool in the United States, including both shorn and pulled wools, together with the net imports, or excess of imports over exports of domestic and foreign wool, and the total retained for consumption in each of the past ten years is given in the table below. The clip of the calendar year is combined with the net imports of the fiscal year in determining the yearly totals for consumption. For example, the clip of 1921 is combined with net imports in the fiscal year from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922. As an average of the 10 years, domestic production has been 46.4 per cent and net imports 53.6 per cent of the total.

(In millions of pounds, i. e., 000,000 omitted.)

	Production	Net Imports	Retained for Consumption
1912-1913	304	191	495
1913-1914	296	247	543
1914-1915	290	301	591
1915-1916	289	533	822
1916-1917	288	368	657
1917-1918	286	377	663
1918-1919	300	421	736
1919-1920	314	407	710
1920-1921	302	307	580
1921-1922	372	251	524
10-yr average	294	340	635

2. The tariff of 31 cents per scoured pound upon clothing and combing wool and 24 cents per scoured pound upon carpet wools when used for clothing will tend to keep prices to producers in the United States materially above the world level.

3. Wool consumption in the United States is at a fairly high rate. Unfortunately there is some uncertainty over the monthly consumption as a few of the mills, including some of the largest interests,

DID YOU GET YOUR EXCESS WOOL PROFITS?

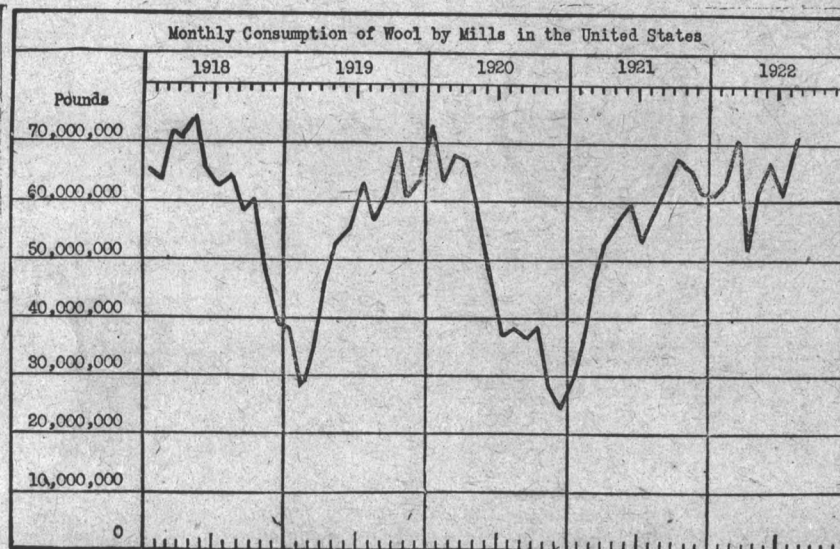
THE Department of Agriculture requests the Business Farmer to announce that all farmers who believe they are entitled to excess profits on their 1918 wool sales and have not received them, should write to Mr. Wells A. Sherman, specialist in charge Domestic Wool Section of Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, to that effect. Letter should be accompanied by statement from dealer to whom wool was sold, showing the number of pounds sold and the amount received for the wool. If it is not convenient to secure a statement from the dealer, it will be satisfactory to the Department to have grower send sworn statement, showing the information. It is believed that there are a large number of farmers in Michigan who are entitled to additional profit on their 1918 clip. In one case in particular the government has collected \$200 in excess profits from a Michigan dealer, for distribution to growers. In this case the dealer was unable to furnish the names of the growers from whom he bought the wool, so the government must wait until it hears from the growers themselves before refunding these excess profits.—Editor.

do not furnish data of this kind. Recently the Department of Commerce replaced the Department of Agriculture as the agency for collection of such reports. The complications now being issued are not strictly comparable with those which have gone before as non-reporting firms are excluded. However, assuming that these non-reporting firms have borne the same relation to the total in the last few months as they did before, the amount of wool consumed in the first eight months of 1922 and comparative

figures for the corresponding period in the preceding four years all reduced to grease equivalent basis would be as follows:

	Pounds
1922	506,259,000
1921	394,121,000
1920	451,620,000
1919	372,975,000
1918	537,838,000

The accompanying chart shows the fluctuations in wool consumption by months since the beginning of 1918. Manufacturing operations fell off sharply immediately after the armis-



tice, but the later boom brought them up to a high level until early in 1920 when the period of deflation started. Wool was one of the first commodities to be deflated and likewise one of the first to benefit from the industrial revival which increased employment, brought consumers into the market and compelled distributors to restock their shelves. The rate of manufacture in the last few months has been about as high as in either 1918 when war orders were a big factor, or in the post-war boom.

Wool is greatly affected by general industrial and financial conditions. If the present revival should be interrupted for any cause, wool consumption would fall and prices would be affected adversely.

4. Stocks of wool, tops and noils in the hands of dealers and manufacturers in the United States on June 30 last as reported jointly by the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture were smaller than for the corresponding date in each of the four preceding years when the data were collected by the Department of Agriculture alone. The totals for earlier years include holdings by the United States Government. Reduced to a grease equivalent basis, the quantities in each year are as follows:

	Pounds
June 30, 1922	406,285,279
June 30, 1921	576,522,000
June 30, 1920	537,272,000
June 30, 1919	671,513,000
June 30, 1918	474,174,000

Presumably foreign wools held in bond on the Atlantic seaboard were not included. These would affect the situation to some extent as they were approximately 90,000,000 pounds at the end of last June, but were negligible or entirely absent in previous years.

Mills are obliged to maintain moderate stocks at all times in order to make proper blends so that manufacturing countries normally have reserves of from three-fourths to a year's supply. This fact is highly important in placing the proper interpretation on reports of wool stocks.

5. Statistics compiled several months ago by the Department of Commerce placed world production of wool in 1921 at 2,608,445,000 pounds compared with an average of (Continued on page 19.)

Restricted Production Only Sure Key to Successful Agriculture

BY JOHN E. BELL

ANOTHER "SOLUTION"

MR. BELL, Lapeer county farmer takes the same position in his article published here, as the Business Farmer has often expressed. No amount of saving by the co-operative distribution of farm crops can possibly compensate growers for the inevitable losses that accompany over-production. While we are fully aware of the advantages of restricting production to meet probable demands we are also aware of the difficulties to be overcome because of the scope of the farming business and the many different classes of people with whom we have to deal. However, we believe the day will come when production of farm crops will be much more nearly adjusted to compensate than it is at present. Our readers views on the subject are invited.—Editor.

restriction of production. It is a form of strike. Every industry has organized for the chief purpose of restricting production, striking, to get better prices, except the farmers. And all the industries that have organized for regulation of production to fix prices have got what they went after, and they are all joined together to prevent the farmers from doing the same thing they do.

Everybody strikes but the farmers. When prices don't suit the manufacturers they shut down and throw their men out of employment, and although this quiting depresses farm prices, the farmer never retaliates, he goes right on producing and feeding the idle men at reduced

prices until they see fit to go back to work again. Under the existing system and standard of mores, if the farmers want a square deal they can only get it by the direct method of the strike. All such proposals as Mr. Stevenson's are only a smoke screen, and deter the farmers from seeing the true course, and postpone the real remedy, and bring more loss and ridicule and laughter on the farmer.

All intelligent people know there is no way by co-operative associations to unload a big surplus at a profitable price. I don't say regulation of production can be worked by farmers, but everybody else has worked it successfully and it the only reme-

dy in sight. It would at least bring the issue to a showdown, which is what is needed.

Sometimes organization, asks too much, in the strike. But labor, for instance would be object slaves without organization.

There are some true friends of agriculture in the Department and scattered about the country, but their voice and efforts are suppressed and sidetracked by the professed friends of the farmer who in fact represent the exploiting class and are bears on farm produce, and can't be depended on to do anything to equalize the exchange conditions.

Mere students of theory and patronized university professors of economics, without practice or experience, are not fit to direct the affairs of men schooled in hard practice and experience. And the farmers will have to get away from this horde of hypocrites and make the fight themselves, or lose the game. The metal, character, and good citizenship of the farmers are going to be put to test in a matter in which the welfare of the whole country is at stake.

It is the farmers duty to himself, to his country and the future generations to use the means he has to command a square deal. But it must be a farmers' movement. This 50-50 sham mix-up with county agents is only an arrangement to make the farmers pay the cost of their own defeat and subjugation. —Lapeer County, Mich.

IN relation to the article in Business Farmer, Oct. 28, 1922 by George H. Stevenson, proposing a remedy for the low economic condition in agriculture, I would like to comment that, it can only be classed along with other quack remedies.

The plan is hazy and chimerical to say the least, and the outcome of an attempt to put into effect could only result in further delay, more expense and loss, and greater reduction of the farmers condition.

The Superintendent of the department of farm management, Department of Agriculture, published in the "News Letter" made it clear what should be done to clear up the situation, and remedy matters, when he said that, ninety per cent of the remedy for farmers troubles lay with the farmers themselves, in regulation of production, and that only ten per cent lay in organized co-operative marketing arrangements.

And Secretary Wallace also indicated the same remedy when he told the Chambers of Commerce that the first thing they should do in relation to the agricultural situation was to get out of their heads the notion that it be wrong or immoral for farmers to restrict production. That others were doing it.

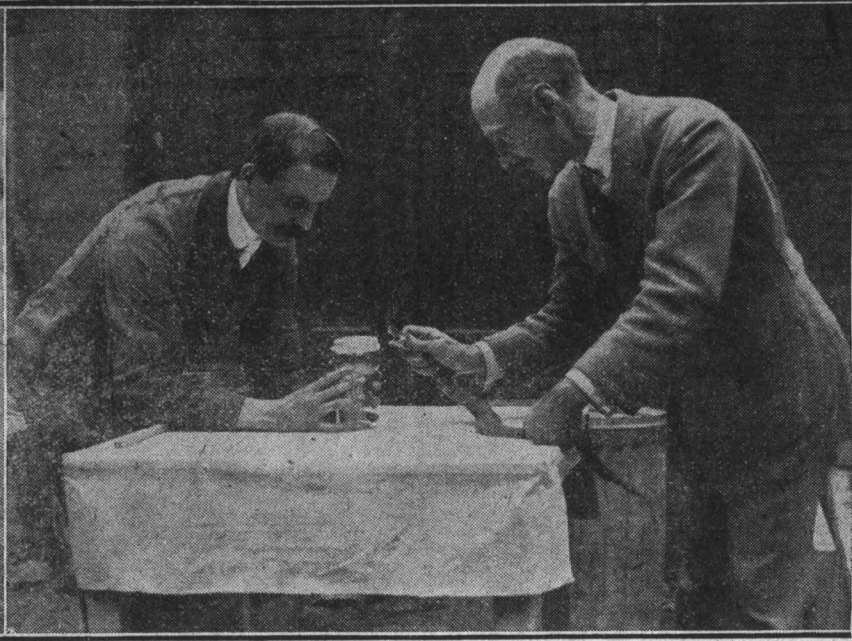
The vital intention, and foundation stone of all organized industry and labor is to fix prices by regulation of production and service.

Manufacturers call it, "administration of production," but it means

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



Not a "bull in a china shop" but a bull in a bank. Mr. Corey J. Spencer of Grand River Stock Farms, well known Holstein breeder of Jackson county, recently placed on exhibit in Jackson's oldest bank his wonderful prize bull Spencer Count Segis Corndyke. This wonderful Holstein has as his grand-sire Model King Segis Glista, considered one of the greatest sires of his breed, and present head of the Spencer herd.



Copperhead snake about to spit poison into a glass. One hundred and twenty drops of poison were recently taken from 24 copperhead snakes in the Bronx Zoological Gardens, New York, as the first step in a process to be completed in Brazil and which will consume nine months for the making of a serum to counteract snake bites. The poison is dried and then shipped to Brazil where the bacteria is removed.



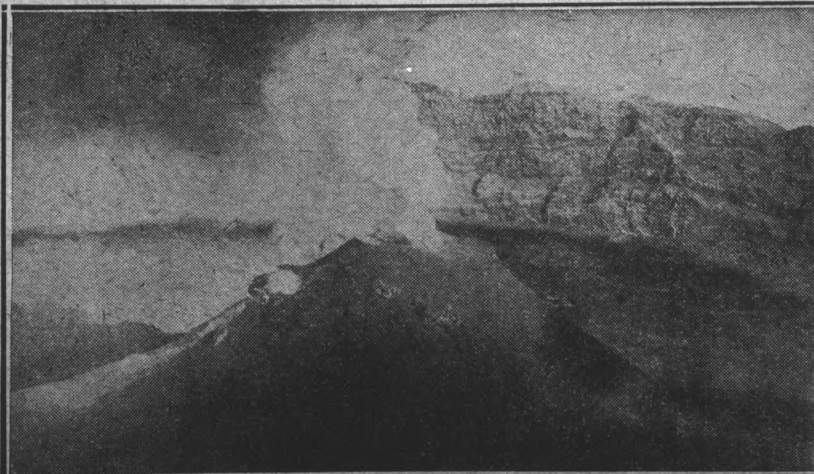
The supreme tramp of the world traveling in Korea. Harry A. Franck, czar of tramps, set out on his graduation from college to go around the world. For equipment he had a knowledge of French and German, a camera and \$104. From his home at Munger, Mich., he has made many trips around the globe and often he returns home with more money than he started with, which he earned writing articles about his travels.



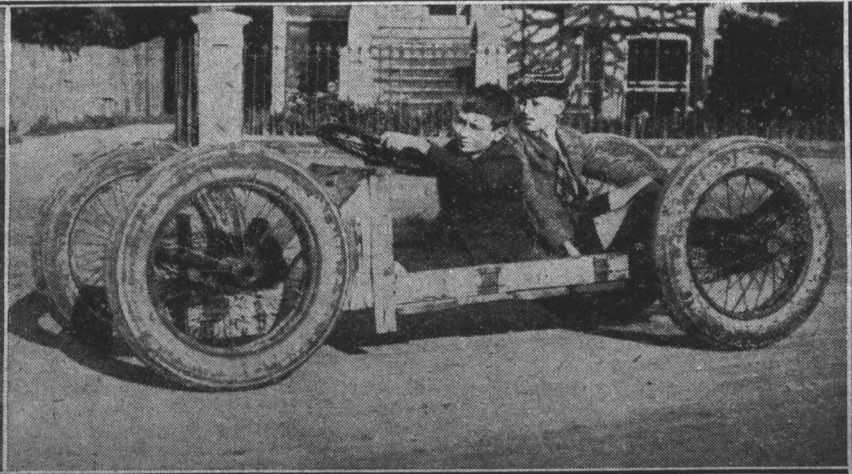
The newest thing in baby carriages. Mr. and Mrs. Diges succumbed to an attack of the "wanderlust," but the chief difficulty was what to do with baby Diges, who is only ten months old. This novel method of carrying baby around was evolved. A hammock was firmly placed between the two bicycles and the baby fastened in, swinging to and fro as they cycled along. This picture was snapped in England.



Professor Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard Committee on economic research, states that the committee does not expect prices to decline much during the next ten years. He also states that the cancellation of all international war debts would obviously help the debtor countries to carry through policies of drastic deflation but would not necessarily mean that such policies would or could be adopted.



The boiling caldron of Italy. An unusual view of the top of Mount Vesuvius taken by a foolhardy photographer who wanted a close-up of Italy's "boiling kettle" that has boiled over so many times costing several thousands of human lives.



With four large aeroplane wheels, a steering wheel, some wood, and a band brake, two youthful motor enthusiasts have constructed a machine that is the "envy and peril" of Epsom, England. The junior speed merchants are shown above ready to start for a ride.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS BOY'S FATHER?

Will you help me locate my father? His name is Clifford Robb. He was last heard of in Cincinnati, Ohio. I am 16 years old and among strangers and would like to hear from him.—Earl Robb, General Delivery, Jackson, Mich., Care of Marie Brockway.

UNCLE CANNOT MARRY NIECE

Is there any law in the state of Michigan to prohibit an uncle from marrying his niece, and if so what is the penalty? If this girl is a ward of the probate court and she runs away to Canada can she be brought back and punished? If so, in what way. This girl is 17. How long can the court hold her?—B. F. B., Morley, Mich.

—Section 11364 provides that an uncle shall not marry his niece. Section 11362 provides that males that are eighteen and females that are sixteen years of age are capable of contracting marriage if otherwise competent. A penalty of \$500 or less may be imposed upon any justice or minister of the gospel for performing any marriage ceremony in violation of the provisions in the chapter cited. There may be found various provisions from section 11362 to 11369. I do not know what you mean by saying that "ward of the probate court." If it simply means she is under guardianship I know of no law prohibiting her marriage if she has the proper consent required by section 11378. If the marriage is not performed in Michigan then the contracting parties must comply with the laws of the state or country where the ceremony is performed.—Legal Editor.

DIVISION OF STOCK

Can you inform me through your paper the correct way to share stock such as this: Renter furnishes two-thirds of feed and owner furnishes enough cattle so as renter can feed all the roughage on the owner's farm.

—From the information furnished it is hard to make a satisfactory answer. Requests such as the above should state all the details of the agreement, the kind of stock, etc. The relation of investment to labor depends largely on the kind of stock kept.

If stock referred to were dairy cattle I would suggest that a fair basis for dividing the returns would be two-thirds to tenant and one-third to landlord, taking into consideration sales of stock and stock products and stock increases.

So far as costs are concerned, the tenant's time plus two-thirds of feed are equal to about two-thirds of the total cost as against one-third of the landlord's costs which represented investment and risks in stock buildings and one-third feed costs.—F. T. Riddell, Farm Management Demonstrator, M. A. C.

WIFE CAN SELL COW

I wish to know if a wife has a right to sell her cow and use funds for clothes she needs after husband has given mortgage on same without wife's signature. Would it be safe for the buyer of the cow to hold her? Mortgage was given by T to H. Signed by G and wife and in presence of T. That is T signed in place of witness. G. was no doubt justice of peace.—A. E. H., Harrison, Mich.

—A wife has a right to sell her property and use the proceeds as she chooses. Neither has the right to sell the exempt cow without the consent of the other. A chattel mortgage upon a cow if an exempt one signed by the husband alone is void against the wife and she may recover it from any one who takes it under the mortgage. See section 12353 of Compiled Laws of 1915.—Legal Editor.

HAVE SIGNED STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

My husband and his brother own a farm in partnership. They go half and half in everything, cattle, machinery, furniture, etc. I have some money in my name and I would like to know if I would take that money to buy furniture with, and there should be any trouble and they should break partnership, how could I prove that that furniture was mine and my husband's? Our



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.)

postoffice is in Michigan, but we live in Wisconsin, so of course would come under Wisconsin laws.—Mrs. M. E., Norway, Mich.

—As a precaution against change of circumstances or of death or dissolution of partnership it would be proper for you to take a written statement that such pieces of furniture as you buy should be in your name. This statement signed by your husband and his brother would furnish the evidence of the ownership where circumstances might prevent proof otherwise. If you have but a small amount of money in your name let me suggest that the best place is a safe investment in your own name. Old age brings many uses for ready money not thought of in youth and middle age.—Legal Editor.

REMOVING FENCE ALONG STATE ROAD

I would like to know who will have to move fences along a state road. They are building the state road past my place and some places fences will be in the way. The fence has been there for about 25 years. Will I be obliged to move this fence or are they supposed to move it? Any information you can give me will be appreciated.—C. D. K., Maple City, Michigan

—Section 7, Chapter 7 of the General Highway Law prevents property owners from gaining any rights in the highway by encroachment therein with fences, hence if property owner's fence stands in the limits of the highway it is his duty to remove the same back to the highway line within thirty days of receipt of notice by the Highway Commissioner or other person having jurisdiction over the highway in question and in default of removing the fence in accordance with said notice the highway commissioner or other authority having jurisdiction over the

highway may remove the same and the expense incurred may be assessed against the property adjacent to where said fence was located and shall be collected as other taxes are levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of Chapter 7 of the General Highway Law.—State Highway Department.

PACKING COMPANY BUYS DIRECT FROM FARMER MEMBERS

Does the Detroit Packing Company buy live stock direct from the farmers if they truck it to the packing plant?

—We are buying live stock direct from the farmers a great deal being delivered by truck, but this applies only to stockholders of the Detroit Packing Company and not to those who have not affiliated with the company. On such deliveries we are paying full Detroit Stock Yards prices with no charges accruing against the live stock.—Detroit Packing Company, Frank L. Garrison, Vice-President.

CONSULT YOUR ATTORNEY

I live in an incorporated village of about 600, with no town marshal no deputy sheriff, no one to see that the law is enforced, the county seat being 16 miles away. I own ten lots here in town inside the corporation, bought them last fall. Am going into small fruit. Tom, Dick and Harry runs across my lots and uses them as they please. I have three neighbors with just an alley between me and two of them and the street the other one, and they are determined to let their chickens run. I have told them to take care of their chickens and I saw the Prosecutor and he said the state law said they had no right to run at any time and I could shut them up and collect damages. Now they have an ordinance here that after Nov. 1st or about that time to May 1st

FARM MECHANICS

SCALES OFF BALANCE 100 POUNDS

A and B have an argument as to how a sugar company scales weigh. A maintains that if the scales weigh 100 pounds they will weigh 100 pounds regardless of how big a load is weighed on them up to their capacity. B says that if they weigh 100 pounds on every ton weighed. For example: B's correct weight of a load should be 4,000 pounds on a wagon weighing 2,000 pounds. B maintains that the scales weight 100 heavier on every ton that he weighs, there 4,000 pounds of two ton would weigh 4,200 pounds plus the wagon weight of 2,000 plus 100 pounds or a total of 6,300 pounds, load and wagon. Now weighing out the empty wagon, whose correct weight is 2,000 pounds, would weigh 2,100, therefore he gains 200 pounds on two ton load. A says that by weighing in 100 pounds his wagon will weigh out 100 pounds on the same scale with nothing gained. Please advise how scales would weigh 100 pounds every whole load or 100 pounds on every ton.—H. E. K., Essexville, Michigan.

—If I understand your question correctly the scales in question show a weight of 100 pounds with no load on the platform, if such is the case and the scales are not broken or out of adjustment, then they should continue to show 100 pounds heavier than the actual weight on the platform of all loads up to the rated capacity of the scales. Thus: a load of 4,000 pounds on the platform would be registered as 4,100 pounds.

I believe that so long as the scales show 100 pounds too great in both cases weighing in and weighing out the net weight is the correct one.

So far as I can see there seems to be no good reason why scales should show 100 pounds with no load. Provision is usually made on the scale beam for balancing the scales

so that they read zero with no load on the platform, in case such an adjustment is not provided for, weights could be read on the scale beam with scales balancing as suggested above.—H. H. Musselman, Professor Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

THE STORAGE BATTERY

It is the intention of this article to give every auto owner some practical and sound advice concerning his storage battery. We spend a lot of time tinkering with the motor, the driving parts, etc., but unfortunately entirely overlook the storage battery. In too many automobiles it is placed in an out of the way corner, where mud and dirt accumulate, and where it is subjected to much abuse.

There is one general type of battery used, the lead plate battery, for automobile service it is encased in a rubber jar, and for farm lighting plants in glass jar.

Electricity is not stored in a cell as generally supposed, but the flow of current from the charging source, through the cell from the plate to plate performs a certain amount of chemical work. This stored energy in the form of electricity, finds its way out, whenever it is called upon, thru an external circuit.

The solution in a lead cell is a 20 percent solution of dilute sulphuric acid and distilled water. This solution is called electrolyte, and it must be always borne in mind that the acid does not evaporate. If the battery is accidentally overturned, or the battery jars teaks, it would then be necessary to readjust the strength of the solution, repair or renew the jar, which should not be attempted by an amateur. Distilled water must always be used or rain water for the reason that they are free from all mineral contents, and when not in use should be kept in a closed jar. Metal receptacles and utensils (Continued on page 17)

they can run. The Prosecutor says me that ordinance is of no effect that the state law rules. If I shut some of these chickens up and notify the owner and they do not appear to claim same, what course will I take?—H. S. W., Morley, Mich.

—I do not know of any law that permits any one to allow any animal or fowl to do damage and not be liable for the damage. The proceedings for impounding animals or fowls are so complicated that is not possible to give instructions in advance what to do. You had better follow the advice of your attorney for your protection.—Legal Editor.

WHERE ARE YOU, TITUS?

I am writing to you to see if you could find my nephew, Titus Chaullin, whose home address is Ensign, Mich. When I last heard from him he was at Muskegon working for a motor company. That was June 30, 1922. He did not give a return address as he was about to change his residence in that city. We are afraid something has happened to him otherwise he would have written before now. He is 5 feet 5 inches tall, 21 years old and dark complexioned.—Mrs. John Bergman, R. 1, Gulliver, Michigan.

CAN NOT FORECLOSE

My wife and I owned a farm here jointly. I had a chance to trade this farm for a small one valued at \$2,000 and I offered to give or take \$1,800.00. She backed out and later decided to take the \$1,800.00. By that time the deal was off for the small place. There was a \$700 mortgage on the farm due November 6th. I gave her a mortgage for \$1,800.00 payable on or before five years from April 1st, 1922, and the \$700 mortgage was to be paid by April 21st, 1923. Now the way things look I can't make it and don't know but what it will be best to keep what I have and stay as long as I can. How long can I stay after April 1st if I don't pay anything? I have the personal, that we had, but not enough to pay the \$700 with interest and interest on \$1,800 and taxes.—D. J. D., Lake City, Mich.

—A mortgage sale by advertisement takes about fifteen months from the time proceedings are commenced to the expiration of the equity of redemption. A foreclosure in chancery may be shortened a little but most of the foreclosures of mortgages are by advertisement and I presume this is the information. Foreclosure can not commence until there has been a default.—Legal Editor.

GO TO PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

I own 80 acres of land in Iosco County. My farm is one mile north of county line, 14 years ago the township commissioner put a ditch past my place to the county line. Next year a forest fire came through and burnt all timber, filling up the ditch, which the township has never cleaned out since, only as far as my place. Can the township run the water as far as my place and leave it? I have notified them but they have taken no action. Can I collect damages for leaving the water on my place and what steps will I have to take to force the township to take this water off?—J. J., Turner, Mich.

—Upon the refusal of the County Drain Commissioner to clean out the drain, the matter should be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney of your county.—Charles J. De Land, Secretary of State.

NOTIFY BANK NOT TO PURCHASE NOTE

On the 13th of Sept. I gave my note to the Peoples Coal Mining Co., of Albion, Mich., to the amount of \$500 for stock in the company with a verbal agreement with the vice president that the note was to be used as collateral by the company and that the note was to be renewed by the company every six months until the profits of the stock paid the note without any cash payments made by me. Now I am in receipt of a letter from the company that no subscription would be accepted with an agreement of that kind. Now I have just received a letter from the state bank of F. W. Hubbard & Co., Bad Axe that the vice president wants to sell the note

to the bank and they will buy if I have no objections. Will you let me know what I can do to get the note or the agreement in writing?—J. A. S., Austin, Mich.

—You should notify the bank not to purchase the note as the company will not carry out the agreement of the vice president. You should demand the note of the vice president; and, if he has it to replevin it or file a bill and ask the court for an injunction to prevent his disposing of it before it becomes due to an innocent purchaser.—Legal Editor.

LAND CLEARING SCHOOLS

Please state how much land the M. A. C. Land Clearing Schools has cleared, the cost and who paid the bill. I am a pioneer reader of the M. B. F. Think that I have read a copy of every issue that went over the press.—W. G., Montcalm County, Mich.

—These schools were held at thirty-eight points in the Upper Peninsula and twenty points in the Lower Peninsula. Their object was to acquaint those who have land to clear with the most modern methods of land clearing by means of pullers and explosives. Each school was conducted in a field where from two to four acres were actually piled ready for burning. The expenses of the schools were borne by the counties, the farmer whose field was being cleared, the railroads and the college. The only expense borne by the college was for the salaries and traveling expenses of Mr. Livingston and two of his assistants.

The measure of the value of this effort is not so much shown by the acres actually cleared at each school as in the land clearing done in these areas as a result of this educational campaign. In the Upper Peninsula, data gathered indicates that approximately 50,000 acres have been cleared this season. This acreage is mostly in small additions to farms already established to round out fields and to secure sufficient acreage to make it possible to operate the farm on an efficient basis.—R. J. Baldwin, Extension Director, M. A. C.

COW AT LARGE AT OWNER'S RISK

Some time ago I took a ride with my family in our car and on the road we met a number of cows. I blew the horn and slowed down to 5 miles an hour. The cows scattered to both sides and when I reached the last cow she swung around and jumped in front of my car. I stopped but hit her with my left fender and broke her leg. Nobody was around so I had to call a child to ask whose cow it was and started back and told the owner I had accidentally hit his cow so he came with me and we found the left hind leg broken so we butchered her. I helped him and after we were finished I drove away. A few days after he served papers for damage. Am I liable when the cow was to blame by jumping in front of my car? I drove my car over 11 years and never had an accident before.—W. J., Pequaming, Mich.

—Cows running at large in the highway are at the owner's risk. If you exercised every care that a reasonable man would exercise when you observed the stock in the road to avoid the accident I am of the opinion you are not liable for damages. If you did not exercise the care a prudent man would exercise to avoid the injury then I think you are liable for the damage.—Legal Editor.

ROAD WORK

In changing districts of this township I have been appointed to do my road work two miles from home on a road that none of us travel more than twice a year. Formerly I did my work on the roads around the farm I rent. Has the town board a right to change me into the other district and is there any way I can get changed back? Part of my work I did in this district before they told me of the change. Now I must work out my work in the other district. Can I draw any pay for the work done before I knew of the change?—J. C., Elsie, Mich.

—Section 9 of Chapter 2 of the General Highway centers upon the township board and the Township

Highway Commissioner full authority to divide the townships into one or more districts without any limitation as to the division. They could therefore have a right to change the district, placing you in another or different district than the one in which you formerly was located.

You would not be entitled to compensation for work done on the highway which was not authorized by highway commissioner or overseer.—State Highway Dept.

CAN SECURE AID

I am writing you in behalf of my sister-in-law. She is the wife of my brother, a Michigan soldier, and lives in Rochester, New York. He left her three months ago and did the same thing a year ago. She cannot find him. She and others say they think his mind is not right. He was wounded three times and gassed once, and we think that is the reason. When he left she had no money, with which to buy food for herself and babies. She has two, aged three years and five months, so you see she is tied down and unable to do much. She applied to some charitable organization at Rochester, and they allow her three dollars per week for food while another pays her rent. You know that \$3.00 will not only half feed one person for a week, let alone taking care of three. She has nothing to do with and not even a stove and what would

she do for fuel if she had a stove? The little baby is now ill. Her people are in France and we in-laws are unable to do much for her, although we have tried to provide them with clothes through the summer. I am not able to do much as I am a widow myself with two small children and my mother and father have a large family and my mother is not well, so don't feel she can ask them to come there for she is not able to do the work for more and if she did my sister-in-law would work and mother could not stand up under the strain. Will you tell me if anything can be done for her either through the state or government? If she were in Michigan would she be allowed a mother's pension? If the state helped her would she have to come to Michigan. On account of her husband being a Michigan soldier would the state help her?—M. E. J., Ada, Mich.

—I believe the commissioners of the poor or a similar title in Rochester, N. Y., would render aid upon the case being called to their attention. Were your sister-in-law a resident of Michigan I believe the "Mother's Pension Law" would apply and she be entitled to an allowance but I do not believe she would be entitled to such an allowance if she was a resident of N. Y. The name "Mother's Pension Law" is not used in the sense we use the word "pension" for soldiers. It is possible

the Federal Government may have some provision for such unfortunate cases. Inquire of Congressman C. E. Mapes, of Grand Rapids. I know him personally and believe he would do or advise anything within his power. If you would send me the names of the parties, the identity of the soldier, the location of his family, I would be willing to try different sources to see if aid can be procured from some source.—Legal Editor.

FIRE PROTECTION IN SCHOOL

They are building a consolidated school house here and school is in session under crowded conditions in old school house and church without any fire drill. We have one 12-year-old boy attending school and a girl will soon be going. Please tell me the state law on this condition.—H. S. W., Morley, Mich.

—If your inquiry is directed to the want of fire protection for the children in your district, Act 285, of Public Acts of 109 provides that a factory inspector has power to order fire escapes. As to the crowded condition I suggest that this is not unusual in many places. If the public authorities are building as fast as can be done it is good evidence that they are providing for the education of the children as fast as can be done. You can't make improvements all at once.—Legal Editor.

A Practical Reminder for Everyday Farmers

You know your farm like a book. Whether it covers 80 acres or 320 acres, you are perfectly familiar with every corner of every field. You know the lay and contents of the buildings that make up your homestead. With your eyes shut you can tally the livestock and all the items of farm equipment. To be well posted on these things is a matter of pride with you and a matter of careful management besides.

This policy could well be carried a step further. Profitable, economical farming is so largely a matter of modern, improved machines that every good farmer should keep posted also on the equipment on the market so that when occasion arises he may invest to the very best advantage by the purchase of new machines.

We are therefore printing here for your information the list of standard, reliable, most popular farm equipment—

THE McCORMICK-DEERING LINE of FARM OPERATING EQUIPMENT

Grain Binders
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Push Binders
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Hay Loaders
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Sweep Rakes and Stackers
Combined Side Rake and Tedder
Baling Presses
Corn Planters
Listers
Corn Cultivators
Corn Binders

Corn Pickers
Corn Shellers
Ensilage Cutters
Husk and Shredders
Husk and Silo Fillers
Beet Seeders
Beet Cultivators
Beet Pullers
Cotton Planters
Grain Drills
Lime Sowers
Broadcast Seeders
Tractor Plows
Walking Plows
Riding Plows
Disk Harrows

Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg-Tooth Harrows
Tractor Harrows
One-Horse Cultivators
Culti-Packers
Kerosene Engines
Tractors
Motor Trucks
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Cane Mills
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Wagons
Twine

This equipment is always available for you at the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. In the list are many items for farming in winter—such as engines, various belt power machines, cream separators, motor trucks, etc. Make the McCormick-Deering dealer's store your headquarters. Use the service for which his establishment is famous. Write us direct for information on any of the above machines.

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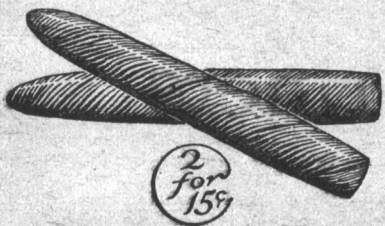
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Read the advertisements regularly.

MICHIGAN CROPS

THE VALUE OF ALFALFA IN MODERN FARMING

THE successful farmer of today is a good business man. Following his vocation primarily for the purpose of making money, he must make every dollar of his investment yield a maximum return. Briefly, his problem is how to increase his net profits per acre. One of his greatest aids in accomplishing this result is the raising of alfalfa. There is no common farm crop that can begin to compare with alfalfa in producing economical and digestible food for livestock. One ton contains as much digestible protein as 1600 pounds of wheat bran. At the same time, properly grown of course, it fixes and adds to the farm more than twenty dollars worth of nitrogen per year-acre.

Now as every farmer knows, nitrogen abundantly and economically applied, is absolutely essential to the maintenance of fertility. Perhaps the greatest value of alfalfa is its ability to convert atmospheric nitrogen into organic nitrogen. In its roots and successive growths of tops it stores far more nitrogen within a few years than is possible to any other legume. And it may be added that on the average a ton of hay contains more nitrogen than four tons of fresh barnyard manure.

Many farmers have found that the best plan for alfalfa is a six years' rotation with corn and oats. This plan insures a rich sod for the corn. And the manure made from the hay helps to solve the general fertility problem.

All in all alfalfa brings to the farm a large amount of plant food which can be distributed over the land in the manure. In addition the roots and stubble store away enough nitrogen in the ground to feed a successive corn crop and a small grain crop which may follow the corn. Finally, the condition of the soil and the subsoil is greatly improved, having been filled with organic matter by the roots.

The practical dollars-and-cents

value of alfalfa is now an accepted fact. But in many parts of the United States great difficulty is experienced in getting good yields of this crop and in maintaining permanent stands. This is true even on the best soils abundantly supplied with phosphorous and lime and inoculated with the proper root organism. The chief difficulty is that the soil lacks sulphur, alfalfa being a plant of very high sulphur requirement. The remedy for this condition is the regular application of a fertilizer of high sulphur contents. In this connection it should be noted that alfalfa is also a great lover of calcium.

Agricultural gypsum supplies sulphur in an immediate available and neutral form. An untreated, ground, natural rock-fertilizer, it is composed mainly of hydrated calcium sulphate. It therefore bears two essential plant foods—calcium and sulphur.

The experience of practical farmers, not only in California, Washington and Oregon, but also in various sections of the great Mississippi Valley, has proved conclusively that the systematic use of agricultural gypsum increases the tonnage of alfalfa several hundred per cent.

The time to apply gypsum is in the early spring, about the time growth begins. It should be used as a top dressing and applications should be repeated every two or three years. Sow gypsum on your alfalfa seeding this spring, leaving a few strips untreated. Then let the comparative results speak for themselves.

LIFE OF GERMINATION OF SEEDS

Will you give me the life of germination of different field seeds and oblige?—A. E.

—The table given below taken from Piper's "Forage Plants and Their Culture" gives the viability of various seeds stored in paper bags in a dry, airy room during eleven years.—C. R. Megee, Farm Crop Department, M. A. C.

Kind of Seed	Percentage of Vitality										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.	Yr.
Red Clover	90	90	88	84	74	68	44	16	10	3	2
White Clover	74	72	68	52	50	50	35	31	26	23	22
Alsike Clover	73	64	51	37	15	7	6	5	3	3	3
Sainfoin	92	92	78	61	54	52	19	18	13	0	*
Serradella	36	32	33	22	14	11	9	6	2	0	0
Alfalfa	94	91	87	75	72	71	68	66	63	59	54
Tall oat-grass	70	66	59	43	24	12	10	2	1	0	0
Italian rye-grass	67	62	61	55	43	39	29	15	8	4	1
English rye-grass	72	70	66	60	42	28	22	9	5	1	0
Tall fescue	83	80	72	68	48	42	35	18	9	1	0
Sweet vernal grass	70	62	57	46	43	37	31	13	9	8	4
Meadow foxtail	13	11	9	7	7	5	3	1	1	0	0
Timothy	95	90	90	88	86	79	66	39	15	1	0
Orchard grass	46	47	44	44	39	29	21	12	8	5	*
Blue grass	28	17	17	17	16	11	8	5	2	0	0
Crested dogtail	46	39	33	29	20	12	6	3	2	1	0
Fiorin	66	61	46	43	37	35	34	31	22	20	*
Sheep fescue	68	67	68	42	21	18	10	4	3	0	0
Hair-grass	37	21	21	17	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Curry	85	70	68	59	46	42	37	25	21	8	2

* No seeds for examination, all having been used up in previous years.

"My Experience in Growing Potatoes"

I SAW in a recent issue you want to know who raises a good crop of potatoes. I always sit up and take notice when I see anything pertaining to potatoes—that's my specialty.

I have just finished harvesting a nine acre field of Late Petoskeys for pedigree seed—I mean certified seed. This 9 acres produced 2112 bushels, field run. Only a small percentage of culls. The field is mostly clay soil—not an ideal soil for potatoes. Last year it was in clover—mostly sweet clover. I cut it early and took only a part of it in for hay and left the balance on the ground for fertilizer. I let the second growth go down on the ground for fertilizer.

During the winter I covered it all over lightly with stable manure, direct from the stable.

I plowed it early in the spring and drilled broadcast about 450 pounds per acre of 20 per cent phos-

phoric acid. Planted potatoes last of May. Harrowed it over 2 or 3 times after planting with a spring tooth harrow. Gave it good cultivation and but little hoeing.

Sprayed seven times with Bordeaux, using Kedzie mixture added for bugs. Use a power sprayer, three nozzles to the row—one downward and two upward.

Dug with a 4-horse elevator digger and had the potatoes sorted as they were picked up. I raise the Petoskey potatoes and make a practice of hill selection for seed plot. I believe it pays to plant good seed.—A. L. Dunlap, Lupton, Michigan.

—We are certainly glad to have your experience, Mr. Dunlap, and hope to hear from other growers.—Editor.

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Slaughtering and Curing Meat on the Farm

(Continued from Nov. 9th issue.)

Beef and Beef Products

In selecting beef animals, be on the lookout for tuberculosis. If glands along neck are enlarged, the indications are that the animal is tubercular. Have an examination made by the veterinarian, or sell the animal on the hoof in order that it may be slaughtered under competent inspection. Slight traces of tuberculosis do not necessarily condemn a carcass as food, but judgment in such cases should be left to experts.

Should an unexpected tubercular condition be revealed in the carcass of a slaughtered animal (in which case the glands in the neck, lungs and intestines may be filled with hard, cheesy or slimy matter), let a competent veterinarian pass upon the fitness of the carcass for food. If possible, a veterinarian's judgment on all animals—particularly beeves and sheep—should be obtained before slaughtering.

Beeves should be completely stunned before bleeding. To do this properly, fasten a rope around the animal's neck, loop it over the nose, and pass it through a ring in a post, close to the ground. Then draw the animal's head down into position to be stunned by a heavy blow with an ax. Strike the point where a line drawn from the left eye to the right horn would intersect a line drawn from the right eye to the left horn. Be sure the animal is thoroughly stunned before the rope is removed from its neck and the animal placed in a position for bleeding.

Bleeding may be done by slashing the throat of the animal just back of the jaw bone, but a far better method is to cut the arteries from the heart just in front of the breastbone. The blood will drain out much more quickly and thoroughly.

To do this, place the back to the animal as shown in Illustration No. 9. Draw the skin of the neck tight by holding back the head with one foot and the forelegs with the other foot. Then insert the knife in front of the brisket, deep enough to lay open the windpipe, and cut toward the throat, striking the vertebrae. This severs the arteries from the heart.

Be careful not to cut too deep too far back or you will puncture the chest cavity, allowing the blood to drain back into it and make a bloody carcass.

Skinning

Begin skinning at the head. Cut from the poll down to the nostrils. Skin down each side as far as possible, leaving the ears on the hide. Split from the chin down to the incision made in bleeding. Skin away the head and cut it off, from back of the jaws to the back of the poll. Cut out the tongue at once.

Roll the carcass on its back and block and prop it up. Split the skin of the foreleg from the dewclaws up to a point three or four inches above the knee. Skin around the knee and the shin. Cut off the leg at the knee, as low down as possible, and skin clear down to the hoof. Do not touch the rest of the leg for the present.

Cut the cord of the hind shin to relax the hind leg. Split the hide from the dew claws up, over the hock, to a point from four to six inches back of the udder. Skin out the hock and shin, removing the leg at the lowest joint of the hock. Be careful not to cut the flesh when skinning over the thigh—lay the knife flat. When the legs are skinned, split the skin straight down the middle from the brisket to the tail.

Now, beginning at the flanks, lay away the skin from each side of the midline. When it is well started, hold the skin in one hand, the knife flat against the carcass in the other, and work down over the sides and rump as far as possible. If any blood is left on the outside of the carcass, wash it off with hot water immediately, but no more water than is necessary.

Removing of Viscera

Next, open the abdominal cavity just back of the breastbone. Hold the knife upright and insert the free hand into the abdominal cavity to prevent cutting the viscera as you cut back toward the tail. Split the breastbone through the middle with the saw. Loosen the windpipe by cutting it away on both sides.

The carcass is now ready to raise. Place an evener or a beef tree between the hind legs, inserting the ends under the tendons. Raise the beef just enough for convenience in removing the hide from the thighs, rump and hips. Then cut loose the rectum and loosen the small intestines, allowing them to drop down over the paunch. Do not disturb the bed fat that lines the pelvis, nor the kidney fat. Cut the intestines away from the liver and separate the paunch by forcing down upon it. Let it all roll out on the ground and pull or cut out the gullet.

Raise the carcass a little higher. Take out the liver and cut away the gall bladder immediately, being careful not to break it. Remove the diaphragm, lungs and heart. Then finish skinning.

Open the hide by cutting in a straight line from the center of the brisket to the forearm. Take care here, as a cut made too far back will be considered a hole and make the hide a No. 2.

Wipe off all the blood and dirt from the carcass with a little hot water. Split the carcass in halves with a saw and wash out the inside of the chest cavity, wiping it dry. Trim off all the ragged places and leave the beef to cool before cutting up into quarters.

Spread the hide out on the ground, flesh side up, and allow it to cool. If the weather is warm, sprinkle it with a little salt before rolling it up. Fold in the legs and head, fold the body once each way and roll up from the front. Tie securely with strong cord.

Mutton and Mutton Products

Sheep should be dressed on a platform a few inches above the ground. This allows the head of the sheep to hang over the edge while bleeding and keeps the pelt clean.

In killing sheep it is common practice to simply stick them, because they are easily to handle. However, it is more humane to stun them previous to bleeding.

Care should be taken not to grasp the sheep by the fleece at this time, or a disfiguring bruise will show up on the carcass. Hold it by the nose and at the tail, or by the leg. And remember that much of the sheepy flavor in mutton is due to stomach gases which form quickly after killing. So work fast.

Place the sheep, after stunning, with its head hanging over the edge of the platform, your knee on its fore shoulder and left hand grasping the nose. Stick it just back of the jaw bone and close to the backbone, forcing the knife clear through to the opposite side and cutting out through the fleshy part of the throat. Put the left hand on the poll at once and, with the right hand on the nose, give a quick twist of the head upward and to the side. This breaks the neck and exposes the spinal cord, which should be cut off at once. Then cut out the tongue.

When animal has bled out, place it on its back and split the pelt over the knee of the foreleg down to the hoof. Then split it upward along the foreleg, meeting the first split at the front of the brisket. This leaves a V-shaped section of the pelt over the brisket that can be easily removed from the flesh. Be careful, in splitting the pelt, not to cut into the flesh.

How to Remove the Pelt

With clean hands, begin "fisting" away the pelt. This is done by grasping the edge of the cut with one hand and with the doubled fist of the other hand working the pelt away from the flesh. In fisting, be careful to work downward over the front quarters and upward and backward over the hind quarters. This prevents tearing the membrane that covers the flesh and making an unsightly appearing carcass.

When you have fisted down over the sides of the fore quarters and back over to the side to the hind quarters, replace the pelt over the fisted portions and open the pelt on the hind quarters. Split down over the back of the hind legs, cutting toward the tail, and skin out the hocks. Remove the toes at the last joint and fist away the pelt from the inside of the thigh and over the

(Continued on page 19)



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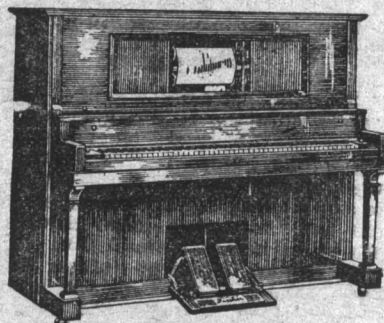
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

(Continued from Nov. 11th issue)
PETER KELLER paused in the act of relighting his pipe. For a moment he stared in amazement.

"There are a great many graves up at Tete Jaune," he said, at last. "A great many graves—and many of them unmarked. If it's a Quade grave you're looking for, Aldous, it will be unmarked."

"I am quite sure that it is marked—or was at one time," said Aldous. "It's the grave of a man who had quite an unusual name, Peter, and you might remember it—Mortimer FitzHugh."

"FitzHugh—FitzHugh," repeated Keller, puffing out fresh volumes of smoke. Mortimer FitzHugh—"He died, I believe, before there was a Tete Jaune, or at least before the steel reached there," added Aldous. "He was on a hunting trip, and I reason to think that his death was a violent one."

Keller rose and fell into his old habit of pacing back and forth across the room, a habit that had worn a path in the bare pine boards of the floor.

There's graves an' graves up there, but not so many that were there before Tete Jaune came," he began, between puffs. "Up on the side of White Knob Mountain there's the grave of a man who was torn to bits by a grizzly. But his name was Humphrey. Old Yellowhead John—Tete Jaune, they called him—died before that, and no one knows where his grave is. We had five men die before the steel came, but there wasn't a FitzHugh among 'em. Crabby—old Crabby Tompkins, a trapper, is buried in the sand on the Frazer. The last flood swept his slab away. There's two unmarked graves in Glacier Canyon, but I guess they're ten years old if a day. Burns was shot. I knew him. Plenty died after the steel came, but before that—"

Suddenly he stopped. He faced Aldous. His breath came in quick jerks.

"By Heaven, I do remember!" he cried. "There's a mountain in the Saw Tooth Range, twelve miles from Tete Jaune—a mountain with the prettiest basin you ever saw at the foot of it, with a lake no bigger than this camp, and an old cabin which Yellowhead himself must have built fifty years ago. There's a blind canyon runs out of it, short an' dark, on the right. We found a grave there. I don't remember the first name on the slab. Mebbe it was washed out. But, so 'elp me God, the last name was FitzHugh!"

With a sudden cry, Aldous jumped to his feet and caught Keller's arm.

"You're sure of it, Peter?"

"Positive!"

It was impossible for Aldous to repress his excitement. The engineer stared at him even harder than before.

"What can that grave have to do with Quade?" he asked. "The man died before Quade was known in these regions."

"I can't tell you now, Peter," replied Aldous, pulling the engineer to the table. "But I think you'll know quite soon. For the present, I want you to sketch out a map that will take me to the grave. Will you?"

On the table were pencil and paper. Keller seated himself and drew them toward him.

"I'm damned if I can see what that grave can have to do with Quade," he said; "but I'll tell you how to find it!"

For several minutes they bent low over the table, Peter Keller describing the trail to the Saw Tooth Mountain as he sketched it, step by step, on a sheet of office paper. When it was done, Aldous folded it carefully and placed it in his wallet.

"I can't go wrong, and—thank you, Keller!"

After Aldous had gone, Peter Keller sat for some time in deep thought.

"Now I wonder what the devil there can be about a grave to make him so happy," he grumbled, listening to the whistle that was growing fainter down the trail.

And Aldous, alone, with the moon straight above him as he went back to the Miette Plain, felt, in truth, this night had become bright-

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 girls 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. Joanne tells Aldous she is going to Tete Jaune to find her husband, Mortimer FitzHugh. Aldous decides to go with her to protect her from Quade and his partner at Tete Jaune, Culver Rann.

er for him than any day he had ever known. For he knew that Peter Keller was not a man to make a statement of which he was not sure. Mortimer FitzHugh was dead. His bones lay under the slab up in that little blind canyon in the shadow of the Saw Tooth Mountain. Tomorrow he would tell Joanne. And, blindly, he told himself that she would be glad.

Still whistling, he passed the Chinese laundry shack on the creek, crossed the railroad tracks, and buried himself in the bush beyond. A quarter of an hour later he stole quietly into Stevens' camp and went to bed.

CHAPTER IX

Stevens, dreaming of twenty horses plunging to death among the rocks in the river, slept uneasily. He awoke before it was dawn, but when he dragged himself from his tepee, moving quietly not to awaken his boy, he found John Aldous on his knees before a small fire, slicing thin rashers of bacon into a frying pan. The weight of his loss was in the tired packer's eyes and face and the listless droop of his shoulders. John Aldous, with three hours between the blankets to his credit, was as cheery as the crackling fire itself. He had wanted to whistle for the last half-hour. Seeing Stevens, he began now.

"I wasn't going to rouse you until breakfast was ready," he interrupted himself to say. "I heard you groaning, Stevens. I know you had a bad night. And the kid, too. He couldn't sleep. But I made up my mind you'd have to get up early. I've got a lot of business on to-day, and we'll have to rouse Curly Roper out of bed to buy his pack outfit. Find the coffee, will you? I couldn't."

For a moment Stevens stood over him.

"See here, Aldous, you didn't mean what you said last night, did you? You didn't mean—that?"

"Confound it, yes! Can't you understand plain English, Stevens? Don't you believe a man when he's a gentleman? Buy that outfit! Why, I'd buy twenty outfits to-day, I'm—I'm felling so fine, Stevens!"

For the first time in forty-eight hours Stevens smiled.

"I was wondering if I hadn't been dreaming," he said. "Once a long time ago, I guess I felt just like you do now."

With which cryptic remark he went for the coffee.

Aldous looked up in time to see the boy stagger sleepily out of the tepee. There was something pathetic about the motherlessness of the picture, and he understood a little of what Stevens had meant.

An hour later, with breakfast over, they started for Curly's. Curly was pulling on his boots when they arrived, while his wife was frying the inevitable bacon in the kitchen.

"I hear you have some horses for sale, Curly," said Aldous.

"Hi 'ave."

"Twenty-nine, 'r twenty-eight—mebbe twenty-seven."

"How much?"

Curly looked up from the task of pulling on his second boot.

"H'are you buying 'orses or looking for information?"

"I'm buying, and I'm in a hurry. How much do you want a head?"

"Sixty, 'r six—"

"I'll give you sixty dollars apiece

for twenty-eight head, and that's just ten dollars apiece more than they're worth," broke in Aldous, pulling a check-book and a fountain pen from his pocket. "Is it a go?"

A little stupefied by the suddenness of it all, Curly opened his mouth and stared.

"Is it a go?" repeated Aldous. "Including blankets, saddles, pack-saddles, ropes, and canvasses?"

Curly nodded, looking from Aldous to Stevens to see if he could detect anything that looked like a joke.

"Hit's a go," he said.

Aldous handed him a check for sixteen hundred and eighty dollars.

"Make out the bill of sale to Stevens," he said. "I'm paying for them, but they're Stevens' horses. And, look here, Curly, I'm buying them only with your agreement that you'll say nothing about who paid for them. Will you agree to that?"

Curly was joyously looking at the check.

"Gy've me a Bible," he demanded. "Hi'll swear Stevens p'd for them! I give you the word of a Hinglish gentleman!"

Without another word Aldous opened the cabin door and was gone, leaving Stevens quite as much amazed as the little Englishman whom everybody called Curly, because he had no hair.

Aldous went at once to the station, and for the first time inquired into the condition that was holding back the Tete Jaune train. He found that a slide had given way, burying a section of track under gravel and rock. A hundred men were at work clearing it away, and it was probable they would finish by noon. A gang boss, who had come back with telegraphic reports, said that half a dozen men had carried Quade's hand-car over the obstruction about midnight.

It was seven o'clock when Aldous left for the Miette bottom. He believed that Joanne would be up. At this season of the year the first glow of day usually found the Ottos at breakfast, and for half an hour the sun had been shining on the top of Pyramid Mountain. He was eager to tell her what had passed between him and Keller. He wanted to see her.

He always liked to come up to the Otto home very early of a morning, or in the dusk of evening. Very frequently he was filled with a desire to stand outside the red-and-white striped walls of the tent-house and listen unseen. Inside there was always cheer: at night the crackle of fire and the glow of light, the happy laughter of the gentle-hearted Scotchwoman, and the effectionate banter of her "big mountain man," who looked more like a brigand than the luckiest and most contented husband in the mountains—the luckiest, quite surely, with the one exception of his brother Clossen, who had, by some occult strategy or other, induced a sweet-faced and aristocratic little woman to look upon his own honest physiognomy as the handsomest and finest in the world. This morning Aldous followed a narrow path that brought him behind the tent-house. He heard no voices. A few steps more and he emerged upon a scene that stopped him and set his heart thumping.

Less than a dozen paces away stood Mrs. Otto and Joanne, their backs toward him. They were gazing silently and anxiously in the di-

rection of the thick, low bush across the clearing, through which led the trail to his cabin. He did not look toward the bush. His eyes were upon Joanne. Her slender figure was full in the golden radiance of the morning sun, and Aldous felt himself under the spell of joyous wonder as he looked at her. For the first time he saw her hair as he had pictured it—as he had given it to her that Joanne in the book he had called "Fair Play." She had been brushing in the sun when he came, but now she stood poised in that tense and waiting attitude—silent—gazing in the direction of the bush, with that marvellous mantle sweeping about her in a shimmering silken flood. He would not have moved, nor would he have spoken, until Joanne herself broke the spell. She turned, and saw him. With a little cry of surprise she flung back her hair. He could not fail to see the swift look of relief and gladness that had come into her eyes. In another instant her face was flushing crimson.

"I beg your pardon for coming up like an eavesdropper," he apologized. "I thought you would just about be at breakfast, Mrs. Otto."

The Scotchwoman heaved a tremendous sigh of relief.

"Goodness gracious but I'm glad to see you!" she exclaimed thankfully. "Jack and Bruce have just gone out to see if they could find your dead body!"

"We thought perhaps something might have happened," said Joanne, who had moved nearer the door. "You will excuse me, won't you, while I finish my hair?"

Without waiting for him to answer, she ran into the tent. No sooner had she disappeared than the good-natured smile left Mrs. Otto's face. There was a note of alarm in her low voice as she whispered:

"Jack and Bruce went to the barn last night, and she slept with me. She tried to be quiet, but I know she didn't sleep much. And she cried. I couldn't hear her, but the pillow was wet. Once my hand touched her cheek, and it was wet. I didn't ask any questions. This morning, at breakfast, she told us everything that happened, all about Quade—and your trouble. She told us about Quade looking in at the window, and she was so nervous thinking that something might have happened to you last night that the poor dear couldn't even drink her coffee until Jack and Bruce went out to hunt for you. But I don't think that was why she cried!"

"I wish it had been," said Aldous. "It makes me happy to think she was worried about—me."

"Good Lord!" gasped Mrs. Otto.

He looked for a moment into the slow-growing amazement and understanding in her kind eyes.

"You will keep my little secret, won't you, Mrs. Otto?" he asked. "Probably you'll think it's queer. I've only known her a day. But I feel—like that. Somehow I feel that in telling this to you I am confiding in a mother, or a sister. I want you to understand why I'm going on to Tete Jaune with her. That is why she is crying—because of the dread of something up there. I'm going with her. She shouldn't go alone."

Voices interrupted them, and they turned to find that Jack and Bruce Otto had come out of the bush and were quite near. Aldous was sorry that Joanne had spoken of his trouble with Quade. He did not want to discuss the situation, or waste time in listening to further advice. He was anxious to be alone again with Joanne, and tell her what he had learned from Peter Keller. For half an hour he repressed his uneasiness. The brothers then went on to their corral. A few minutes later Joanne was once more at his side, and they were walking slowly over the trail that led to the cabin on the river.

He could see that the night had made a change in her. There were circles under her eyes which were not there yesterday. When she looked at him their velvety blue depths betrayed something which he knew she was struggling desperately to keep from him. It was not altogether fear. It was more a betrayal of pain—a torment of the soul

and not of the body. He noticed that in spite of the vivid colouring of her lips her face was strangely pale. The beautiful flush that had come into it when she first saw him was gone.

Then he began to tell her of his visit to Peter Keller. His own heart was beating violently when he came to speak of the grave and the slab over it that bore the name of FitzHugh. He expected that what he had discovered from Keller would create some sort of a sensation. He had even come up to the final fact gradually, so that it would not appear bald and shocking. Joanne's attitude stunned him. She looked straight ahead. When she turned to him he did not see in her eyes what he had expected to see. They were quiet, emotionless, except for that shadow of inward torture which did not leave them.

"Then to-morrow we can go to the grave?" she asked simply.

Her voice, too, was quiet and without emotion.

He nodded. "We can leave at sunrise," he said. "I have my own horses at Tete Jaune and there need be no delay. We were to start into the North from there."

"You mean on the adventure you were telling me about?"

She had looked at him quickly.

"Yes. Old Donald, my partner, has been waiting for me a week. That's why I was so deuced anxious to rush the book to an end. I'm behind Donald's schedule and he's growing nervous. It's rather an unusual enterprise that's taking us north this time, and Donald can't understand why I should hang back to write the tail end of a book. He has lived sixty years in the mountains. His full name is Donald McDonald. Sometimes, back in my own mind, I've called him History. He seems like that—as though he'd lived for ages in these mountains instead of sixty years. If I could only write what he has lived—even what one might imagine that he has lived! But I cannot. I have tried three times, and have failed. I think of him as The Last Spirit—a strange wandering ghost of the mighty ranges. His kind passed away a hundred years ago. You will understand—when you see him."

She put her hand on his arm and let it rest there lightly as they walked. Into her eyes had returned some of the old warm glow of yesterday.

"I want you to tell me about this adventure," she entreated softly. "I understand—about the other. You have been good—oh! so good to me! And I should tell you things; you are expecting me to explain. It is only fair and honest that I should. I know what is in your mind, and I only want you to wait—until to-morrow. Will you? And I will tell you then, when we have found the grave."

Involuntarily his hand sought Joanne's. For a single moment he felt the warm, sweet thrill of it in his own as she pressed it more closely to his arm. Then he freed it, looking straight ahead. A soft flush grew in Joanne's cheeks.

"Do you care a great deal for riches?" he asked. "Does the golden pot at the end of the rainbow hold out a lure for you?" He did not realize the strangeness of his question until their eyes met. "Because if you don't," he added, smiling, "this adventure of ours isn't going to look very exciting to you."

She laughed softly.

"No, I don't care for riches," she replied. "I am quite sure that just as great education proves to one how little one knows, so great wealth brings one face to face with the truth of how little one can enjoy. My father used to say that the golden treasure at the end of the rainbow in every human life was happiness, and that is something which you cannot buy. So why crave riches, then? But please don't let my foolish ideas disappoint you. I'll promise to be properly excited."

She saw his face suddenly aflame with enthusiasm.

"By George, but you're a—a brick, Joanne!" he exclaimed. "You are! And I—I—" He was fumbling in his breast pocket. He brought out his wallet and extracted from it the bit of paper Stevens had given him. "You dropped that, and Stevens

found it," he explained, giving it to her. "I thought those figures might represent your fortune—or your income. Don't mind telling you I went over 'em carefully. There's a mistake in the third column. Five and four don't make seven. They make nine. In that correction will make you just thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars richer."

"Thanks," said Joanne, lowering her eyes, and beginning to tear the paper into small pieces. "And will it disappoint you, Mr. Aldous, if I tell you that all these figures stand for riches which someone else possesses? And won't you let me remind you that we're getting a long way from what I know—about your trip into the North?"

"That's just it; we're not on the trail," chuckled Aldous, deliberately placing her hand on his arm again. "You don't care for riches. Neither do I. I'm delighted to know we're going tandem in that respect. I've never had any fun with money. It's the money that's had fun with me. I've no use for yachts and diamonds and I'd rather travel afoot with a gun over my shoulder than in a private car. Half the time I'm doing my own cooking, and I haven't worn a white shirt in a year. My publishers persist in shoving more money my way than I know what to do with."

"You see, I pay only ten cents a plug for my smoking tobacco, and other things accordingly. Somebody has said something about the good Lord sitting up in Heaven and laughing at the jokes He plays on men. Well, I'm sitting back and laughing now and then at the tussle between men and money over all creation. There's a whole lot of humour in the way men and women fight and die for money, if you only take time to stand out on the side and look on. There's nothing big or dramatic about it. I may be a heathen, but to my mind the funniest of all things is to see the world wringing its neck for a dollar. And Donald—old History—needs even less money than I. So that puts the big element of humour in this expedition of ours. We don't want money, particularly. Donald wouldn't wear more than four pairs of boots a year if he was a billionaire. And yet—"

He turned to Joanne. The pressure of her hand was warmer on his arm. Her beautiful eyes were glowing, and her red lips parted as she waited breathlessly for him to go on.

"And yet, we're going to a place where you can scoop gold up with a shovel," he finished. "That's the funny part of it."

"It isn't funny—it's tremendous!" grasped Joanne. "Think of what a man like you could do with unlimited wealth; the good you might achieve, the splendid endowments you might make—"

"I have already made several endowments," interrupted Aldous. "I believe that I have made a great many people happy, Ladygray—a great many. I am gifted to make endowments, I think, above most people. Not one of the endowments I have made has failed of complete success."

"And may I ask what some of them were?"

"I can't remember them all. There have been a great, great many. Most conspicuous among them were three endowments which I made to some very worthy people at various times for seven salted mines. I suppose you know what a salted mine is, Ladygray? At other times I have endowed railroad stocks which were very much in need of my helping mite, two copper companies, a concern that was supposed to hoist up pure asbestos from the stomach of Popocatepetl, and a steamship company that never steamed. As I said before, they were all very successful endowments."

"And how many of the other kind have you made?" she asked gently, looking down the trail. "Like—Stevens', for instance?"

He turned to her sharply.

"What the deuce—"

"Did you succeed in getting the new outfit from Mr. Curley?" she asked.

"Yes. How did you know?"

(Continued in the Dec. 9th issue)

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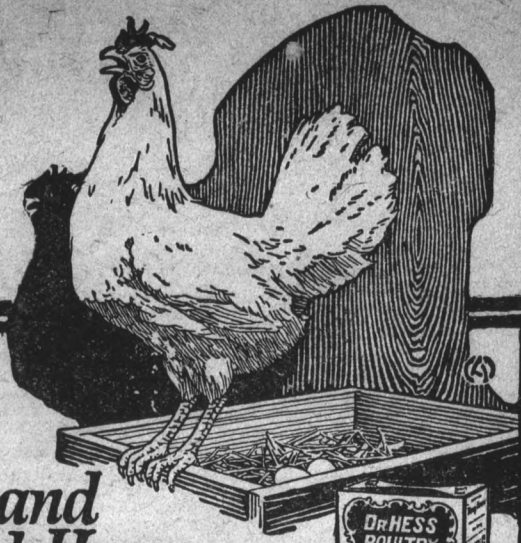
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Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

FARM PRICES ADVANCE

THE general trade situation has developed in an orderly manner during the month, without any exciting or disturbing features. The weak spot to which we alluded to a month ago, to wit, the relatively low prices of most agricultural products, has been strengthened by advances in grain, dairy products and cotton, which sentimentally and practically are of great benefit.—National City Bank, New York, "November Review."

POLITICS

IT was not so long ago, was it, that we printed on this page a letter from an earnest friend of The Business Farmer, who said he liked us all but our politics, he "knew we were Democrats." So this week when three letters have come to us, with reference to the paid advertisement which appeared in the last October issue, asking why we supported "Townsend and the Newberry gang", we were perplexed.

We have now been accused of being partisan to both old parties. Will you call it a draw? The facts are of course, that The Business Farmer is true to just one party and that is the farming business of this state of Michigan in particular and the nearby states in general.

We believe in clean politics and sound-thinking statesmen. We believe in the American system of government, that it takes two parties, one to watch the other and one to curb the other from too long a hold on the reins of state. A change of party in control now and then is as valuable as crop rotation and just as necessary.

We will be just as quick to attack a measure we believe unjust to farmers, whether it spring from one side of the house or the other. We will be just as willing to commend safe and sound government, no matter which party is in power. Only by being independent, unhampered and non-partisan can a farm paper best serve the interests of its constituency.

HAVE WE DONE OUR DUTY?

ON November 11th, the nation commemorated Armistice Day. A trifle over four years, it has been, since Germany laid down arms. In the swiftly flying cycle of time four years are but a footstep. Yet in that brief interval the trials of the human race seem to have undergone some miraculous transformation from the sublime to the sordid.

If anything good can be said of war it is that it brings men closer together and to God. War puts the soldier on a pedestal and nations worship him. In the defense of a greater and common cause, nations forget to quibble. War arouses in men that deep passion for brotherly understanding and comradeship which in the last great conflict melted the barriers of race between American, Briton, Frenchman, Spaniard and Italian, and sent them forward to battle as children of the same household. And finally, war is the great leveler and destroyer of selfishness and pride, the two greatest obstacles to international friendship.

Carnage is not the worst thing about war. For the dead are buried and flowers grow up

to hide their graves. And time soon heals the hearts of those who are left to mourn. The hideous ruin of the cities and the devastation of the plain are terrible to look upon, but they, too, are soon restored.

The worst thing about war is its disillusionment. For everyone who dies, ten thousand live. They live to witness the crucifixion of justice upon the cross of selfishness. They live to see the inspiring ideals which held men together in time of war crumble to dust at the feet of peace. The pedestal upon which the soldier stood crashes to earth and the fragments are swept into the gutter. Promises are forgotten, charity is imprisoned and selfishness enthroned; the thin veneer of patriotism rubs off in the scramble for the dollar.

True the dead are cherished; they ask no bread nor bonus. But the living are spurned, or given husks when they ask for grain. It is enough that God permitted them to live.

And nations soon unclasp their hands to grasp each other's throats.

It is well on the anniversary to pause a moment in silent tribute to the dead. Yet they will not sleep the sweeter.

It is better to pause and contemplate our duty to the living.

Have we paid our debt to the disabled soldier? Is there a solitary ex-service man in all these United States who is left to nurse his wounds alone without the help of the hands that applauded him in battle?

Is there a solitary ex-service man who is out of a job and begging alms or stealing to feed himself and family because he can find no job at a living wage?

If America has failed to do her duty to the ex-service men in any of these respects, then the observance of Armistice Day and ideals associated with it is a sham and mockery.

THEY GAVE IT A BAD NAME

GIVE a dog a bad name, says the Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record, and the whole neighborhood will throw stones at it. That's how the enemies of the income tax brought about its defeat in the recent election. They gave it a bad name.

'Tis a good way to destroy anything. Give it a bad name. Be careful not to mention any of its good qualities for that might incline some to charity. Just smear it over with odium and the deed is done.

An organization of Detroit capitalists defeated the income tax. They spent thousands of dollars in posters and newspaper advertising urging the people to vote against it. "Beware the dog," said its warning signs, "it is vicious. It will bite."

The people were fooled. They were afraid of the dog. They had bitten so many times before that they didn't want to take another chance. And so those who should have befriended the poor "dog" helped to slay it.

In a post mortem statement, Rep. George Lord, who is chairman of the special tax investigation committee, and supposed to be the best informed man in the state on taxation matters, said:

"The defeat of the income tax will make it necessary for our committee to revise its program for tax returns. This program was based on the supposition that the income tax amendment would carry. Had it carried, it would have reached HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PERSONAL AND INTANGIBLE PROPERTY IN THE STATE NOW EVADING TAXATION. The committee will now devise methods for getting this hundreds of millions of property in other ways than by an income tax."

This may explain why the wealthy people of

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We prefer to get out a good, honest, independent farm paper every-other-Saturday, OWNED AND EDITED IN MICHIGAN, than get out every week at a financial loss which sooner or later would put control of this paper in the hands of out-of-state politicians or special interests.

As soon as we can afford to get out a complete paper retaining every department, we will publish every week and your renewal right now, will help hasten that day! In the meantime remember, every subscriber will receive every copy for which he or she has paid.—George M. Slocum, Publisher.

the cities, holding millions of dollars of untaxed securities, opposed the income tax. But why, Mr. Farmer, did YOU oppose it?

A FIRE IN THE COUNTRY

THE barking of dogs. A glare of red against the black. An excited cry of "fire!" that tumbles everybody out of bed at once. Two thoughts come first: Glad it isn't my place! Wonder whose place it is?

Must be poor Simpkins' barn! Or worse, it may be his home and him with a paralyzed mother! Hurry, bring a kettle of water, this fiver is frozen up tight! Cars from all directions. We are so near now we can hear the crackle and see the flames leap skyward like hungry wolves' tongues between shining teeth. Gee, what a smell! Burning flesh. Makes the goose-flesh creep out all over you. Can it be—no—still it might!

We are there. We shield our faces from the heat. Black hurrying forms silhouetted against the great blaze. The well has gone dry. A man is cursing and a woman is crying. The barns are already down. They are trying to save the house. Blankets are taking the place of water. Here and there a fresh blaze springs up. The front lawn is strewn with household effects. The unimportant things were hauled out first. Now they are throwing good furniture out of the upper windows. No use! The barns are gone. The steel stanchions still white hot glow like incandescent lights. A sorry sight!

And the next morning. Barns gone. Horses gone. Cows gone. Harness gone. Tools gone. Seems like everything Simpkins wanted was burned and what was no longer of use to him was saved. And he was just beginning to see his way out. Black discouragement!

Who is this coming? It is the man from the mutual. Simpkins didn't think very much about it when he renewed his policy last fall. Just another expense when he needed the money. Never had had a fire. Always paying out insurance money, never getting anything back.

But this morning! No man on earth looks so good to him. Makes Simpkins feel like a new man when he goes for the inventory. Mighty glad he made out a list of things in the barns, you bet! Agent hopes to get the insurance check by the end of the week. Go ahead and get some help to clean up! A new lease on life for Simpkins!

Either a death, a fire or an accident are bad, but they come. Insurance is man's way of softening the unexpected blows of life. Keep up all of your insurance! Some day you'll be thankful.

REMEMBER THE KIDDIES

ALONG about this time of the year folks in general and kiddies in particular begin to look forward to Christmas. Stories of Santa Claus are revived and the little ones ask all sorts of questions and speculate among themselves about the grey-whiskered old gentleman who drives down from the north behind flying reindeer and steals down the chimneys when good little girls and boys are in bed, to fill their stockings or load their trees with toys and candies.

Santa Claus is a dear old fellow. We all loved him when we where kids. But he has one very bad fault. He is extremely absent-minded and every year misses a lot of folks he has on his list. A peculiar thing about his memory is that he always remembers the children whose daddies are rich or have good jobs. But, oh, so many times, he never sees the flickering lamp in the homes of the poor or the little ragged stockings which eager baby hands have pinned near the chimney to catch his eye the minute he drops in. So we mortals have to help him out. But we, too, some times make a miserable job of it, and the children come trooping down the stairs on Christmas morning with cheeks aglow and their hearts filled with expectancy, only to find their stockings as empty as the night before.

Can there be any sight more pathetic than that of a child examining its stocking on Christmas morning for the gifts that are not there?

If each one who can afford to do so would assume the responsibility of making some little child happy at Christmas time, none need never be forgotten. It costs so little in time and money and it means so much for the little ones who are thus remembered. Look about your community. Think of the ones who have passed through recent hardship or sorrow, and ask yourself what Christmas will mean to them this year, unless kind friends and neighbors remember them. Your own Christmas will be far happier if you have helped to make someone else happy too. Try it and see.

What the Neighbors Say

ANOTHER WAY OF LOOKING AT THE GAS TAX

IN your October 28th issue I read article by Detroit Auto Club, opposing the gasoline tax. The writer seems to forget that the majority of improved Michigan highways are not so-called permanent. There is a stone road by my farm and I notice that in wet weather, it does not take a million Fords to wash it full of holes in a short time. And it cost \$700.00 per mile per year to maintain it. On the theory that an automobile does not cause any appreciable damage to a hard surfaced road the members of this club of automobile fans would have the farmers and home owners of this state construct and maintain them without any extra expense to the owners of automobiles. To carry the same theory farther, these automobilists could reasonably expect to ride free on the railway coaches.

These excellent citizens, who evidently enjoy to the fullest extent the improved roads of this state, the tax for which have played a large part in bankrupting many Michigan farmers, would say that measurement of gasoline consumed bears no relation to destruction of the highways. I would reply to them that a large truck causes more wear than a small one, the large one also consumes more gasoline. A truck causes more wear than an auto. The truck consumes more gasoline. To travel one hundred miles with an automobile wears the roads more than to travel one mile and consumes one hundred times as much gasoline. That's the reason the members of the automobile club are opposed to the proposed tax.

The members of this club, who evidently have much time for the enjoyment of the improved roads of the state seem to have no compunction in saddling posterity with insurmountable burdens. The fact that our yearly interest on bonded indebtedness equals the whole state tax of a few years ago, evidently has no weight with them. The farmer's slogan is "pay as you go." The slogan of the automobile enthusiast seems to be "mortgage the future." For some time past and at the present time "mortgage the future" seems to be the popular slogan. If the voice of those who are mortgaging their homes and their farms to pay their taxes is not listened to soon, the day of vengeance will swiftly overtake us.

Our present horse-power tax may be excellent as a flat tax, but it is far from being adequate. It could not be greatly increased without great injustice to those who do not use their cars much. A gasoline tax is just because it measures the extent to which the roads are used.

The Standard Oil Co. may raise the price of gasoline two cents and the wandering members of the automobile club pay it and go their way rejoicing. But let the state propose to add one half cent to help build and maintain the highways for their benefit and we immediately hear from them.—Howard Smith, Saginaw County, Mich.

SUMMING UP AFTER ELECTION

NOW that election is past it seems we might form some idea of just what has happened and what it means.

As far as I can see it was just an expression of vast blind discontent. No issues were involved, no question settled.

The President and Congress have no mandate from the people.

Now the farmers have grievances that can and should be righted and they can get legislation they want provided it is just and reasonable and they go after it as a unit. They can never get anywhere by voting for individuals and not issues.

We have just passed through the most costly war in history. The cost of this war must be paid and every person should know that it entails a certain amount of hardship and that each person should stand his share of the burden. A person who's income hasn't been reduced since the close of the war is as well off and possibly a little bit better off than he was at that time, consequently

he isn't helping pay for the war at this time

Now the farmers have suffered a reduction of 50 per cent in their income and are therefore not only bearing their own share of the burden but the other fellows share as well.

The present exorbitantly high tariff was passed for the express purpose of maintaining wartime wages, and prices of manufactured articles throwing the greater part of the burden on the shoulders of the farmers.

The farmers should demand at once, not free trade but a reduction of the tariff to reasonable rates.

A million men were idle, out on strike, nearly all summer with the direct result that prices and wages have increased in nearly everything except what is directly connected with the agricultural industry. Not only that but agriculture has suffered direct loss of millions in interrupted transportation and loss of perishable products.

The farmers have a right to demand continuous operation of essential industries and transportation and at reasonable rates.

Transportation charges are entirely too high but I see but little chance for a reduction while wartime wages are maintained and unreasonable working rules are in force.

One of the grievous burdens the farmer have to bear is the present excessive taxation.

The federal administration has made a fine record for economy but our State administration has done nothing of the kind.

While they claim to have reduced the state levy \$3,000,000 they say nothing about the extra \$5,000,000 corporation tax.

The fact is from the highest to the lowest administrative unit excessive, extravagant and dishonest expenditure of public money is entirely too common, if not the rule.

The governor has the administration board and the legislature hog-tied and seems to care more about building up a political machine than reducing taxes. The only initiative the legislature is capable of is to pull off a petty salary grab.

We have a great economist at the head of the M. A. C. but the best solution he can offer for the former difficulties, while thousands of farmers are being driven from the land by high taxes, is to spend immense sums on research work, a part of which is that fool proposition of a soil survey. A year or so ago the M. A. C. had a scheme to hold schools to learn the farmers' bookkeeping, "Ye Gods, what fools these mortals be."—K. S. Wood, Charlevoix County, Michigan.

TAXING AUTOMOBILES

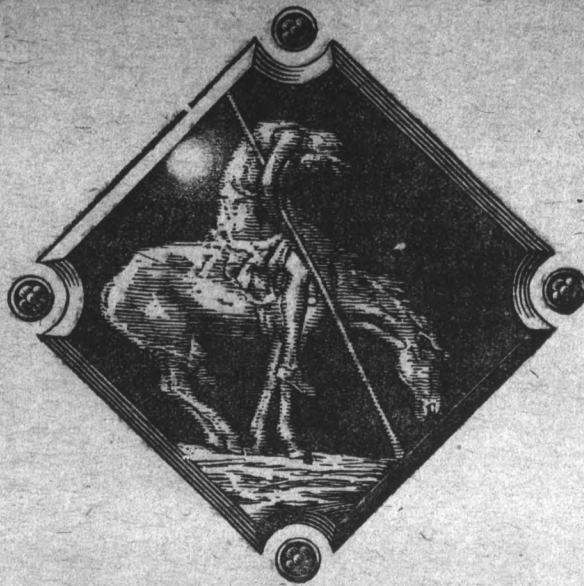
AS a basis for a fair automobile and motor traffic tax to build roads, I would suggest the tax should be based on horse-power, weight, value and amount of travel and speed. To make it as nearly fair as possible I would suggest the license tax be \$2.00 plus 10c per each horse-power and each hundred pounds weight and a valuation tax for 5 years, first year 2½% of purchase price, each succeeding year to be ½% less or 7% for the five years after which there would be no valuation tax.

Considering the value of the improved roads for motor traffic 3c per gallon tax on gasoline does not seem too high to be used for road construction and retire state bonds.—Earnest S. Allen.

"NO TAX ON GASOLINE"

The gasoline tax article by the president of the Detroit Automobile Club, printed in your valuable paper on page 8, October 28th is right to the point. I think a tax on gasoline would be unjust and make an added and unnecessary expense in collecting taxes, as the more articles you tax, the more expense in making collections.—V P. Smith, Kalamazoo County, Mich.

Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn.—Benjamin Franklin.



SAFE AS THE LAND ITSELF

Good First Mortgage Bonds are a better investment than even a good farm mortgage, for the property pledged as security has a steady income from rentals, winter and summer, more than three times as great as the interest charges and retirements on the principle.

We act as trustee for the mortgage, looking after the bond holders interests in every way, and you are never forced to foreclose on a friend and neighbor.

We all must reach the time when the "End of the Trail" approaches, strength declines, and we can no longer earn as much as in the prime of life.

Will you then have safe investments to carry you along in ease and contentment?

Let us explain how First Mortgage Bonds will provide a steady income and leave you free from worry and inconvenience. Mail the coupon and it will be a pleasure for us to be of service.

6½%

\$100
\$500
and
\$1000

**FIRST MORTGAGE
BOND COMPANY INC.**

Tax
Free
in
Michigan

FRED M. WARNER, President,

502 Farwell Bldg.

Detroit, Mich

Mail
This
Coupon
Today

First Mortgage Bond Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Please tell me how I can invest to get 6½% with safety
in First Mortgage Bonds.

FARMS & LANDS

Ads under this heading 10c per word

200-ACRE LAKESIDE FARM, 4 HORSES, 12 cattle, crops, poultry, implements, tools included to settle now; one of the best opportunities in Michigan; schools, stores, churches, good roads, splendid neighbors; 117 acres heavy-cropping fields, muck land for truck, big pasture, woodland; 160 apple trees, 13-4 acres berries; excellent 5-room house overlooking lake, barn, with frost-proof basement, silo, poultry houses. Because of family reasons, \$7,000 takes all, part cash. Details, this and 40 acres equipped \$1,650, page 65 Illus. catalog 1,200 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARM, STOCK, TOOLS AND FEED, WITH \$4,000 down. 160 acres, 110 cleared, 20 acres timber, good clay soil, nearly level, well drained, big house and barn, close to school, good location, with this place goes: 12 cows, 4 horses, 40 sheep, hay, straw and grain, all farming tools. Price \$8,000, \$4,000 down and 10 years time on remainder, must act at once. Write W. F. UMPHREY, Ewart, Michigan.

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

PRODUCTIVE LANDS—CROP PAYMENTS or easy terms—along the Northern Pacific Rly., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. BYERLY, 90 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS 40, 80 AND 120 acres, good soil and buildings on state road, one mile from town. FLOYD E. LOTT, Howell, Mich.

FARMS—MOST PRODUCTIVE SOIL IN Michigan. Crops nets \$75.00 to \$175.00 per acre. Many bargains. My list explains all. Write, its free. M. MAYER, Jr., Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EASTERN OKLAHOMA farm and ranch lands with oil and mineral rights. Write for particulars. Salesman wanted. BLAIR W. GAIR, 139 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

Diogenes Out of a Job

DIogenes, the Greek cynic and philosopher, was a successful advertiser. He lived in a barrel to advertise himself. At high noon he was wont to light his lantern and stroll about the streets of Athens, "In search," he said, "of an honest man." In this way he advertised one of the prevailing failings of the classic Greeks. For among the ancient, the most successful merchant was the biggest skilful. The cleverest buyer the loudest haggler. There's no room for a cynic in modern advertising. Advertising, today, calls attention to the open-faced honesty of business. It has standardized almost every article you can buy. You know what to expect and what to pay. You don't have to dicker, bargain and haggle to know that you are getting as good as you give.

That is why it pays to read advertisements and buy advertised goods. A product's advertising is the best guarantee of its faithful performance, its lasting usefulness or its definite quality.

If you value constant satisfaction—if you want to get your full money's worth every time—read the advertisements.

To take advantage of an advertisement is to get full value.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

THE earliest Thanksgiving in America was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers in 1621:

The previous winter, the first one in the new country had been a hard one, full of privation and suffering, food was not plentiful, their houses or huts ill kept out the vigorous weather and death had been a frequent visitor. Carrying away almost half the little colony—homesickness too had been prevalent and caused almost as much suffering as disease. It took stout hearts and grim determination to carry on the battle against all these foes. The second fall showed a better condition, the barley and corn crops were good, fish had been caught and dried for winter use, wild fowl were quite plentiful and the hearts of the Pilgrims were full of gratitude to a kind Providence who had prospered them. To show this a great feast was made lasting three days, the Indians, Massasoit and his tribe, came bringing with them five deer a not unwelcome addition to the feast.

And thus the first Thanksgiving was celebrated by the first American colony, a God-fearing, law-abiding, sturdy lot of men and women breathing in love of God and Country with every breath of good New England air.

Would that today we were as loyal, patriotic and united a people.

Below you will find the last clause of the first Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation, had space permitted I would like to have printed it entire.

AND ALSO—that we may unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our National and other Transgressions;—to enable us all whether in public or private Stations, to perform our several and relative Duties properly and punctually;—to render our National Government a Blessing to all the people, by constantly being a government of wise, just and Constitutional laws, DIRECTLY and FAITHFULLY OBEYED,—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and nations; (especially such as have kindness to us) and to bless them with good government and peace and concord;—To promote the Knowledge and Practice of true religion and Virtue, and to increase of Science among them and us;—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of Temporal Prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the city of New York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Nine.—G. Washington.

BUSINESS INVESTMENTS

I was informed to write to you in regards to loaning money on farms, what per cent to ask and what payments to demand. I remain,—Mrs. E. T.

—Use the Revised Committee Form Mortgage of 1904. It has such provisions in it as will protect your interest. 6% is the usual rate charged on farm mortgages but in some localities 7% is obtainable. You do not need to require any payments, as if interest on taxes are not kept up the whole amount of the mortgage becomes due, that is, according to the form of mortgage recommended. Make the mortgage run for a period of from 3 to 5 years.

Any other questions along this line will be gladly answered. Do not take the word of friend or stranger when it comes to investments. The friend may be mistaken and the stranger unscrupulous. Go to your banker or seek reliable information thru your paper.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Who can send me the song entitled "The Battle of Lake Erie"? I want to print it in this column.

Mrs. L. E. T.—the catalog has the patterns for stuffed animals. The book costs 15 cents.

A reader asks for the song called "Beautiful Guardian Angels."

Children to Board.—Have any of the readers of the Business Farmer

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

small children (up to 12 years of age) that they would care to have boarder in a private home in the country? If so please write to me. —Mrs. J. P. Sumner, Indian Lake Farms, Rt. 2, Linden, Mich.

—Why not write to the Children's Home at St. Joseph, Mich? They often wish to place children in good homes for short periods.

A subscriber writes that she will make sleeveless sweaters for \$1.00

you tell me why they spoil? My pickles get soft and then hollow and have a bad odor. My recipe is as follows:

Dill Pickles

For 10 gallons—3 3-4 lbs. salt, 2 1-2 lbs. dill, 1-2 pint mixed spices, 2-3 pint of vinegar. Fill up with water.

Is it necessary that the keg in which they are put in be headed up while they are working? Would the disease that has attacked cucumbers

THANKSGIVING ODE

Along the hills that Autumn's grace Hath lit with sudden tints of flame, One comes, with sweet, unlifted face, Singing her praises in His name, Whose hand the ready blessing heap, Whose endless love a world doth keep.

A spirit of thanksgiving born Of grateful people, blessed of God, Whose barns He fills with golden corn;

Whose level fields of lifeless sod, His sunshine and His fragrant rains, Have quickened into fruitful plains.

E'en should the angry clouds uplift Dark faces on the trembling days, The seeming ill is yet God's gift, But of shadows lift His praise, Calm as the child, who smiling, hears, The footsteps of advancing years. —Mrs. L. B. Hall.

each, wool to be sent. If any one wishes her address I will send it.

Mrs. B. L. F.—I do not think the coin you mention would have any more than the face value. Museums are generally glad to accept such coins but as a rule do not pay for them. Write to the Public Library, Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., and tell them about your coin. They have a collection.

I would like to know if any readers of the Business Farmer can give me a recipe for dill pickles, one that will prevent their spoiling? Can

the last two years cause them to spoil? Any information on the subject will be gladly received.—Mrs. N. L. Elwell, Mich.

—I would like the experience of several readers on this subject. There would be a very possible danger of letting the pickles work too long. Many housekeepers do not let them work at all but put them in jars and seal them immediately. Any diseases that affect the cucumber would affect the pickles. Please let me hear from some of you.

Attention Mrs. H. E. Hines—There are two patterns on my desk

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Simplicity, Service and Style

Address orders to Mrs. Jenney, Pattern Department, M. B. F. Catalog 15c—Pattern 12c

I am showing this week a pretty "knicker" design for school girls. It was designed for our department at my special request for we have had some requests for such a pattern. One sees them in the stores made up in black and white check and with them are worn middy blouses of scarlet, green or blue. Does it not seem an attractive dress for girls? I like it because it is so neat, comfortable and warm and the girls "just love" the freedom of them. This pattern may also be made up in khaki and your daughter is ready for her Girl Scout Troop.

Our girls are going to be more athletic, they are going to have stronger bodies, brighter eyes, rosier cheeks and larger feet. Let us give them a chance to be rally comfortable.



An Up-To-Date Costume

3956-4221. Knicker and bloomer suits appeal to the active girl as much as to "grown ups." This model is ever so serviceable and pleasing. It may be worn with or without a skirt. Serge, flannel, jersey cloth and other knitted materials, as well as linen, khaki and gingham are good for its development.

The Blouse Pattern 3956 is cut in 5 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The Knickers Pattern 4221 is also cut in those sizes. To make the costume for a 14 year size will require 5 yards of 32 inch material.

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



A Popular Comfortable Dress for the Growing Girl

4184. Linen, flannel, serge, tricolet, homespun and prunella would be good for this style. The sleeve may be wrist or elbow length. The pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the dress for a 12 year size, requires 3 1-2 yards of 44 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A New Doll Set

4196. The little doll mother may not only make dolly's clothes but also the doll, from the models supplied herewith. The body may be of drill, unbleached muslin, oil cloth or sanitas, with a stuffing of bran, kopak or cotton. Eyes of shoe buttons, nose and lips of yarn, or the features may be embroidered or painted.

Dressed as a clown this doll will be very attractive. The suit may be of calico, cretonne or scraps of silk or satin. One or two colors of materials may be used. For the Rompers—cretonne or gingham is pleasing. Dolly will be so glad of the dear little pockets in her rompers, and "Pierrot" the clown will do all sorts of tricks in his comfortable costume, if his arms and legs are fastened so as to be movable.

This Pattern comes in 3 Sizes: 12, 16 and 20 inches.



A Jaunty Coat for the Growing Girl

4155. Velours was used for this model, with fancy braid for decoration. This model has pockets extensions below the belt. The collar is convertible.

The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1-2 yards of 54 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



addressed to you. The wrapper says wrong address. Will you please send me the correct one and I will mail them to you immediately.

Who will send me a recipe for liver sausage such as is found in the butcher shops?

English Boiled Pudding

Here is a recipe that my grandmother gave me: 2 cups of beef suet ground fine, 2 cups of raisins, 1 cup of English currants, 2 cups of sugar, 1 tps. cloves, 2 tps. cinnamon, a little candied citron, 2 cups of buttermilk, a rounded spoon of soda and a little salt. Flour a large strong cloth and mix enough flour in to make a good solid loaf and tie in cloth with plenty of room so the batter may swell. Put a small rack in the bottom of a large kettle and fill half full of boiling water and boil steadily for 8 hours, keep well covered. You may put this in the paper if you like. I hope the ladies will have good success as it is very good. —Mrs. Chas. Rust.

COOKIE RECIPES

I will send a few cookie recipes as I have never seen any like them in your paper. It is the best paper I ever get hold of. I get lots of good hints and recipes out of it.

Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup lard, 1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 white, 1 brown, 1 tps soda put in 8 tbs hot water, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1/4 tps salt, 6 cups oatmeal put thru food chopper, 2 cups white flour.

Mix in order given, roll out and fill with the following: 1 pound of raisins put thru chopper, 1 cup sugar about 1 1/2 to 2 cups of water, cook to a jelly.

Hermits

1 cup shortening, 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup sour milk, 1 tps soda, 2 eggs, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup chopped nut meats 1 tps cinnamon, 1 tps nutmeg, flour to make stiff dough, drop with teaspoon

I like to make these cookies as I can do all my mornings work while I bake them.—Mother of five.

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

CONSOLIDATION has proved itself to be one of the best ways of changing very poor schools into very fine ones. It has not yet failed where it has been intelligently planned and worked out. There are 12,000 or more successful consolidated schools, and new ones are being established in considerable numbers every year.

Here is what the consolidated school of the better class may, and in many cases does, offer:

A school term of 180 to 200 days with a considerable amount of interest in the children and his activities maintained during the vacation period. This time element is one of the first and most necessary factors in maintaining an equality in the amount of training given children.

A considerable choice of subjects, in addition to the essential ones, so that the child may follow the lines of his own interests or necessities.

A group of professionally trained, experienced and supervised teachers with whom he may become acquainted. By the simple mathematical law of chance, if nothing else, he is sure apt to find in a number of teachers than in the individual teacher the things necessary for his growth. There are more minds brought to bear on his problem.

School buildings and grounds designed to safeguard and promote the children's health, supply them with an abundance of mechanical means necessary for work and recreation, and develop in them an idea of the aesthetic. In this respect the consolidated school of the country has many natural advantages over even the best of the city schools. More room for play space, gardens, and outside laboratories may be had for less expense. There is greater freedom from annoying noises and much less danger from traffic.

Acquaintance and companionship for each child with a considerable number of children of his own age and stage of development to train him in ready social adjustment and

give him the confidence that arises from competition with equals.

Contacts for each child with groups of children in the natural stages of development immediately succeeding his own. They rouse his spirit of emulation and furnish incentives to the effort necessary to make him active and self-reliant.

The services of a physician or nurse or both to prevent or stop in its inception any sickness among the children.

Means of interesting the community in the betterment of its own life to keep pace with the ideals set before the children.

Transportation, sanitary and safe, to and from school for all children residing any great distance from the school plant.

These things, characteristic of the better consolidated schools everywhere, are the hall marks of the best schools now known. Consolidation has not yet taken over the psychological clinic. Perhaps the natural freedom of the country makes that to some extent unnecessary. It has adopted much of the best along other lines and developed, because of its inherent advantages, some fine qualities of its own that it may be difficult for the finest of largest city schools to equal or improve upon.

And remember, the consolidated schools, standard in type, is rapidly coming to be counted among the strongest features of our educational system, have all been the result of an attempt to equalize from the bottom up. They have been created by concentrating the wealth and energy of areas that before consolidation dissipated their efforts on a very poor kind of schools. The consolidated schools withdraw nothing from the top of the system. On the contrary, they have added much to it. They equalize by bringing the poorest up not only to the average but to the best.—Public Instruction Bureau.

LITTLE ROSEWOOD CASKET

(Published by request.)

1.
In that little rosewood casket
That is resting on the stand
Is a package of love letters
Written by a true loves hand.
2.
Will you go and bring them sister,
And do read them o'er to me
For I oft times tried to read them
But for tears I could not see
3.
Now you brought them thank you
darling
Will you sit down by my side
And lift gently to your bosom
This poor aching, throbbing head.
4.
Read those blessed words distinctly
So I lose not even one
For the passion hand that penned
them
His last words for me is done.
5.
When I'm dead and in my coffin
And my shroud about me wound,
And my little bed is ready
In that pleasant church yard
ground
6.
Place the basket and the letters
Both together on my heart
And this little ring he gave me
From my finger never part.
7.
Tell him in the years that follow
And no tidings of him come
Of his absence and his silence
Was I ever the one to blame?
8.
Read them o'er again dear sister
While I gently fall asleep
Fall asleep to wake in Jesus
Gentle sister do not weep.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR OLDER BOYS AND GIRLS

- Gulliver's Travels—Swift
- Chaucer Story Book—Chaucer
- Boy's King Arthur
- Merry Adventures of Robin Hood—Pyle
- Tom Brown's School Days—Hughes
- Varmint—Johnson
- Orcutt Girls—Vaile
- Just Patty—Webster
- Romona—Jackson
- Little Men—Alcott
- Heart of Isabel Carleton—Ashum
- Lorna Doone—Blackmore
- Johnnie Kelly—Boyer
- Understood Betsy—Canfield
- Christmas Carol—Dickens

Aztec Treasure House—Janvier
Smugglers Island—Kneeland
Ann of Green Gables—Montgomery
Bird's Christmas Carol—Wiggin
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm—Wiggins
Widow O'Callaghan's Boys—Zolinger
Bob, Son of Battle—Ollivant
Arkansaw Bear—Paine
Scouting for Girls
Children's Blue Bird—Maeterlinck
Holiday Plays—Olcott
Joan of Arc—Boutet de Monvel
Peeps at Many Lands, Italy—Finemore
Oregon Trail—Parkman
Hans Brinker—Dodge
Heidi—Spyri
Guns of Shiloh—Altsheler
Man Without a Country—Hale
Prince and the Pauper—Clemens
Song of Hiawatha—Longfellow
Pilgrims Progress—Bunyan
Riley Child Rhymes—Riley

To make an unusually tasty apple whip, whip the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth and add 1 c. sugar and a cup of grated apple.

When anything boils over on the stove, cover it at once with salt; the odor will be killed and the spilled food can be cleaned up easily.

Rub a little melted paraffine on the inside of your screw top can covers when sealing then during the winter when you wish to open them pour hot water over the tops. It melts the wax and the cover unscrews quite easily.

A little salt added to the whites of eggs makes them beat into a froth much more quickly. Beating them in a strong draft or before an electric fan also helps. The latter is most effective but not always at hand.

HEALTH HINTS

OR
HOW TO CURE YOURSELF
BY

DR. T. N. ROGERS

The formula for catarrh will be published in the next issue. In the mean time use the following three or four times a day. 2 drachms Darpin (dark). Commonly called Golden Seal. 2 oz. Listerine. 8 oz. H₂O, which is sterilized water. Put a tbs. in a glass and add same amount of water and use to gargle with. Do this several times a day and watch for your remedy in the next issue.

Plenty of fresh air and cold baths will tone up the system and help to eradicate the catarrh.

FALLING HAIR

You failed to mention the condition of your scalp or your general physical condition. Your health must be good in order to have good hair. If you have a dry scalp with dandruff you will find a hot oil treatment very beneficial.

Heat olive oil and rub well into the scalp, wash with water using plenty of castile soap. Keep this treatment up every two or three weeks for several months. Each night massage the scalp with the finger tips, keep the hair well brushed with a soft brush.

Bobbing your hair was a very good thing to do.

Your abscessed tooth was the cause of your headache.

Book Review


(Books reviewed under this heading may be secured through The Michigan Business Farmer, and will be promptly shipped by parcel post on receipt of publisher's price stated.)

Rural Michigan, By L. A. Chase
—In a book of over 400 pages, the author who is head of the Department of History, Northern State Normal School, has given us a complete and graphic picture of Rural Michigan, its history, climate, crops and living conditions. That our home state should have been selected as the second in the series by Macmillan following only New York, makes us a little proud. It is a book that should be in the library of every man or woman interested in the farming business in our state. (Macmillan, \$2.50)

THE SIGN OF QUALITY
For Your Protection

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



For Your Thanksgiving Baking

Do your Thanksgiving baking this year with "the flour the best cooks use" and be assured of success. Good bread is the foundation of the feast. In Lily White Flour you find the best flour for all general baking. It is clean, wholesome and wonderfully milled. Breads baked with Lily White are firm, light, tender and good to eat. Try Lily White this year and you'll have something to be thankful for.

Why You Should Use Lily White
REASON No. 13

It is actually the flour the best cooks use.

The best cooks use Lily White Flour because they want the best results. If they didn't GET the best results they wouldn't be the best cooks. The best home baking results are obtained with Lily White Flour. Women for three generations have found this true. Thousands endorse it, and it is guaranteed to be the best you ever used.

Our Guarantee
We Guarantee you will like Lily White Flour, "the flour the best cooks use" better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking.
If for any reason whatsoever you do not, your dealer will refund the purchase price. — He's so instructed.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

Do You Like A Bargain?



—on Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces

Send today for the new Kalamazoo Catalog that tells all about our Special 21st Anniversary Offer quoting money saving direct to you prices from manufacturers. See new designs—blue and gray porcelain enamel ranges, heaters, furnaces, etc. 30 days' trial. Cash or easy payments, 24-hour shipments. Pipeless furnaces, \$22.95 and up. Money back guarantee.

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

A Kalamazoo Direct to You
Trade Mark Registered

New 300 Candle Power Lamp



Make \$60 to \$100 a Week
Introducing this wonderful new lamp. Gives soft, brilliant light; restful to eyes; ideal illumination. Burns Kerosene or Gasoline. Clean, odorless, economical. Burns 96% air, 4% fuel. Absolutely safe. Lights with match. 100 times brighter than wick lamps. Patented. Greatest improvement of age. Table lamps, hanging lamps, lanterns. Work all or spare time. You simply take orders. We deliver by Parcel Post and do collecting. Commissions paid same day you take orders. No experience necessary. Get started at once. Big season now on. Write today for catalog and special agents offer.

THE AKRON LAMP CO.
2011 Lamp Bldg., Akron, O.

AGENTS FREE
Send for Offer

Unbounded Faith

Years ago Grandmother learned that the secret of health is to keep the powers of resistance strong. That is why her faith in

Scott's Emulsion

remains unbounded. For fifty years it has had world-wide recognition as a tonic which is rich in health-building vitamins, to nourish and help keep the powers of resistance strong.

S. Ott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 22-44

88 — Good — \$1 Magazines

Pathfinder	(Weekly 6 Mos.)	Our Price \$1.00 FOR ALL FIVE
Capper's Weekly	(Weekly 6 Mos.)	
The Household	(Monthly One Year)	
People's Popular Monthly	(Monthly One Year)	
Farm & Home	(Monthly One Year)	

Send Dollar Bill Today—We Take All Risk

Mail All Orders To
Whitlock & Summerhays
25 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

TELLER HOSPITAL

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases by the New Teller Method.

Rheumatism, N. V. algia, Neuritis, Bright's Disease and Diabetes.
OFFICIAL SURGERY

296 S. Gratiot Ave., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Pies of pumpkin, apple, mince,
Jams and jellies, peaches, quince,
Purple grapes and apples red
Cakes and nuts and ginger bread,
That's Thanksgiving.

Turkey Oh! A great big fellow,
Fruits all ripe and rich and mellow,
Everything, that's good to eat,
More than I can now repeat,
That's Thanksgiving.

Lots and lots of jolly fun,
Games to play and races run,
All as happy as can be,
For this happiness you see,
Makes Thanksgiving.

We must thank the One who gave,
All the good things that we have,
That is why we keep that day,
Set aside our Mammas say
For Thanksgiving.

DEAR Nieces and Nephews—Have you decided what you are to be thankful for on Thanksgiving Day? On that day when you are giving thanks for the many things you have to be thankful for I want you to make a resolution. Resolve that each day from that day on you will take the time from your work and play to give thanks for your many blessings. If you have sisters or brothers try to see who can think up the largest number. It will be fun and you will find that the world looks brighter and better to you each day.

Again one of the members of the Children's Hour has helped me very much. And this member did not know it. You see it was like this: I have been searching high and low and everywhere for a nice poem on Thanksgiving to publish at the head of our page this issue, and while I found many Thanksgiving poems, none of them seemed to be just what I wanted, and this morning I had just about given up in despair when I opened a letter from Tawas City and in that I found just what I wanted. There was a nice letter from Stanley Rescoe and he enclosed the poem on Thanksgiving published above. (Thank you, Stanley.)—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle and Cousins—Rap! Rap! Rap! Oh! excuse me for walking in, but as there was so much excitement in our corner this week that I thought I would not disturb you.

We have had some snow already, but it is all gone, but again today it is snowing a little, but soon the snow which will last three or four months will be falling and the long winter will come. I do hope that there isn't a bad storm this year like there were last year.

Christmas will soon be here, and we will all have to get busy, or all of our preparing for Christmas will be on us all at once, and all of us have many relatives and friends to think of them.

And Harold Pernie got the prize of the boys? Well he was sure lucky, wasn't he? Which girl got the prize? I never tried, as I knew I wouldn't of been the lucky girl anyway. But I don't suppose I should lose confidence in myself so quick, anyway before I try at least. Should I?

Wonder why Eathel Fay Sharp never writes. I never see any of her letters in the corner, nor I don't hear from her anymore. The last time I heard from her, she said her father was sick, and was in the hospital, and I do hope he gained his health back again.

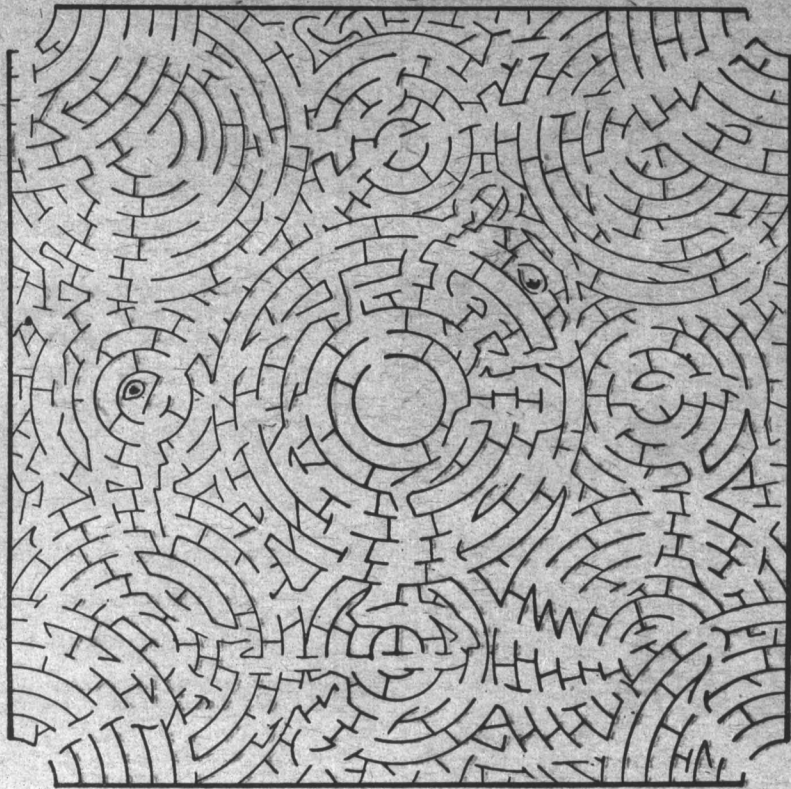
I used to write to that invalid boy, who was fourteen years old, and Uncle Ned ask us all to send him birthday cards for his birthday, but I lost his name and address, so I don't know where to write to, if anyone knows who I mean and knows his name and address, it will accommodate me very much if I could know his address, as I always like to write an invalid person, who is always still, and never has much joy.

Mr. Ford has a logging camp about three and one-half miles south of Sidnaw, and there is about ninety men, if not more, working there. It is just like a little town. There are electric lights in the camps and running water which is cold and hot. Early this spring



WHO ATE THE NUT?

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Bobbie left a nut he'd found, on the window sill. When he next looked for it, it was gone. Who ate it?

A path leads into a maze from each corner. One path leads to the center of the maze. Find this path—then trace it with a soft pencil (colored) preferred. You will have drawn the outline of the culprit.

they built three private houses for Mr. and Mrs. Ford, their son and his wife and another man and his wife, but they never came up at all.

I have written many times before, so this time I am only giving my description, and where I live and see if they can guess who I am by my description for I have given my description lots of times before.

Well I am a girl about five feet tall, weigh one hundred and ten pounds, have brown hair, light brown eyes and am light complexioned. Now see if you can guess who I am. Will ring off hoping to hear from some other boys and girls, and those who guess who I am will receive a very long letter from me. So Goodbye. Your niece and

cousin—"Guess," Sidnaw, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Well at last, I did get my letter started. I have been busy, every night studying my lesson. I go to school every day and we are going to have a box social and entertainment the 18th of this month, so we practice every day. Then we don't have every study, but sometimes we have some extra classes the next day. We have a very nice school teacher this year, we all like her very well. I am in the eighth grade. I have one brother and one sister. My brother goes to school every day, he is 8 years old, and is in the second grade. —Esther Mahn, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 9

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

YOU know I've been lookin' at this sheet of paper, all white an' clean an' wonderin' why I should blot it up with anything I might think of.

Well, I'm jest wonderin' now 'bout the light wine an' beer stuff—you know its bein' agitated quite a bit. Some of the wets sez we must have our nips now an' then, or oftener—they sez "give us light wine an' beer an' we'll do away with bootleggin'." Nice little theory ain't it now?

Light wine an' beer means goin' bac' to the old time drunken business. What do you think would happen if any or every driver of an automobile could step in an' have a few drinks of beer or light(?) wines? With accidents running in to thousands in this country now what would it be if it was wet? Let's not ever be carried away by anything 'at pretends to put liquor back into our country. Liquor never made a man of anyone. It is the most degradin' thing the world ever knew. It has separated families, parted husbands and wives, stunted children, it has caused more trouble than all the wars this world has ever knew of. An' yet there are some people that would have this

damnable thing put back an' have it here in this, our state, the greatest an' best state in the whole world.

An' now who is it 'at's always agitatin' light wine and beer? Yes, who is it? Why my dear friends, don't you know it's the big whisky dealers, the men who would take the shoes off'n your babies to put money in their pockets. It's the men who would rob you an' I of our manhood, take away our families, do anything to get our money. Boys, girls, everybody, look out for this. Light wine and beer H— It's the open door to the old saloon. It's a step, between an' that's all. Member the Volstead Act. It's purty good ain't it now? You know we used to have liquor laws, they were in force for more 'n fifty years. Did they regulate the liquor business? Did they! Not on your life. Just give the Volstead law fifty years an' see what it does. Well, just give it a little time that's all!

But folks remember this: The saddest time an' the most dangerous time you'll ever see is when the Volstead law is changed an' light wine an' beer opens the door for all the damnable stuff that follows.

This letter is getting a little bit long so I'll stop. Cordially yours—UNCLE RUBE.

years old. My birthday is the 12th of July. I go to school. I am in the 4th grade. I have a little sister, she is in the 2nd grade at school. She is 7 years old. We live on a 40-acre farm. We have 4 little pigs, 1 big pig, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 calf. For pets I have 4 cats and 2 rabbits. We had a Hallowe'en social at our school. For our supper we had coffee, pumpkin pie and sandwiches. We had a witch's well. I got a sack of popcorn and my sister got a holder. The day before Thanksgiving will be my Grandma's birthday and maybe I will go out there. Maybe she will have duck for dinner. Goodbye Uncle Ned.—Carrel Culbert, Jonesville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer boy and I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade at school. For pets I have a cat called "Crook," he is about 18 inches long and about 17 inches high. I live on a forty-acre farm. We have five milking cows and six steers, five heifers, four big pigs and six little pigs. I like farming very much. We also have about one hundred chickens. I am sending in a Thanksgiving poem. Your nephew—Stanley Rescoe, R. 3, Tawas City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—How are you these fine days? It has been nice and rainy here to-day. I live four and one-half miles east of Union City, and four and one-half miles west of Sherwood. I live on a 160-acre farm. It is quite lonesome here in the summer when I am not in school. I go to the Smith school and I am in the 8th grade. We have organized a sewing club and a handicraft club in our school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. You tell them to maybe they would do it quicker for you than they would for me. There are no girls of my age that live near me. The nearest is two miles from here. Last summer I worked in the onion patch so as to keep from getting lonesome. The pets I have are two kittens and one dog. There is 22 pupils in our school. Well I will close with hopes of hearing from somebody before long. From your friend, Wilma Olmstead, Sherwood, Michigan.

P. S.—I hope somebody uses this address before long.

I am sure you would make many friends through the Children's Hour, Wilma. Perhaps you will receive so many letters you will not be able to answer them all.—Uncle Ned.

Dear Uncle Ned—I seen your contest in the paper about how to win a Christmas present so I thought I'd try. I think the present will be a school outfit. I will try and write a Christmas story.

It was the night before Christmas. It was very stormy. Everybody was waiting for Santa to come. Mary wanted a dolly, Johnnie wanted a sleigh, and baby wanted a bowl of bread and milk. Soon they heard the sleigh bells jingle. Everybody was so happy. Soon they heard somebody running up the steps and then down again. Mother opened the door and in fell the toys. Just what they wanted; Mary a doll, John a sleigh, baby a bowl of milk and all kinds of candy. Everybody was very happy. I will close from your niece.—Dorothy Werner, R. No. 1, Fowler, Michigan.



THEY ALWAYS DO

What happened to Mr. Bug?

He invested in Mr. Bee's honey stock and got stung.

Mother: "Now remember, Johnny, there's a ghost in that dark closet where I keep the cake."

Johnny: "Funny you never blame the ghost when there's any cake missing; it's always me."

THE STORAGE BATTERY

(Continued from page 6)

should be avoided. Keep the water always about one-half inch above the top of the plates. It is a good practice to inspect the battery every week. Avoid the use of hard water. Purchase a hygrometer, expressly made for testing the strength of the electrolyte.

This instrument when properly used will give the correct reading. A fully charged cell should test 1.280 to 1.300. A voltage about 2.8. On the terminal posts of every battery may be found voltage signs. Positive (+) and negative (-). Leads from the generator should always be connected the proper way (+) of the generator to (+) of the battery, (-) of the generator to (-) of the battery. If for any reason you are doubtful of the proper connection when replacing a battery, apply the following test. Immerse the leads from the generator into a glass of strong salt water. The negative (-) lead is readily determined by the bubbles issuing around that terminal.

When charging a battery, charge it at its rate; this may be found on the manufacturer's name plate. With suitable resistance batteries may be charged from lighting circuit. Alternating current may be used only in connection with a rectifier. Always keep battery clean and dry. Don't place tools on a battery, this produces a direct short circuit. The small holes in the vent caps should be always open. Smear lead terminals with vaseline to counteract corrosion. Keep it fully charged at all times. Don't allow impurities to reach the cells. If the gravity of any cell shows a marked falling off relative to the rest of the cells, promptly investigate the cause and correct it. Keep terminals tight. Don't overwork it by too frequent and unnecessary use of the starter. With proper care the battery should last as long as the rest of the equipment.—C. M. Labunski, Macomb County, Mich.

FINANCIAL NEEDS DISCUSSED AT U. P. MEETING

(Continued from page 3.)

every acre of tillable land should be classified according to the adaptability of the soil therein; second, the regulation of land and real estate dealers, to the end that land should be represented and sold "as is," and, third, a strict, practical policy of follow-up for the new settler, assuring him, within reasonable limitations, of the assistance of the various co-operative agencies within the state, after his settlement upon the land.

President Friday again addressed the bankers and agricultural men at the evening meeting held in the Marquette Club, talking on the subject of "costs." Michigan's noted economist reviewed the industrial history of the country for the past several years, emphasizing conditions and situations which have affected prices and caused such wide fluctuations. His talk was received enthusiastically and the discussion which followed, participated in by the bankers, lumbermen, agricultural men, and other business men

SWEDISH INVENTOR HAS NEW OIL LIGHT

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Chicago, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where the oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to F. V. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting offer, too.—(Adv.)

present, was decidedly instructive and interesting.

Summing up the day's conference, it seemed to be the sense and opinion of the speakers and delegates alike, that although there are instances of misused credit on the part of farmers, the extension of financial assistance on the part of the bankers is, nevertheless, a matter of vital importance in the agricultural development of the state of Michigan particularly as applied to the cutover regions.

During the evening discussion following President Friday's talk, A. M. Anderson, Cashier of the State Bank of Ewen, sighted several instances growing out of his experience in the fertile Ontonagon Valley where credit has been the deciding factor in the success of the farmer, and similar opinions were given by other bankers whose work has brought them in direct touch with rural conditions.

After all, however, the best thing about the Marquette meeting as viewed from the outside, was the fact that there is a live interest and genuine concern in upper Michigan's greatest natural asset—her soils and her climate.

President Friday gave the bankers and business men something to think about when he declared that the farmer not only represents more than 60% of the purchasing power of the nation, but that statistics for the past decade prove conclusively that industry progresses only insofar as does agriculture. There it is again—the relation of producer to consumer—of agriculture to industry.

It's satisfying to note that at last the farmer is coming into his own, and, if the spirit of Marquette's meeting proves out, "his own" should be something decidedly to his advantage.—L. D. Tucker.

SECOND WEEK INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

THE second week of the International Egg Laying Contest being conducted at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, ended November 14th with considerable increase in production. New birds were starting and the others are becoming more acclimated and settling down to more regular laying.

The Leghorns hold first place to date for total production. Mr. Shaw's pen No. 76 has a small lead with 86 eggs, 6 eggs above Mr. Taylor's pen. Pen No. 58 with a total production of 79 eggs. Mr. Keyes, pen No. 62 ties with Alfred TerHaar's pen No. 79 with production of 72 eggs.

The heavy breeds are increasing gradually. Mr. Dennison's pen again leads with a total of 58 eggs. Mrs. Finkbner is again in second place with 39 eggs. Brummer's Poultry Farm is close up with 37. A new breed appears on our list when Mr. Smith's White Rocks finished this week with a total of 35 eggs. The Wyandotte section gives first place to Mr. Sinks' pen No. 25, and second to Hollis' Pen No. 28. The Rhode Island Red pens maintain the same order as in last week's report. Five pens still have no eggs to their credit. The contest average is very satisfactory, the production for the week being 28.9 per cent.

Leading pens in the principal breeds are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks
H. E. Dennison, (Barred) East Lansing, Mich., 58 eggs; Mrs. C. D. Finkbner, (Barred) Clinton, Mich., 39 eggs; Brummer's Poultry Farm, (Barred) Holland, Mich., 37 eggs; Clyde Smith, (White) Niles, Mich., 35 eggs.

Wyandottes
F. W. Sinks, Farmington, Mich., 49 eggs; Clyde Hollis, Hudsonville, Mich., 47 eggs.

Anconas
A. R. Van Raalte, Zeeland, Mich., 22 eggs; C. M. Beckwith, Milford, Mich., 38 eggs.

Rhode Island Reds
Leon O. Dunning, Delton, Mich., 51 eggs; Mrs. E. S. Travis, Vicksburg, Mich., 36 eggs.

White Leghorns
Elmer E. Shaw, South Haven, Mich., 86 eggs; E. D. Taylor, Kalamazoo, Mich., 80 eggs; W. A. Down, Washington, Mich., 79; J. W. Keyes, Owosso, Mich., 72; Alfred TeerHaar, Hudsonville, Mich., 72.

(Editor's Note—A report of the first week of the contest is published on page 20 of this issue.)

BEST For a Generation



American housewives are using Calumet Baking Powder today with the same success that their mothers experienced over a third of a century ago. This perpetual growth of favor has made



CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER

—sales over 150% greater than that of any other brand.

There isn't a baking powder of greater merit—there isn't a leavener obtainable that will produce more satisfactory or positive results. That's why the largest baking powder factories in the world are always busy turning out enough Calumet to supply the great demand.

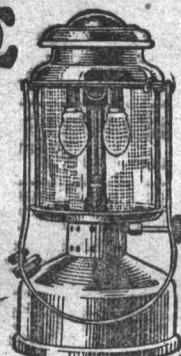
A pound can of Calumet contains full 16 ounces. Some baking powders come in 12 ounce instead of 16 ounce cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

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.



Better Than Gas or Electricity

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



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Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. If you don't like it, send it back. Our money-back guarantee protects you—no red tape.

Write Today Send for special introductory offer on FREE Lantern and agency proposition, also free literature on the cheapest and best way to light the home. Act Now!

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Don't Wear a Truss



We Guarantee Your Comfort with every Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plaster. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Never on sale in stores, as every Appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case. Beware of imitations. Look for trademark bearing portrait and signature of O. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. Break Appliance Co., 4636 State St., Marshall, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

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 pitiful 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

265J Durston Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

CURED HIS RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 2105 Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

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Mich. Bus. Farmer, w. 1.00	

New or Renewal Subscriptions, send \$1.65 in check, money orders or registered letter.
Mich. Bus. Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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 agate line per insertion. Fourteen agate 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, **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

Nov. 28—Shorthorn, E. W. McGunegle, Lapeer, Mich.

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OUR SPECIALTY:

BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS AND DUCRO JERSEYS

We are experienced salesmen, Expert Judges and money getters.

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

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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 Poland, Durocs, and Cheshires. Let me reserve a 1922 date for you. Write or wire.

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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.

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HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICH., ARE offering fresh cows and heifers, best breeding at right prices. Bulls ready for service and bull calves.

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

BARGAIN—\$45 buys registered Holstein Bull delivered your station. For particulars address EARL PETERS, No. Bradley, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

Shorthorn Sale

1 mi. North, 2 1-2 East of Lapeer, Mich.

Nov. 28, 1 o'clock

13 Head of good high class registered cows, heifers and yearling bull, Scotch and milking strain.

2 Registered Holstein Cows
6 Good Grade Cows

Hugh Donaldson, Auctioneer
E. W. McGunegle, Owner

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.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUNCH OF SCOTCH top Shorthorn cattle and a good bunch of bulls also. All in good flesh; some have calves at side. R. T. TYRRELL, Oxford Junction, Iowa.

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

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Federal Accredited Herd. PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

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

FOUR SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE HENRY GRANZOW, Anchorville, Mich. R. 1.

ANGUS

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

HEREFORDS

BUYING, FEEDING

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CATTLE

at present, is too much like

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All experience proves Baby-Beef growing THE BETTER WAY

GROW HEREFORD BABY BEEVES

Our Contractors are guaranteed top prices by Detroit Packing Co. Commission, yardage, Feed and all other expenses, except transportation—only; are cut out. Our plan opens the way to profitable beef-making, by Michigan Farmers. In no other way can as much money per cow be earned, with so little labor. If you have no beef-bred cows, we have them on hand or listed. Study our plan and be convinced. Come, wire or write. Right NOW.

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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.

GUERNSEY BULL Bred Heifer. Yearling 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. R. 1, West Branch Michigan

FOR SALE—OUR RED POLLED HERD BULL, Coby Ellis Laddie, and a few heifer calves. PIERCE BROS., Eaton Rapids, Mich. R. 4.

JERSEYS

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

NELLS LITTER; Sired by LIVINGSTONS PRIDE farrowed July 24, these pigs cannot be beat. Nells has farrowed 59 pigs in four litters. PRODUCTION is the big word of today, better get a boar out of this litter, and start on production. LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

SENSATION MARSI Our new herd boar. Sired by "Marsi" Reserve grand champion National Swine Show 1922. We are taking orders for gilts and sows for spring farrow bred to this wonderful boar. SCHAFER BROS., Route 4, Oxford, Mich.

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

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

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.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

DON'T TRUST THE BULL

FARMERS who keep bulls might learn from tiger trainers a valuable lesson that, if put into practice, would make them better life insurance risks. No man trusts a tiger until it is dead. A bull, although he uses an entirely different method, can do just as much damage as any animal in the zoo or in the jungle. He is more vicious and treacherous than most of them, and with such a reputation no man should trust him for a minute, no matter what his record for good behavior has been. "Mean" bulls perhaps have killed fewer men than those considered safe.

There are few rural neighborhoods without a list of tragedies and near tragedies resulting from putting trust in "perfectly safe" animals. Only a few weeks ago an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, visiting in New York State, was so badly injured by a dairy bull that he died a short time later. The owner led out the animal, always considered gentle, to have his picture taken. Without warning the animal knocked down his owner and then gored the department employee who had rushed to the man's assistance.

Had this bull been led on a staff attached to the ring in his nose the tragedy could not have happened. Better still, it might have been kept in a pen so arranged that handling would not have been necessary at all. Plans for constructing safe bull pens may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Every farmer who owns a bull would do well to put up this warning in his barn: Don't Trust The Bull.

LOW AVERAGE AT WEST MICHIGAN SALE

The West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association held its annual October consignment sale the 18th of last month, at the West Michigan Fair grounds, Grand Rapids. Sixty-seven head of high grade Holstein cattle were sold at the sale for a total of \$7,611. The high average of the day was \$234, this being the average for five bulls, one year or over. The top price was \$350. Two bulls sold for this amount each, one a yearling bred by H. E. Rising of Woodland and the other a six-months-old calf from a 30-lb. cow consigned by M. Osseward of Ada. Thirty head of cows averaged over \$130 each, 12 yearlings over \$88, 16 calves \$52, and 4 bull calves \$115. Among the consignors at this sale were: Cutler Farms, Wayland; J. B. Gargett, Elm Hall; Edward F. Heft, Sparta; H. L. Smith, Shiloh; W. R. Harper & Sons, Middleville; Clinton Jones, Bradley; O. F. Fischer, Caledonia; F. B. Howard, Ionia; Henry Scholten, Holland; G. C. Allen, Grand Rapids; R. M. & F. Spencer, Caledonia; David Falconer, Stockville; C. Boven, Holland; H. M. Willard & Sons, Grand Rapids; Newton Brothers, Freeport; H. H. Barnum, of Woodland; L. J. Mathews, Hastings; Lewis F. Rush, Clarksville.

IS O. I. C. SWINE ASSOCIATION BREAKING UP?

I understand through a neighbor that the State Boys and Girls Club leader reports the O. I. C. Breeders' Association to be broken up. As I am a breeder of O. I. C. hogs, I want to know if the above report is a fact, and have your answer printed in the M. B. F.—N. R. P., Wolverine, Mich.

I have had no information to the effect that the O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association was to be broken up. There is no question but what the Chester White and O. I. C. hogs are one and the same breed. In fact, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that they are and, if I understood the matter correctly, there is a court decision restraining the O. I. C. Record Association from advertising the O. I. C. as a separate and distinct breed as compared with the Chester White. There is no question but what the trouble between these two associations has

done a great deal to retard the development of the white hog and these two associations should certainly be consolidated for the good of the breed and the convenience of the men handling the hogs.

I would not by any means buy an O. I. C. hog without it was eligible to registration in the Chester White Record, nor would I at the present time buy a Chester White hog without it was also eligible to registration in the O. I. C. Record Association.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE JERSEY COW

I AM submitting for your consideration a few "plain facts." Nearly every occupation of today is well advertised which is very proper.

Please do not confuse the term "advertise." Only a short time ago while witnessing a baptismal service I heard a little boy ask:

"Mama, what are they going to do?"

"They are going to baptize those people," she answered.

The child misunderstanding her put another question:

"Well, when are you going to get advertised?"

I repeat that nearly every walk of life is placed before the public in an interesting manner but there is one side of dairying which is not given as much attention as it should be.

Among the important dairy breeds in this county I find the Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey.

According to the figures of S. P. Sexton, our county cow tester, the high cow for last year was a Holstein.

She, a three-year-old, produced 511.2 lbs. fat in the association year with a feed cost of \$89.52. The cow was fed and milked four times daily.

The next high cow belonged to the Jerseys and produced 499 lbs. fat. (in same length of time) costing \$74.42. She did this at the age of five years with ordinary farm care and only two milkings daily.

The last of the three highest was a Guernsey of five years. She gave 498.4 lbs. fat which cost \$108.32. She also was given common care and milked but twice daily.

A group of 7 Jersey herds, computing 65 cows, shows an average production of 6,290 lbs. of milk and 334 lbs. fat with an average milk test of 5.3%.

This group produced fat at \$1.10 per cwt., and in comparison with the high herds of Guernseys and Holsteins they have produced fat more cheaply.

The Jersey breeders of this county have organized under the name "Kalamazoo Jersey Cattle Club" and can furnish more information concerning this breed. If you desire to know address Mrs. L. J. Bradley, Augusta, Mich.

—This is an interesting comparison. We are always pleased to receive the results obtained in cow-testing associations and will publish all such facts which members or testers care to send in.—Editor.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

WEANING PIGS

I have four pigs one month old. What is the proper age to wean those pigs? I want to feed them for market and keep the mother for brood sow. What kind of feed would you suggest? Is ground rye better than oats?—A. E., Applegate, Mich.

—Pigs should not be weaned before they are eight weeks of age, unless it is desired to rebreed the sow at once, in which case they must be weaned at from six to seven weeks of age. In either case the pigs should be started on feed in a creep to which the sow does not have access, at about four weeks of age. In this way they will learn to eat and will not obtain any setback at weaning time.

Neither ground rye, nor oats alone would make a satisfactory feed for

young pigs, the ground rye not being especially palatable and the oats containing rather too much fibre. A combination of about two-thirds rye and one-third oats with the hulls sifted out of the oats, until the pigs are close to three months of age would make a good grain feed for them. Along with this, about two pounds skim milk should be fed with each pound of the grain to balance the ration. If milk is not available, about one pound of oil meal for each seven pounds of the rye and oats, or one pound of tankage for each twelve pounds of the rye and oats would give a well balanced ration.

After the pigs have reached a weight of around sixty to seventy-five pounds, cooked cull beans could make up half of the ration to excellent advantage.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

COW A DANGER TO OTHERS IN HERD

I have a cow which aborted two months early and the veterinarian expects contagious abortion. Is it necessary or advisable to sell her for beef? Is her milk fit for use? Is it dangerous to other cattle to keep her on the farm?—G. M. F., Fowlerville, Michigan.

—If this cow aborted as a result of infectious abortion she is a danger to other susceptible cattle in the herd. The time of greatest danger of such an animal is the few days immediately preceding and following abortion, consequently it is questionable if the danger would lower at this time by selling her for beef. We have no reason to believe that milk from cattle affected with infectious abortion is unfit for human consumption.—E. T. Hollman, Asso. Professor of Animal Path., M. A. C.

TAKE DOG TO VETERINARIAN

—I wish you would advise me as to my hound. He is two years old and for the last month hasn't had much appetite; his eyes are dull, hair is dead looking, and seems to have no tied up.—J. C., Otsego, Mich.

From the little history given it would be impossible for me to make any kind of a diagnosis. The dog may be suffering from any one of several diseases and to try to make a diagnosis without first having had an opportunity to examine the dog would be purely guess work. Better take your dog to a good veterinarian at once and have him prescribe treatment.—John P. Hulton, Associate Professor of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

RATIONS FOR DRAFT HORSES, BROOD MARES AND COLTS

EXPERIMENTAL and demonstration work by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture shows—

That draft horses averaging in weight approximately 1600 pounds and which did 4.8 hours work a day average farm work required an average daily ration of 14.91 of grain and 17.12 pounds of timothy hay.

That brood mares may be used efficiently for farm work but the yearly feed required by them is 26 per cent greater than the cost of feed for a gelding or "dry" mares doing the same work.

That brood mares working and nursing foals required 47 per cent more grain and 32 per cent more hay daily during the suckling period than dry mares.

That foals during the suckling period consumed an average daily ration of 3.85 pounds of grain and 1.35 pounds of hay, in addition to their mother's milk.

That draft colts consumed an average daily ration of 6.68 pounds of grain, 7.42 pounds of hay daily from weaning time until they were turned in pasture in the spring, a period of 219 days, during which time they gained 330 pounds and weighed at the close of the period 836 pounds.

That it required 4.46 pounds of grain and 4.83 pounds of hay to produce one pound of gain on draft colts from weaning time until turned on pasture the next spring.

That in using a grain ration composed of 2 parts corn, 2 parts oats,

1 part bran, it required 10.46 bushels of corn, 18.30 bushels of oats and 292.9 pounds of bran, to keep draft colts in good growing condition from weaning time until they were turned on pasture.

That 15 pounds of corn silage, 8 pounds oat straw, fed with 8 pounds of grain is a satisfactory ration for horses doing light work during the winter months.

SURVEY OF WOOL MARKET SHOWS OUTLOOK GOOD

(Continued from page 4)

3,151,888,000 pounds in the five years 1909 to 1913, a decline of nearly 17 per cent. The reduction is due to a loss in the world sheep population which will take time to build up again. World wool production in 1921 expressed in millions of pounds are given in the compilation referred to compared with the pre-war average is shown in the following table:

	Average 1909-1913	1921
North America	332	249
South America	587	461
Europe	845	694
Asia	273	228
Africa	210	177
Oceania	904	799
Total	3152	2608

According to this table decreases have taken place all over the world.

World wool production in 1922 is still an unknown quantity as only a few trade reports have been made public. These show increases in Australia and in British South Africa, but a decrease in Argentina about as large as the combined increase of the other two countries. The clip in the United States probably was smaller than last year although the latter was the smallest since 1900. Altogether there is nothing to suggest any material increases in world wool production in 1922.

6. Large stocks of wool which accumulated in the southern hemisphere during the war are gradually being distributed. Holdings of the British Australian Wool Realization Association has handled these stocks for Australia and New Zealand were only 1,212,000 bales of 330 pounds each on August 31 compared with 2,708,554 bales a year ago and the amount of free wool in those countries is no larger than on the same date last year. In short, world consumption has been outstripping production in the last twelve to eighteen months so that supplies nearly everywhere have been reduced. Some of the surplus countries have fairly large holdings but stocks in importing countries are light so that the total is not considered excessive. European manufacturing countries are utilizing wool much more rapidly than they were in 1920 and early 1921 when the rate was below normal. They are buying freely in British and Colonial wool auctions as well as in other primary markets where prices show an upward trend in spite of only moderate purchases by the United States. Altogether, the decrease in world wool production appears to more than offset any decrease in wool consuming capacity resulting from the financial status of Europe.

—By Department of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation.

SLAUGHTERING AND CURING MEATS ON THE FARM

(Continued from page 9)

cod to meet the portion first fisted. Split out the tendons between the dew claws and the hock, and tie the two legs together. The sheep is now ready to be hung up. But first remove the front toes. Cut about an inch above the dew claws and break the front feet back. If it is a lamb, be sure to leave the significant straight joint. With the sheep hung up, split the pelt from front to rear, through the midline and flit away the pelt, working down over the back toward the neck. It may be necessary to use the knife around the tail. When the neck is reached, cut off the head with the pelt at the atlas joint. Fold up the pelt to keep it clean on the inside.

Begin removing the entrails by

cutting around the rectum and letting it drop down inside. Open the carcass by cutting straight down the belly, from cod to breastbone, taking care not to puncture the intestines by running two fingers along the inside as a protective guide.

Remove all the abdominal organs except the kidneys, being sure to get the bladder. Then cut the diaphragm and remove the heart, lungs and diaphragm together. Wipe all arts clean with a cloth wrung out of hot water, double up the front legs and slip a little cord, found by cutting into the fleshy part of the forearm, over the ankle joints.

OVER NINE FEET SNOW FELL IN SIX MONTHS

THE winter of 1879-80 was a mild one, with but little snow falling and the weather permitting farmers to clear land and to plow and drag their fields during every month. The winter of 1880-81 made up for lost time, commencing October 17, 1880, when four inches of snow fell and from that date until April 15th, the last day it snowed, there was 30 days in which it fell, the fall being 13 inches on two days—November 6 and the following January 31st. The total fall for the winter of six months was 116 inches.

The record was kept by Jacob Smith, a boy staying with Samuel Rinehart of plutocratic Porter that

Barren Cows Can Be Made Profitable

Don't send them to the butcher. They can be made to raise calves and produce milk in paying quantity. Barrenness simply means that the cow's genital organs are too weak to function properly.

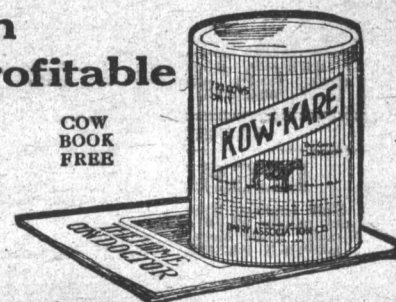
Kow-Kare, the great cow medicine, acts directly on these organs and the digestion, correcting the serious disorder. D. B. Thomas, Knightville, Utah, writes us:

"I had a valuable Jersey cow eight years old that had had seven calves. Something went wrong with her after her last calf came, so that for two years she failed to become with calf. Fed her some of your Kow-Kare last Jan. and she was all right the first serving, and long before I had given her the whole package of your Kow-Kare that I purchased."

Mrs. Harvey Ray, Homer, Ill., writes: "The registered Shorthorn cow I wrote you about last year, and which I treated for Barrenness, under your directions, dropped a fine Bull calf Jan. 2nd. Less than one can of Kow-Kare did the work."

Hundreds of others tell us every year of making valuable producers from cows that seemed hopelessly barren.

COW BOOK FREE



Kow-Kare is equally valuable in treating Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever and Lost Appetite. Thousands of dairymen use Kow-Kare one week each month to keep up the milk yield during the winter months.

Let us mail you, free, our valuable 82-page book, "The Home Cow Doctor." Kow-Kare is sold by feed dealers, general stores and druggists. We will send either the \$1.25 or 65c size prepaid if your dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vt.

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

DUROC BOARS OF SENSATION AND PATH-FINDER, blood lines including the undefeated under year boar of the state and junior champion of State Fair, MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich.

POLAND CHINA

BOARS AT HALF PRICE \$25.00 From Mich. Pioneer herd of big type Poland Chinas. We have been breeding them big for 30 years. Our hogs represent the blood lines of Giant, Bristle, The Champion, Liberator, The Yankee, Big Bob, etc. Write for what you want. Jno. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

SELL REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND China Pigs, 7 months old, Boars \$25, Gilt \$20. Dr. Erwin Meyer, Drayton Plains, Mich., Box 43.

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. PIGS OF NICE THRIFTY AUG. AND Sept. farrow, 40 lbs. or more; from large prolific mothers, average 14 pigs to litter. Choice pig either sex, \$15.00. C. O. D. Order now. Prompt shipment. Pedigree with each pig. MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM, North Adams, Mich.

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

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

SHEEP
SHROPSHIRE

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARLING rams and ram lambs of exceptional quality and size. Priced to sell. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND RAM LAMBS 5 registered ewes. 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.

OXFORDS

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

RAMBOUILLET

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

PET STOCK

PUREBRED SCOTCH COLLIES, SABLE AND white or the beautiful black and white. From heel-drivers. \$10 and up. SILVERCREST KENNELS, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE—ANGORA GOATS—ONE REG- istered yearling buck, one registered yearling doe and doe kid six months old.
M. E. HESS, 114 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

FERRIS FOR SALE AT \$5 EACH
S. H. SHERER, Central Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE ANOTHER LITTER OF HEEL driving collies. They will make good watch dogs as the mother can't be beat. Hurry this time as the last litter advertised received 21 inquiries and enough had money in to take all the pups. Price \$5.00 females, \$7.00 males.
M. E. BROWN, Jonesville, Mich.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE HOLSTEIN BULL, A LARGE FINE calf, large enough for light service. Born Feb. 17, 1922. A good individual, nearly all white. Dam an A. R. O. heifer. At 2 years 2 months she made 17.62 lbs. butter, 429.7 lbs. milk with absolutely no titing. The man that buys this calf will get the worth of his money. Sire is a grandson of the \$35,000 bull whose 10 nearest dams with one exception averaged 33 lbs. He is some bull and is siring some mighty fine calves. Price \$75.00. F. O. R.
M. E. BROWN, Jonesville, Mich.

REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 89th OF H. F. AND Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
"The Farm Paper of Service"
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per agate line. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

We yet have a few hundred Pullets in Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Orpingtons. The most of these Pullets are near laying age and should be put into winter laying quarters soon. If you want a flock of winter layers, write us now.

Also Cockerels, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks.

STATE FARM ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Mich.

PULLETS, HENS AND COCKERELS

S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas. Must make room before cold weather. About ready to lay.

LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

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

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS HATCHED FROM H. Cecil Sheppards very best. Only a few, order early, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
H. CECIL SMITH, Rapid City, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED NUMBER OF April and June hatched White Wyandotte Cockerels from winter layers at \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively. H. L. McLouth, Levering, Mich., R. 2.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS Pure bred laying strain, April hatch, reasonable.
E. M. CONNOR, Jackson, Mich., R. D. 5.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—PUREBRED Good strain, thrifty, prize winning. Write
MRS. E. B. WILLITS, Reading, Mich., R. 1.

LEGHORNS

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.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS, S. C. W. LEG- horns, Tom Barron strain, 250 egg utility line, April hatched, \$1.35. C. O. D.
CECIL W. BOVEE, North Star, Mich.

FOR SALE May hatched S. C. White Leghorn Pullets also Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red Pullets. **VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM**, Bloomingdale, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ROCK cockerels also a few yearling yearling Brown Leghorn hens at farmers prices.
E. B. HOLLENBECK, Athens, Mich.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, PULLETS AND cockerels, hatched May 1st.
A. F. GIERKE, Grayling, Mich.

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS, WHITTAKER'S strain. Cockerels (April hatch), \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. **HAMPTON & SONS**, Bangor, Mich.

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

ORPINGTONS

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

BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS
M. P. HERBERT, Jonesville, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

BUFF ROCK CKL'S, BIG HUSKY, HEALTHY, uniform color, the result of years of careful breeding.
J. C. CLIPP & SONS, Box M, Saltville, Ind.

TURKEYS—DUCKS—GEES

White Holland Turkeys. Large healthy stock with size and quality. Grand gobblers \$11.00, \$14.00. Females \$9.00. Order now and get the pick.
A. F. STEGENGA, Lyons, Mich.

PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE
F. E. KINLEY, St. Johns, Mich., R. 2.

BEAUTIFUL PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE Cockerels, large and vigorous. You will make no mistake when buying from me. \$10.
THOMAS ROZEBOOM, Muskegon, Mich., R. 4.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS Champion strain. Large and vigorous.
MRS. B. SMATTS, East Jordan, Mich., R. 1.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—UNRELATED stock. Order early for low prices. Collie pups for sale. Also Buff Wyandotte Cockerels.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS READY FOR shipment, for prices, etc. address
R. W. ROBOTMAN, Hesperia, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR IMMEDIATE shipment. Hens \$6.00, Toms \$8.00.
D. F. MARSHALL, Beulah, Mich.

PUREBRED BOURBON REDS, LARGE VIGOR- ous. Evans strain. Hens \$8, Toms \$10.
MARY BEACON, R. 4, Marquette, Mich.

(Poultry continued on page 23.)



COMB OF ANCONAS OR LEGHORN MALE

I wish to know if Ancona and Leghorn roosters have the same number of points on their combs, and what is the number for a thoroughbred.—J. S., Carsonville, Mich.

—The Standard of Perfection requires the comb of the Leghorn or Ancona male bird to have five serrations or points. For an additional point a cut of .5 is made in scoring. In addition to the number of points other things are considered. The comb should not follow the head very closely nor should it be very large and beefy. The comb also should be free from marks which are indentations in the front of the comb.

The novice is liable to place too much emphasis on the comb, sacrificing both body type and color pattern for this minor point.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

FEEDING SUNFLOWER SEEDS TO HENS

Please tell me how sunflower seeds should be fed to laying hens and in what amounts.—P. M., Bay Port, Mich.

—I might say that they are an excellent feed for birds during moult and could be fed at that time up to 20 per cent of the scratch feed.—C. M. Ferguson, Extension Specialists, M. A. C.

FATTENING POULTRY ON THE FARM

FATTENING poultry not only increase the size, but improves the quality of the flesh. There is the same difference between a fattened chicken and an unfattened one as there is between corn-fed steers and range cattle. The market pays from three to seven cents per pound more for fattened poultry than for unfattened. This means a difference of from 15 to 35 cents on a five-pound chicken.

Chickens make best gains when about three or four months old. A cockerel will gain one pound in two weeks. Any of the meat or general purpose breeds makes economical gains.

It is profitable for farmers to fatten the poultry they have to sell, if they make provision for doing it properly and have a good market. Chickens make the best gains if confined in a crate or fattening pen and kept where it is cool and dark.

Equal parts of corn meal and bran mixed to a thin batter with sour milk or buttermilk makes a good fattening ration. Feed three times a day. Give little the first day; after that give all that will be eaten in 20 minutes. It is usually not profitable to keep poultry in the fattening more than two weeks.

EGG LAYING CONTEST UNDER WAY

THE First Annual Michigan International Egg Laying Contest got under way November 1st with 95 pens in place. Pen No. 88 arrived late in the week and four other pens entered have not yet arrived at the Contest grounds. The contest promises to be one of international interest with one pen from each of the following states: New York, Washington, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Connecticut, California, Indiana and Ohio. Two pens from Oregon, two from New Jersey and four Canadian pens, three from Ontario and one from Quebec. Michigan poultrymen occupy the remainder with 83 pens entered. The management has been disappointed in the cancellation of two pens from England which would have added interest in the results.

The breeds are well represented with White Leghorns in the majority with 52 pens. Barred Rocks second with 18 pens. White Wyandottes occupy 9; Anconas, 7; Rhode Island Reds, 6; Brown Leghorns, 2, and one pen each of Buff Leghorns, Buff

Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Black Orpingtons.

Eighty-five of the pens got into action during the first seven days. Only 4 pens had all ten birds in production. Ten hens in all produced 6 eggs each during the first week.

Shaw's pen from South Haven have a small lead for the week with a production of 43 eggs, 4 eggs over Down's pen. Taylor's pen are close third, being only one egg behind the second pen. TerHaar's pen No. 79 are fourth with 36 eggs.

The Leghorns have a heavier production for the first week. Pens in this section, however, show considerable more maturity than the pens of the heavier breeds.

Leading pens of 10 birds each are as follows:

Plymouth Rocks

H. E. Dennison, (Barred) East Lansing, Michigan, 27 eggs.

Mrs. C. D. Finkbner, (Barred) Clinton, Michigan, 20 eggs.

Wyandottes

Clyde Hollis, Hudsonville, Michigan, 23 eggs.

F. S. Sinks, Farmington, Michigan, 20 eggs.

Rhode Island Reds

L. O. Dunning, Delton, Michigan, 23 eggs.

Mrs. E. S. Travis, Vicksburg, Michigan, 15 eggs.

White Leghorns

Elmer E. Shaw, South Haven, Michigan, 43 eggs.

W. A. Down, Washington, Michigan, 39 eggs.

E. D. Taylor, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 38 eggs.

Alfred TerHaar, Hudsonville, Michigan, 36 eggs.

HOUSING TURKEYS IN WINTER

FREQUENTLY we hear the question, "How can I house my turkeys in winter?"

In answering this question there are several important things involved:

1. The natural characteristics of the turkey.
2. Other poultry on the farm.
3. Sanitation and disease prevention.

The turkey is not fully domesticated as yet and still holds many of its natural wild characteristics which must be considered. Turkeys have not been raised in confinement except at the expense of vitality and size. They are seclusive and stealthy. They have the power to withstand much cold if dry, clean and healthy, with plenty of fresh air.

Turkeys should not be housed with other poultry; one or the other will suffer, perhaps both. Difference in characteristics, habits, feed, sanitation and disease tendencies are the difficulties. These can all be overcome in one plan.

If turkeys are worth raising, and we know they are when farmers can sell from \$400.00 to \$1,800.00 worth in a single season, they are worth raising right. A shed closed tight on the north, west and east sides and the south side left open except for a 1-inch wire netting to keep the turkeys in and other birds out is a convenient shelter for turkeys in winter. On the inside it is well to have curtains of muslin or burlap so arranged as to be lowered in extreme weather.

It will be well to have the shed arranged with the low side to the south and with the door preferably at the east end. This plan gives plenty of shelter, will be dry, should be kept clean and sanitary, and will provide plenty of fresh air.

In summer it can be used, if desired for developing growing chicks or even for a summer laying or breeding house.—Dakota Farmer.

The per capita consumption of eggs in the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, is half an egg each day.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

NOTES AND COMMENTS

There is always a call for the old varieties of apples. The Rhode Island Greening is always in demand, so is the Spy. The highly colored Jonathan and King David may catch the eye and go for fancy fruit, but they do not take the place of the kinds that grew in the orchard on the old homestead.

There are never too many apples, but they are never all in the right place. They may not be worth gathering in one place, while in another they are scarcely to be had at all. Auto trucks and good roads are doing much to relieve this condition, but it is only a beginning. The parcel post is helping. But the flying machine will come to the rescue.

Unsprayed trees are object lessons this year. Their wormy, scabby fruit is in marked contrast to that of orchards which have received proper care. It becomes more evident with every year that it is "spray or surrender."

One tree in a peach orchard was not sprayed for leaf curl last spring. The leaves soon dropped. The tree was full of blossoms, but did not mature a peach. The sprayed trees kept their foliage and in September were loaded down with fruit. The moral is easily seen.

The huckleberry looks well for the future, so does the elderberry. In a few years they should have an established place among the cultivated fruits. Now won't somebody take the wild blackberry in hand and give us something with a flavor? This is a question that hundreds of consumers are asking.

If the raspberries are infected with anthracnose, the young canes should be sprayed at least twice during the summer. When they have grown about a foot, spray them with Bordeaux. This should keep the disease in check, unless the canes are badly infected. The disease kills the bark in spots, the result being that the canes are weak and the fruit undersized, perhaps ripening prematurely, or drying up. Canes badly affected should not be used for propagation.

There are several diseases new to Michigan which have recently been brought to the injury of the cane fruit. They should receive attention, as they are a menace to raspberry culture. The fruit has not been plentiful for several years, and there is anxiety lest it become still more scarce. If your canes look diseased, write at once describing the conditions, to the State Orchard Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan. If the diseases are to be checked it is the utmost with the government officials.

COLLECTION BOX

PROMPT SETTLEMENT

I received a letter from — just the day before I received your card stating that they would accept the machine for refund less expressage, which is satisfactory of course, and the machine is now packed and ready for shipment tomorrow morning. As soon as I receive settlement I will let you know and I want you to see the letter they sent me. I can't thank you enough for your kindness in this matter and I am very truly yours, Mae E. Johnson, Kent Co., Mich.

SOON GOT GOODS

I received a card asking if I had come to a settlement with the — Store Co., claim No. 955. It did not take long after the Business Farmer took hold of the matter before I received the goods. I wish to thank you for the aid you gave me. My only regret is that I did not write before.—A. S. W., Tawas City, Mich.

The bin in which potatoes are to be stored should be clean. It should be thoroughly swept and if there has been trouble with rot in it before, it is best to disinfect it.

FREE to trappers

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FUR DEPARTMENT

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

QUESTIONS INVITED

(Continued from Nov. 11th issue)
HARVESTING THE FUR CROP

THE skunk, as a rule, is a very stupid animal, and traps set without any covering have been known to make a catch. Traps, however, had best be covered for there is no telling what animal may come along and if the trap is properly set and covered a catch is apt to be made. Foxes, mink, coon and other animals have been caught in skunk sets, so it pays to make all sets carefully. Where there is fur bearers, larger than skunk, it is well to use a trap large enough to hold whatever happens to step on the treadle.

Den sets should be made just far enough in so that dogs will not get caught, and also out of the way of stock, if near residence. Remove enough earth, so that when the trap is carefully covered, will be level with the balance of the surroundings. Place fastening back as far as length of chain will permit. Extension chains, about 27 inches long, and selling at about \$1.50 a dozen are now made. Trappers should carry a few to use when regular chain is not of sufficient length. This is done so that when a catch is made it is not apt to get into the den, but will nine times out of ten, pull the fastening away from the den—just as the trapper figured.

If the mouth of the den and immediate surroundings has leaves, cover trap and chain with leaves; if grass use grass. In other words cover with same material so as not to arouse the suspicion of the animal. One of the secrets of trapping is to make a set and leave everything apparently as it was before. Do not get covering too heavy—just enough to conceal the trap. If end, or long-spring style of trap is used, turn the spring to one side so that the animal will not step on spring.

Dens that show hair and dropping signs; are as a rule, splendid places to set. Such signs are more apt to be seen at the beginning of the trapping season than later. If the game is still living there and the nights are favorable for its moving, the chances are good for a catch.

In setting traps as well as looking at them after the set is made, care should be taken and as little sign made as possible. If there is much disturbance, such as ground tracked up, leaves moved, entrance to den partly blocked, etc., the game may become suspicious. If mouth of den is too large it may be lessened by pushing a stick or two into the earth just beyond the trap. These sets are largely for land animals.

Fox, wolf and wildcat do not frequent dens except when the young are born and are being raised, so that few are trapped at dens when the fur is prime. This is especially true of fox and wolf; wildcat frequent dens somewhat more. These animals are sometimes caught at the carcasses of animals and fowls while others are decoyed to sets or caught at blind sets, which means setting traps in their trails, without bait. Such sets must be carefully placed and skillfully covered.

The "cubby set" is much used throughout Michigan, especially the Northern half of the Lower Peninsula and all of the Upper Peninsula. The "cubby" is made in various ways and sizes. For Mink it is often made by driving stakes close together forming a circle about 18 inches in diameter, with an opening next the water of a few inches, where trap is set. Bait is placed in center and may be rabbit, fowl or any fresh piece of flesh.

Many trappers make or build "cubbies" out of rock and chunks and for mink the size is about fifteen inches deep and six or eight wide with end towards the water open and where trap is set. This type cubby is covered and is not apt to be molested by birds. Fish are also used for bait.

A very good mink set can be made along a small stream where mink are using by driving stakes close together, leaving an opening of a few inches, where trap is placed. Other likely places are under bridges, old

roots and overhanging banks. Where the bank is steep with only a few inches between the bank and water, is another good place, especially if there are tracks. If the passage is too wide, a rock, chunk or stakes (old sticks) so driven as to guide the game into the trap adds to the sureness of a catch.

Mink, especially the males, are great wanderers, often traveling several miles in a night. In fact they are on the go from dark to dawn often, and when daylight overtakes them they will hole up for the day. A mink, however, is not apt to go more than a mile or two from where born and raised other than at mating season when they go much farther. Mink seek the outlet of tile ditches and where such empty into streams is an ideal place. Set in about two inches of water. The trap should be covered but if the running water is so swift that this is impossible make the set anyway. A stone is placed a few inches from mouth of the tile will sometimes check swiftness of water so that covering will stay on.

Dens along the banks of streams ponds and lakes are always good places to set for mink. Muskrat dens and other holes near the water are generally explored by wandering mink and traps set at dens that are evidently not much used, often result in catches. The nature of the mink is to explore all dens. Some trappers, before trapping season, dig dens at the edge of the water, where traps are set when fur primes up. These artificial dens are about 18 inches deep.

Old drift piles along streams are good places to catch mink for they wander and hunt over such pretty thoroughly. Bait here can be used to advantage by placing in a pen or "cubby" as already described. Still another good set can be made by placing two logs about six inches apart and another on top. These should be either near the water or by some drift pile. A trap set at either end may fool some passing mink.

Some years ago when making the rounds with a trapper up in Iron county. I recall that he had a mink at either end of such a set. The two traps were over six feet apart and about the middle the trapper had fastened a bait of fish. Both mink were dead and drowned. The traps had not been looked at for three days. I think the catch was six mink that day and four the following. This trapper had out some forty traps for mink covering a line of more than twenty miles. His catch was about forty mink every season at that time.

Perhaps something more about the mink in the Upper Peninsula will be of interest. I have written to the locality where I was with the old trapper some ten years ago and find that there are far fewer mink there now than then and trappers more plentiful. These mink were not large compared with the Central Ohio mink, they would not be more than medium size, but owing to their dark color and fine fur, they are worth somewhat more than Ohio mink. Few mink of Northern Michigan weigh as much as 3 pounds while Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois weigh 3 1-3 to as much as four pounds.

Michigan long has been one of the good muskrat states but during the past few years, since this fur has become so high, they have been much reduced in numbers in all parts of the state. Dealers and buyers classify this article as spring, winter, fall and kits. Spring are those caught say from about February 10 to April; winter, December and January; fall, November; kits are young muskrat—less than half the size of grown.

(Continued in Dec. 9th issue.)

"There never was a time when there was more need, more necessity for those who can teach people by the voice of the word and through the journals of our country than the present."—Vice President Calvin Coolidge.

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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THOSE who expected the election of several Democratic Senators to disturb the even trend of business improvement are doomed to disappointment. In the days of yore Big Business was supposed to be the protecting arms of the Republican party and whenever anything happened to its darling, it flew into a terrible rage, and raised havoc with things in general. But those days have gone, and in their stead has come a more intelligent citizenry and a more intelligent partisanship which seems some good in people and things of a different political complexion. A change in the political garments of the administration no longer gives business a headache or a fever.

Despite the fact that winter is just outside the door and many coal bins are empty, the nation at large is in a pretty healthy and cheerful condition. Many of them are in bad shape but not as bad as they have been at other times. Dire predictions are made as to what will happen to agriculture unless relief comes soon. Pres. Howard A. F. B. F. declares farmers are headed straight for the abyss of bankruptcy and the only thing that can save them are more credits. Potato growers are suffering the worst of all because of the general demoralization of their market.

The general trend of commodity prices is upwards. This is true of nearly all farm products with the exception of potatoes. Shoes, clothing and farm utensils show an inclination to advance. Indeed, some goods are higher now than 30 days ago. It begins to appear that the prices of farm products and other commodities will never reach that happy pre-war balance which Prof. Friday was promising us some time ago.

WHEAT

Developments in the wheat market the past fortnight prove our statement of two weeks ago that the bull movement in wheat was not over. As a matter of fact, some people are beginning to wonder if it will be over until another crop is harvested. For the trend is slowly, but surely upward, and nothing seems to stem it. Export business is good, milling demand is brisk, and the speculators are eager to buy. With such a condition prevailing, how can there be lower prices? Every effort of the bears to check the advance has met with failure. We no longer dare to question the accuracy of Mr. Foster's prediction that we would see \$1.50 wheat by January 1st, for it surely looks that way.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.36; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.34.
Chicago—No. 2 hard, \$1.22 @ \$1.22 7-8; No. 2 red, \$1.30 1-2.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.25; No. 2 white \$1.22.

CORN

Corn markets with the exception of Chicago are firm and active although prices in most cases are no higher than they were a week ago. A great deal of feeding is being done throughout the west and the greater part of the grain is rapidly going into consumption. During the past week buyers on the markets have been plentiful with prices at present levels but as soon as there was any movement of prices upward the purchasers disappeared. Receipts are moderate and dealers expect them to be smaller this week owing to unsettled weather. Shipping demand is reported slow.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3 yellow, 78c; No. 4 yellow 77c; No. 5 yellow 75c.
Chicago—No. 2 mixed 73 1-4 @ 73 1-2.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 3 yellow 53c; No. 4 yellow 51c.

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains active after recent advances. Wheat reaches top price of season. Beans firm. Eggs in demand. Poultry higher and active for holiday trade. Hay wanted at better prices. Cattle steady. Hogs weak and lower in some cases. Sheep strong to higher. Provisions higher in sympathy with grains. Market outlook encouraging for farmer.

(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.)

OATS

Oats are taking the course we have confidently expected they would in sympathy with wheat. New high points for the season were recorded last week for December and May delivery. Receipts were larger last week at nearly all points.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 white 49 1-2c; No. 3 white 48c; No. 4 white 46 1-2c.
Chicago—No. 1 white 45 3-4c; No. 2 white 45 1-2 @ 46 1-2c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white 39c; No. 3 white 36c; No. 4 white 31 1-2c.

RYE

Rye is in big demand for export and advances in price were noted on all markets last week. It looks like we are going to have another opportunity to say, "We told you so." We stated last week we were bullish on rye and expected to see the price go to \$1.25 within the next three months. Chicago dealers are all of the opinion that rye will reach \$1 in the near future. There is nothing to prevent it from going higher and much that would cause it to. Germany is one of the leading buyers of rye in the market at present and is taking large quantities because of the financial saving compared with wheat. It is freely predicted that

the entire surplus of rye will soon be disposed of. Gains in price at Detroit last week amounted to 4c.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 93c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 92 @ 92 1/2c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2, 84c.

POTATOES

We want to weep when we write of the potato market. We wish there were something we could say to comfort the farmers whose soul livelihood is wrapped up in his potato crop. Many have written and asked for a personal opinion on the market, which we cannot give. It looks to us as though potatoes cannot go lower, but it looked the same way thirty days ago when they were 10 to 20 cents higher than they are now. There are two important factors which the potato grower should remember. One of them is, that an enormous amount of potatoes have been taken to market. Farmers who sell at retail to nearby cities have been particularly anxious to get rid of their holdings. Likewise a great number of potatoes have been wasted. Hundreds of thousands of bushels have not been dug. What effect this waste will have on the final reckoning we do not know, but they lend strength to the hope that

higher prices may develop before the coming of spring. Those who can afford to hold their crop are holding; most of the others have sold. If a reaction does not develop by mid-winter it will be a very strange thing.

Prices

Detroit—\$1.05 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.
Chicago—80c @ 95c per cwt.

BEANS

According to the propaganda of the sugar manufacturers the farmers up in the Thumb are cussing themselves for planting more beans this year than sugar beets, for, according to the story, sugar beets are proving a more profitable crop than beans this year. We'd like to hear from some of our bean growers on that subject. The story sounds very fishy. Beans are a better buy today at \$6 a cwt., than sugar at \$7. The chances are ten to one that beans will go at least 25 per cent higher before another crop, but if sugar advances in any such proportions as that it will be long after the factories have settled with the farmers.

Prices

Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.75 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$4.30

HAY

Hay markets are quite firm although some declines in prices took place last week due to heavy receipts and lack of demand. Owing to bad condition of roads country loadings have been restricted at many points and as a result several markets have barely had sufficient hay to take care of the demand. Such a condition existed at Chicago and prices advanced the latter part of the week.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 Timothy \$17 @ \$17.50; light standard \$16.50; light mixed \$16.50 @ \$17.
Chicago—No. 1 Timothy \$22 @ \$24; No. 1 light clover mixed \$21 @ \$22; No. 1 clover mixed \$19 @ \$21.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, standard timothy \$18 @ \$19.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

U. S. Bureau Agricultural Economics
Washington, D. C., for the week ending November 18, 1922.

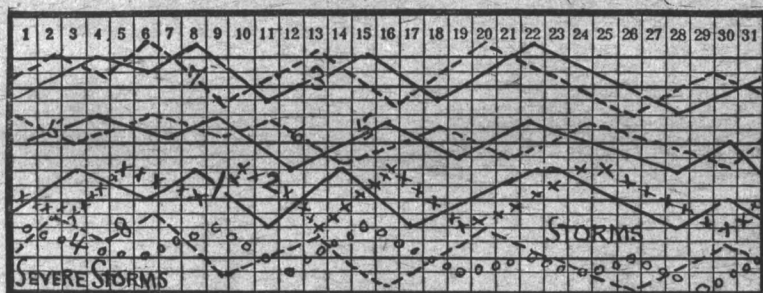
Live Stock and Meats—Compared with a week ago, Chicago hog prices ranged from 20-50 cents lower. Strictly good to prime beef steers steady to strong, others unevenly 25 to 50 cents lower; Better grades beef cows and heifers, stockers and feeders in between grades beef cows and lower grades butcher heifers mostly 25 cents lower; Bulls 10 to 15 cents higher; Veal calves largely \$1 lower. Fat Lambs steady to shade lower. Yearlings and feeding lambs steady, sheep strong to 50 cents higher. On Nov. 18, Chicago hog prices were 5 cents to 10 cents lower than Friday's average. Cattle, sheep and lambs practically unchanged. Nov. 18 Chicago prices: Hogs, top, \$8.20. Bulk of sales \$7.80-\$8.10; Medium and good beef steers \$6.90-\$11.75; Butcher cows and heifers \$3.40-\$10.50; Feeder steers \$5.25-\$5.75; Light and medium weight veal calves \$8-\$9.75; Fat lambs \$13-\$14.75; Feeding lambs \$12.25-\$14.25; Yearlings \$9.75-\$13.25; Fat ewes \$5.50-\$8. Stocker and feeder shipments from 12 important markets during the week ending Nov. 10 were: Cattle and calves 154,735, hogs 12,921; Sheep 173,401. In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef was steady with prices of a week ago, veal and mutton firm to \$1 higher and lambs \$1-\$3 higher. Pork loins weak to \$1 lower. Nov. 18 prices good grade meats: Beef \$14-\$18; Veal \$13-\$16; Lamb \$23-\$28; Mutton \$12-\$16; Light pork loins \$17-\$20, Heavy loins \$15-\$19.

Dairy Products—Butter markets however ruled steady to firm during the week with prices practically unchanged except at Chicago where

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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

FOSTER'S WEATHER CHART FOR DEC 1922



Straight, heavy, horizontal lines represent normal temperatures, which is the average of same days of the year for forty years. Crooked lines above normal lines mean warmer; below, cooler; that marked 1 is for section 1, north of latitude 47, between meridian 90 and Rockies crest—2 for section 2 on my section map is for east of meridian 90, north of latitude 47—3, between latitudes 39 and 47 and between meridian 90 and Rockies crest—4, east of meridian 90, between latitudes 39 and 47—5, south of latitude 39, between meridian 90 and Rockies crest—6, east of meridian 90, south of latitude 39—7, north of latitude 43 1/2, west of Rockies crest—8, south of latitude 43 1/2 to Mexican line and west of Rockies crest.

Washington, Nov. 24, 1922—One of the greatest storm periods within a year will occur during the week centering on Christmas day. In that great storm all the radical causes—and then some—that terminated in that destructive tornado in the middle southwest Nov. 4, will be combined in the besom of destruction that will sweep the country during the holidays. The principal cause centers on Christmas day, but as there will be five causes from December 23 to 26 the exact date and place where and when the great storm will break cannot be determined. The great destroyers are of the same nature as a thunder storm, with clouds rushing toward a center armed with their thunder bolts. Neither can the kind of storm now be determined; much depends on where it strikes. It may be a blizzard or a flood, a tornado or a hurricane. The season suggests a great winter storm, with the piercing arrows of the blizzard in one section and the balmy days of an autumnal Indian summer in another. But prepare for great weather extremes during the Christmas holidays.

Michigan—Most severe storms and most precipitation near Nov. 29; normal precipitation. Highest temperatures Dec. 1-9; lowest 5. All indications are that first week of December will be unusually warm with more than usual rain, followed by very bad, cold, stormy weather, inclined toward blizzards. There are so many great magnets, planets, concerned in that great storm period that I will not be able to get the exact dates. Better get your outdoor affairs arranged before end of November, although you may get some good weather first few days of December. When that great storm breaks you will need some shelter. Some good weather is expected between this great storm period and the bad storms of the Christmas holidays.

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To get highest available Detroit prices see your local Farm Bureau or Co-op. Manager for particulars on how to make shipments of Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and dressed Veals, Hogs and Eggs.

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2729-2731 Russell St.,
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Phone Cadillac 2270

Producers who are unable to ship through a Co-op should write us for information on how this service may be obtained.

under a shortage advances amounting to about 2 cents have occurred. Both fresh and storage butter moving freely. Closing prices, 92 score butter: New York 50c; Phila. 51c; Boston 49c; Chicago 50 1-2c. Cheese prices were unsettled during the week with demand slightly improved and a slight gain in prices on some styles. There is more demand for held cheese; Production of fresh cheese decreasing. Cheese prices at Wisconsin primary markets Nov 17: Flats 24 1-2c; Twins 24 1-4c; Daisies and Longhorns 24 1-2c; Square prints 25 1-4c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Monday, November 20th.

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 40@44c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh, current receipts, 40@45c; fresh, candled and graded, 45c@52c; refrigerator firsts, 26@28c per dozen.

HONEY—Comb, 23@25c per lb.

CELERY—Michigan 20@30c per doz; square, 1@1.25

DRESSED HOGS—90 to 100 lbs., 13c.; 130 to 160 lbs., 11@12c.

CHESTNUTS—33@35c.

CABBAGE—Home grown \$12@16 per ton.

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

ONIONS—\$1.65@1.75 per sack of 100 lbs; Spanish \$.215@\$.265 per crate.

DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 14@16c; medium, 12@14c; large coarse, 7@12 per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Best spring, 22@23c; medium, 19@20c; leg-horns, 14@17c; large fat hens, 23@24c; medium hens, 20@22c; small hens, 14c; old roosters, 15c; geese, 22@23c; large ducks 22@24c; small ducks, 18@21c; turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

WOOL—Delaine unwashed, 54@55c; fine unwashed, 48@49c; 1/2 blood unwashed, 51@52c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 51@52c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 50c.

Chicago

APPLES—Dealers report a fairly active demand for sound and large apples. The unfavorable weather curtailed the movement but, in spite of this, prices were maintained. Heavy supplies were offered of all varieties. Dealers feel that, at present prices, an enormous consumptive demand should develop. They are realizing that the supplies of really high grade apples are not as abundant as was formerly thought. Well posted apple men here feel that, when good, brisk apple-eating weather arrives, an enormous consumptive demand will develop, due to the apple advertising.

Extra fancy Jonathans sold \$2.25; Winter Bananas, \$2@2.25; Rome Beauties, \$2.25; Delicious, \$3@3.25; Wageners, \$1; fancy of all varieties, 25c lower; C grade stock, 50@75c lower. In bbls.: Jonathans, @\$.6; Greenings, \$.5; Northern Spices, \$.5@.6; Grimes Golden, \$.5; Kings, \$.4.50; Michigan 20 oz., \$.4.50@.4.75; Baldwins, \$.4.25@.4.50; orchard run, \$1@2 lower. In bulk: Greenings, \$1.25@1.50; Ben Davis, \$1@1.25; Baldwins, \$1.50; hand picked Jonathans, \$2.50.

CELERY—Improved demand was noted owing to the approach of Thanksgiving. Better grades were wanted. Kalamazoo, \$1; Kalamazoo flats, 50@60c.

CABBAGE—Just fair demand for medium sized heads. Colo., \$1.50; fancy, 85c; large crates, \$1; fancy home-grown, 50@60c.

ONIONS—Just fair demand. Supplies were plentiful. Indiana yellow, \$1.50@1.75; white, \$.3; Utah yellow, \$1.25@1.50; Spanish, \$.4@.4.50; half cases, \$2.25@2.50.

WOOL

Duller trade, but steady to firm prices, mark the wool trade in the midwest at present. Stock of native wools are virtually exhausted, so that holders are less inclined to sell and movement is not large. With dwindling stocks, the price tendency is upward, but relatively few sales are reported, on account of the low stocks on hand. On account of small volume of sales, many of the quotations are more or less nominal, but dealers are of the opinion that if they had the wool to sell they could get these or even better prices.

ITALY BUYS GRAIN FROM U. S.

IN reply to questions regarding the use of corn in Italy, the American Consul General at Genoa answers as follows: "In so far as known to the American Consul General at Genoa nothing is being done in Italy by the United States Government or by private agencies to popularize or increase the use of American corn either as a food product for people or grain supply for stock. Since the beginning of the year 1922 the importation of grain has been free from any Government control and at the present time there are no taxes on imported grain so that the prices of the home product and the import-

ed product are very nearly the same. The largest amount of grain imported into Italy originates in the United States."

AMERICAN CORN TO GERMANY

OF the 16,000.00 bushels of corn imported into Germany (January-August), nearly 14,000,000 bushels or 85 per cent had its origin in the United States. During the same time Germany imported 16,500,000 bushels of wheat, 38 per cent of which came from the United States and 50 per cent from Argentina according to a report received from Assistant Trade Commissioner, D. L. Breed, October 7, 1922.

Growers and Shippers of Farm Produce

We have reliable customers in the market every day for carloads of

Potatoes, Apples, Hay, Beans,

Also Hand Picked Beans in Bag Lots

Ship to us and receive the highest market price. Selling charges very reasonable. Wire or write for dependable market information.

CHARLES J. YOKOM & COMPANY

Brokers and Distributors

Twelfth Street Produce Yards

Phone West 2512

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Ship Your Poultry, Eggs,
Veal, Produce of all
kinds to

HENRY T. FRASER,

Western Market, Detroit

Wholesale Commission Merchant

Look us up.

References—

Detroit Produce Association.

Detroit Board of Commerce.

We solicit your inquiries.

Cull Beans, \$15.00 per ton
Bean Meal, \$20.00 per ton

f. o. b. Michigan. A safer feed than Cotton Seed Meal and cost less than half.

Order today.

PORT HURON STORAGE & BEAN CO.

PORT HURON, MICH.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experiences 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.

FARMERS ATTENTION

We are in the market for Red Clover either medium or June. Please send us samples of your offerings. We feel sure we can quote you an attractive price.

SILOUX CITY SEED CO.

Millington, Michigan

HELP WANTED MALE

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY. Expenses paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months' spare time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165, STANDARD BUSINESS TRAINING INST., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—HERDSMAN FOR HERD REGISTERED Aberdeen Angus. Apply by letter giving references, stating experience, pay expected, if married and family. THE KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO., Lewiston, Mich.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY MONTH OR year to work on dairy farm. H. S. MUNN, Salem, Mich.

WANTED SINGLE MAN FOR YEAR. Preference for stock feeding experience, good wages, and good home, position open at once. CHAS. D. HARSCH, Sloan, Mich.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY MONTH OR year to work on dairy and general farm. EDD. KING, Sodus, Mich.

POULTRY

CHOICE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR sale. May, June and July hatches. Write for prices before buying. Mrs. E. Hollis, Smiths Creek, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. START right by buying strong, vigorous, pure bred stock. Write for prices. MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Michigan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES \$2.00 each. S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels from culled flock \$1.50 each. These prices are for immediate delivery F. O. B. Oxford. Also have geese and turkeys. Mrs. Earl De Lano, R. 1, Oxford, Mich.

FOR SALE CHOICE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS and drakes and mallards. CEDAR BEND FARM, Okemos, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN STRAIN Michigan State Fair winners, 1922. Cockerels and pullets, \$3 to \$7. WAYNE CHIPMAN, Washington, Mich. Route 2.

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, DARK matings only. Cockerels \$8. Pullets \$1.50. MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Mich.

Other Poultry ads on page 20

KEEP M. B. F. COMING

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

I enclose \$..... for my subscription at following rates:

TWENTY-SIX (26) ISSUES..... 50c ()

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ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX (156) ISSUES.... \$2.00 ()

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Women's Fur Collared COAT \$5.98

Sharood proves again his claim to "Lowest Prices in America" in presenting this pressed Velour Coat. Where else could you find such a coat at this price! A practical and good-looking model of pressed velour with generous collar of real Brown Coney fur. All-around belt and button trimmings. Sizes 16 to 20, women's 34 to 46. Order by No. 28E5703. Send no money. Pay \$5.98 and postage on arrival.

GIVE YOUR SIZE

Embroidered Gabardine Dress

\$2.98

This delightful model is sure to be one of the favorites of the season. It is of beautiful cotton gabardine with vestee, smart bell sleeves and fashionable panels richly embroidered. The self material belt ties gracefully at back. Sizes 16 to 44. Order Navy by No. 28E5525. Order Brown by No. 28E5526. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival.



MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR

99c

Heavy weight flat knit union suits of long fibre cotton in popular Jaeger or gray Random color. Brushed fleece lining. Wrists and ankles elastic knit. Sizes 34 to 46 chest. Order Jaeger color by No. 28C1279. Order Random gray by No. 28C1280. Pay 99c and postage on arrival. State size. Boys' Flat Knit Union Suits of fine quality cotton. Sizes 22 to 34 for 3 to 16 years. Order by No. 28C1358. Pay 79c and postage on arrival.

Women's Black Gunmetal or Kid Hi-Cut Shoes

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

\$1.98

Give Size



Order black kid by No. 28A122. Order black calf finished by No. 28A476. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Sharood Knocks the Bottom Out of Prices

Here are values absolutely unequaled anywhere else in America. We have fairly "Knocked the bottom out of prices" to make these amazing offers. Judge for yourself. Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings any of these smashed price bargains. Merely give name and number of each article

you want. Also state size and write your name and address plainly to avoid delay. Pay nothing till goods arrive—then only the bargain price and postage. If you are not delighted with your bargain, return the goods and your money will be cheerfully refunded. ORDER NOW.

GUARANTEED! For Six Months' Wear



U. S. Army Work Shoe

\$2.98

Men! Don't lose a moment in ordering this wonderful brown work shoe. It is made of leather as near waterproof as can be made—solid leather through and through with full grain leather uppers, guaranteed to wear six months. Easily worth \$5.00. Two full, heavy double soles, sewed and nailed for greater strength. Extra wide, full leather counter, riveted to prevent ripping. Sizes 6 to 14, wide widths. Order by No. 28A699. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival.

Men's Special Hip Boots



Men's pure gum hip boots; friction lined; heavy corrugated sole and heel; guaranteed first quality. Made of the very best rubber. Usually retailed at \$5. Be sure to order your pair while this great saving offer lasts. Sizes 7 to 11. Wide widths. No half sizes. Order by No. 28A940. Order

\$2.98

GIVE SIZE

Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival.



Men's and Boys Comfort Work Shoes

\$1.79
UP

State Size

Order your pair quick—while this bargain offer lasts. Wonderful work shoe for men. Has soft, strong uppers that resist barnyard acids. Solid leather insoles. All seams stitched with waxed thread. Strong leather soles. Wide widths. Sizes 6 to 11. Order by No. 28A758. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order boys' sizes, 1 to 5 1/2 by No. 28A554. Price \$1.59. Order little gents' sizes 9 to 13 1/2, by No. 28A555. Price \$1.75 and postage on arrival. Mention size.

Women's Felt Moc- casins, ribbon trim'd

98c



Fine grade wool felt with combination insert of fawn. Order American Beauty by No. 28A389. Order Copen by No. 28A390. Order Lavender by No. 28A391. Sizes 3 to 8. Send no money. Pay 98c and postage on arrival.

Women's Warm Fleece-Lined Comfort Shoes

You'll never get cold feet in these splendid kid-finished comfort shoes. Uppers are warm, thick, cream-fleece lined. Splendid natural oak soles; low rubber heels. Roomy comfort last, built in wide widths. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

\$2.29



Be sure to mention size.

Order by No. 28A396. Send no money. Pay only \$2.29 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

Women's Felt Everett 79c



Give Size.

For cold weather wear indoors. Durable felt uppers. Combination soles, outside of natural oak leather and middle soles of warm felt. Pretty bok ornament on toe. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order by No. 28A380. Send no money. Pay 79c and postage on arrival. State size.

Women's Felt Top Comfort Shoe



\$1.98

Give Size

Comfort shoes, ideal for cold weather. Soft black kid leather vamp and foxing with cap toe. Black felt tops lined with warm grey felt. Low rubber heels, exceptionally comfortable. Order by No. 28A407. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

One-Buckle Arctic

89c UP

In All Sizes.



Heavy cashmere snow-proof top. Genuine gum rubber bottoms with heavy single soles. Full fleece lined. Sizes for all the family. Child's sizes 5 to 10 1/2, No. 28A971. Price 89c. Misses' sizes 11 to 12, No. 28A970. Price 99c. Women's sizes 2 1/2 to 8, No. 28A969. Price \$1.19. Youths' sizes 9 to 13 1/2, No. 28A968. Price \$1.19. Boys' sizes 1 to 5 1/2, No. 28A967. Price \$1.20. Men's sizes 6 to 12, No. 28A966. Price \$1.49. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

"Stylish Stout" Gabardine Dress

\$3.98

Women of large figure will see in this new model their ideal dress, planned to give long slendering lines. Note how the collar, revers and panels carry out the long effect. Attractive embroidery on sleeves, vestee and panels. The self-material belt ties at back. Sizes 39 to 53. Order Navy by No. 28E5470. Black No. 28E5471. Brown No. 28E5472. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. State size.



Fur Trimmed Coat for Girls \$3.98

A sensational bargain—a handsome coat of Pressed Velour in Navy Blue or Brown, regular \$7 value. Has collar of genuine Kit Coney, which buttons snugly around throat. Belt all around, two novelty pockets and two buttons at back. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order Brown by No. 28E5595. Navy by No. 28E5596. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. State size.



Men's Four- Buckle All Rubber Arctics

\$1.98

State Size



Order Quick! Guaranteed best quality all rubber 4-buckle hi-cut arctic for men. Made with double thick soles and seams reinforced. Snow-excluding tongue. Furnished in men's sizes 8 to 12. Wide widths. Sensational value. Send quick. Order by No. 28A960. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

MEN'S STORM BOOTS

Wonderful Hi-Cut Storm Boots of soft brown cowhide leather, absolutely barnyard proof. Durable outsoles, sewed and nailed; solid leather insoles; durable counters; dirt-excluding bellows tongues. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths.



\$1.98

Order little boys' sizes, 9 to 13 1/2, by No. 28A571. Price \$1.98. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival.

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

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