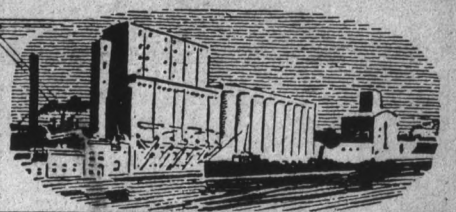


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



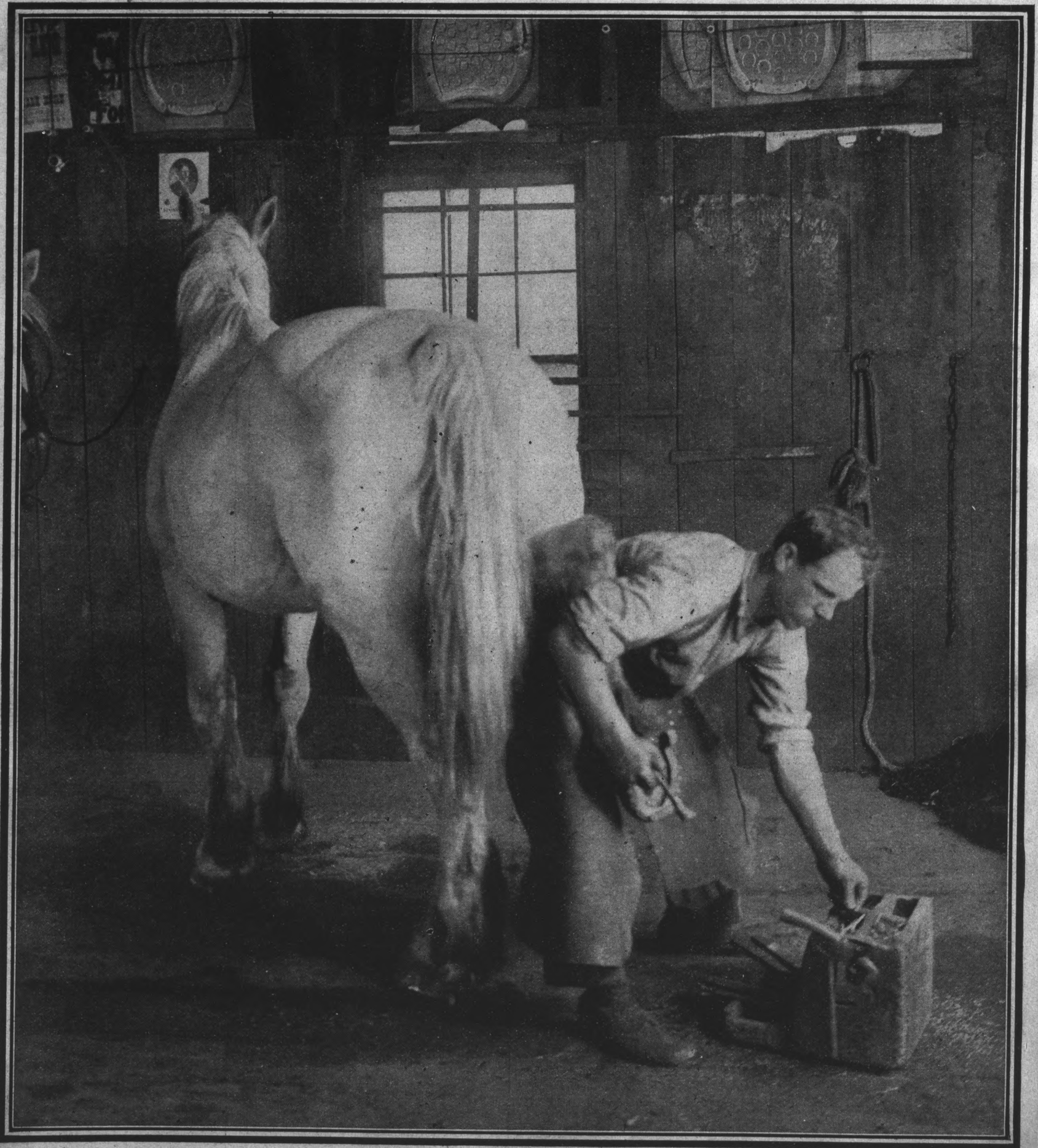
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. X, No. 23

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1923

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
60c PER YEAR—5 YRS. \$2



"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree"

In this issue: Fruit Growers to Compete in World's Markets—Don't Worry About Money, Michigan Has \$10,000,000, Says Fuller—N. Y. Dairy League Has Successful Year—Expert Explains Sugar Market

Current Agricultural News

FARMERS' DAY AT M. A. C. JULY 27TH

Initiated during the war when Michigan farmers were called together in 1918 to consider the possibility of greater wheat production, Michigan Farmers' day, which will be celebrated July 27th of this year, has become one of the farm institutions of the state. Last year 5,000 persons attended the meeting and this year the day, which coincides with the ending of summer school, is expected to bring as many to the local campus.

This year the morning probably will be given over to an inspection of the college farm, the experiment plots, the herds and flocks and other items in which the actual tillers of the soil are interested. In the afternoon, following a picnic dinner, some of the best known men of the country will be present to discuss conditions of agriculture.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE HAS 181 LOCALS

Since the Michigan Live Stock Exchange organized its Co-operative commission house at Detroit a little more than a year ago, the membership of the Exchange had grown from 112 locals to 181 locals, thirty-one locals of this number have joined the Exchange since March 1, 1923. Successes of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-operative Commission Merchants and the splendid service being given the shippers is steadily adding members to the Live Stock Exchange. It is

reported that every live stock shipping association that investigates the Michigan Live Stock Exchange proposition joins up without further loss of time and starts shipping to the co-op. at Detroit. Just recently the Michigan Live Stock Exchange's Commission House at Detroit reported a patronage dividend of about \$7,000 on its first year's business, representing a ten per cent refund on all commission charges. Nothing like this ever happened when the old line commission firms handled all the business.

POTATO GROWERS ANNUAL MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will be held August 15th and 16th in the city of Cadillac. This meeting marks the conclusion of five years of successful sales service for this big commodity organization. Delegates from 130 local marketing associations will be present at this convention, besides many visiting members and others who are interested in the operations of the exchange.

LOOK OUT FOR INFERIOR CLOVER

A German firm informs the State Farm Bureau that Europe has very good prospects for a big red clover crop. Conditions are very promising in Austria, Hungary and Roumania. These countries expect to be great exporters of red clover,

alsike and timothy in 1923. They are prospecting for markets. Michigan Agricultural College and Michigan farm tests have shown that this seed is far behind our Michigan or northwestern grown clovers. It winter kills. Millions of pounds of this inferior stuff is bound to come in and will be mixed with good seed by some distributors. The Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Dept. handles only northern grown Michigan and northwest seed. When you plant Farm Bureau brands, you can't go wrong.

RAILROADS TO SPEED FARM SUPPLIES

Special service in transporting farm supplies has been guaranteed co-operative buying associations in the eastern and middle-west states by 12 big railroads as the result of a conference held between representatives of the roads and the farmers' organizations in Cleveland last week. Eight co-operative associations distributing farm supplies were represented, including the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio State Farm Bureaus. The combined purchasing power of the eight organizations, it was estimated at the conference, will reach 25,000 cars this year, including supplies of feed, seed and fertilizer.

WHEAT CROP IN EIGHT FOREIGN COUNTRIES SHOWS INCREASE

The 1923 wheat crop in eight foreign countries that last year produced more than one-fifth the total world crop is forecast at 750,785,000 bushels as compared with 656,988,000 bushels in 1922 according to radiograms received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of

Agriculture at Rome. The countries include Spain, Bulgaria, Poland, India, Japan, Egypt, Algeria and Morocco.

POTATO EXCHANGE OPENS BRANCH OFFICE

On July 1st the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange opened a branch sales office at Edmore in Montcalm County to take care of the rapidly increasing business in the Montcalm-Mecosta territory. Mr. George Wagner, well known potato buyer and broker, holds the position of branch manager.

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

Freemont to have \$46,000 modern hotel.

Ewen—New bank building to be erected.

Pickford—New high school to be erected.

Ann Arbor—\$1,000,000 library building being erected.

North Adams—Work started on construction of Main street.

Marlette—Much work being done on improvement of water system.

Kalamazoo—Western normal college to have new \$190,000 gymnasium.

Laingsburg—Consumers Power Company to furnish light and power here.

Port Huron—Canal to be opened between Lake Huron and Black river.

Ironwood—National charter granted to Merchants & Miners' National Bank, capital \$100,000.

Lansing—\$5,000,000 bonds issued for road improvements. M. A. C. to build \$160,000 stadium. Work started on widening Woodward ave.

Manistee—New water pump to be installed on north side of city. Work started on new band stand on River Street. Gas struck in drilling for oil.

Apprentices are needed in all lines of skilled labor. There is an increasing shortage of competent workers in the building industry and many others.

Growing scarcity of common labor and education of the coming generations toward professional lines will continue to effect our country in the direction of higher cost of living.

Grand Rapids—\$150,000 paper company organized here. W. O. Boyle to erect large office building on Lake Drive. Many improvements to be made in sewer system. State Street to be widened soon. Work started on paving Ninth Street.

Saginaw—\$500,000 bonds issued for street improvements. Shriners to erect a new temple. Contract let for construction of new club house. Institution for Blind to be enlarged at cost of \$40,000. Community house to be erected soon. \$12,000 orphan billet to be constructed. Saginaw in midst of building boom.

The National Electric Association is making a survey to determine the location of power plants and transmission lines in Minn., Ia., Mo., Ill., Wisc., Mich., Ind. and Ky. for the purpose of providing for the development of electric current throughout the entire Middle West according to a plan that will avoid duplication and waste.

Detroit—Air freight service to Cleveland to be inaugurated by end of month, three hydroplanes with capacity of 1200 lbs. freight each to make daily trips. Masonic order to erect \$5,000,000 temple, covering entire block and using 8,000 tons structural steel. Tent colony during last fortnight has grown from a handful of open-air residences to a small city containing hundreds of families, who have taken this means of fighting the home shortage and attendant high rentals. Rents in many parts of the city have almost doubled within last month. Ford Motor Company now turning out 6,700 cars a day, expects to maintain same output through 1923 and 1924.

Three thousand carloads of potatoes have been sold for its members this season by the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange. This is 500 cars more than were handled last year.

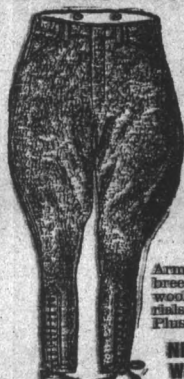
Kris P. Bemis of Scottville represented the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange on the recent seed potato growers' tour of Long Island. This island, just at the front door of New York City, is the largest seed potato market in the world, using 500,000 bushels of seed annually.

Summer Cut Price Clean Up Sale

HEAVY O.D. \$2.98 BLANKETS



Genuine army pure wool blankets worth at least \$7.00, full bed size about 66 x 84 inches. The ideal blanket for the home or camping, motorizing, etc. Gives more warmth than two ordinary blankets. Sale price only \$2.98 plus postage.



BOYS' \$1.19 BREECHES

Good quality new medium weight khaki cloth faced bottoms. Double patched seat, well made, serviceable breeches. Sizes 10 to 18. Our low price \$1.19 Plus Postage.



O.D. WOOL \$1.98 BREECHES

Army regulation all wool O. D. breeches, made of the finest wool serge and melton materials. Sizes 28 to 36. \$1.98 Plus Postage. Slightly used.



NEW O. D. WOOL WRAP LEGGINGS 75c

NEW ARMY CANVAS 39c

LEGGINGS

NAINSOOK ATHLETIC STYLE

UNION SUITS

Each 48c

TWO SUITS

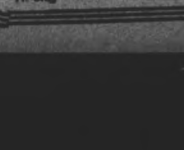
95c

Loose fitting, cool and comfortable. This style suit is the favorite material with many men. All seams are flat sewed, neck and back yoke faced with same material, buttons are securely sewed on and an elastic belt back across the lower part of the back given with every movement of the body. Sizes 34 to 48 inch chest measure. White only.



ARMY PONCHO \$1.19

Extra fine khaki gabardine poncho, made with slash pockets, buttoned side opening, loops for belt, inner waistband. Extra hands with adjustable buckles. For men and women. Waistband sizes 24 to 36. Price \$1.39 Plus Postage.



SEND NO MONEY

Examine goods and if you are not convinced that you have more than your money's worth we will gladly return your money. Don't delay. Order now before the article you want is sold out.

ARMY COATS (BLOUSES) 39c PLUS POSTAGE

Army regulation cotton khaki coats reclaimed by the government. Just the thing for out door wear as hunting, camping, farm work, mechanics, etc. Four pockets, metal buttons. Sizes 32 to 38 only. A dollar value at our special price Plus Postage of..... 39c

BRAND NEW ARMY KHAKI BLOUSES 89c PLUS POSTAGE

Brand new khaki cotton coats, sizes 34 to 40. Only. Plus 89c Postage.

O. D. WOOL COATS \$2.00 would not duplicate this value. U. S. Army regulation O. D. wool army blouses. They are slightly used but in perfect condition, in fact practically as good as new. They are made of fine wool serge and melton, with four pockets. This coat is very nicely tailored. Sizes 34 to 37. Order yours at the low price of Plus 98c Postage.

CAMPAIGN HATS 99c Plus Postage

U. S. Army campaign hats made of pure wool felt. A very serviceable and practical hat for farmers, cowboys and Boy Scouts. The best grade of wool felt was used in making these hats. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Hardly worth our price of 99c.

LADIES AND MISSES KNICKERS \$1.39

Extra fine khaki gabardine knickers, made with slash pockets, buttoned side opening, loops for belt, inner waistband. Extra hands with adjustable buckles. For men and women. Waistband sizes 24 to 36. Price \$1.39 Plus Postage.

U. S. SALVAGE CO.

Wabasha St., B. Corner 10th ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

ARMY PUP TENTS NEW FOLDING POLES FREE \$1.68



Regular United States army issue Pup tents, consisting of two shelter halves. Everyone knows the quality of regular army issue tents, waterproof and of best longest wearing material. Tent is large enough to hold two people. At \$1.68 plus postage they are a wonderful bargain.

GUARANTEED TO WEAR ONE YEAR \$2.98



U. S. Army Field Shoes, at less than one half the price originally paid by the government. Made of the best leather obtainable, soft toe, bellows tongue, glove finish inside, solid leather counter, steel heel plates. Three full super quality soles, almost impossible to wear them out. Sizes 5 to 11 1/2. Special price Plus Postage..... \$2.98

ARMY HOB NAIL SHOES Same as above but have hob nails in sole and heel. Sizes 5 to 12. \$2.59 Plus Postage \$2.89

CHAMBRAY SHIRT 59c PLUS POSTAGE

Here men is a good strong shirt of splendid quality Chambray—a shirt that looks neat and gives lots of wear. All seams double stitched. Interlocked collar. Band seven One pocket. A wonderful bargain at this price. Sizes 14 1/2 to 17. At 59c each Plus Postage. 3 for \$1.69

AUTO TOW LINES 79c



Extra fine quality Russian hemp, 1/2-inch, waxed and oiled, has six times the strength of ordinary rope by tests. About 27 ft. long with steel loops and clips on each end, used also for hitching, pulley rope, lariat, etc. Extra special 79c Plus Postage.

SATURDAY

JULY 1st,

1923

VOL. X, NO. 23

Being absolutely independent
our columns are open for the
discussion of any subject per-
taining to the farming business.

"How to the line, let the chips fall where they may!"

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

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Fruit Growers To Compete in World's Markets

Important Meeting At Benton Harbor Links All Leading Fruit Shipping Associations into One Big
Fruit Selling Organization Under Guidance of Michigan State Farm Bureau

DETERMINED that they will get to the bottom of the question of why California fruit can be placed on the market at Detroit so that it will sell for less money than fruit from the fruit belt of Michigan delegates from 25 of Michigan's leading fruit shipping associations met at Benton Harbor on June 19th. The outcome of this meeting was an organization known as the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., a state-wide co-operative fruit selling agency for local associations and their members.

Officers and the Executive Committee were chosen and the Exchange will begin doing business shortly. Central headquarters will be located in Benton Harbor while temporary offices will be established in Grand Rapids during the winter apple shipping season.

The new Exchange will be affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau under the commodity type of organization in the same way that the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Michigan Milk Producers Association, Michigan Livestock Exchange and the Michigan Produce Exchange are now connected with the State Farm Bureau for the promotion of their mutual interests.

Strong for Organization

The Benton Harbor meeting proved that the fruit growers are thoroughly convinced as to value of co-operative organization and realize that they will never obtain the full return from their crops until they unite and work together in merchandising their crop.

The Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc., is interested in promoting better market returns for Michigan fruit men through co-operative selling, grading, packing and advertising of the whole Michigan fruit crop. The Fruit growers are also interested in better and cheaper transportation service.

One of the biggest problems confronting the new organization is a shortage of refrigerator cars for moving the 1923 crop. A census of the refrigerator requirements of each of the local associations represented at the organization meeting was taken with a view of informing the railroads of just what the actual requirements will be for the coming season. Mr. E. L. Ewing, traffic manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, will handle all questions of

NO one is more aware of the sleeping-sickness which has hovered over the Michigan fruit industry than the fruit growers themselves. When they found their own children buying apples wrapped in Pacific coast trade-marked wrappers, they began to rub their eyes—now they are wide-open, and we predict that five years will see Michigan apples, peaches, cherries, grapes and pears in control of the markets. Michigan fruit has that unbeatable quality called "Flavor"—everyone here knows it, now the fruit growers will tell the world about it!

car supply and other transportation problems for the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc.

Officers of the Exchange are: President, James Nicol, South Haven; vice-president, M. D. Buskirk, Paw Paw; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Bradford. The officers and Henry Weltman, Stevensville, and Herbert Nafzinger, Millsburg, constitute the executive committee.

Mr. James Nicol, former head of the Michigan State Farm Bureau expressed himself as very enthusiastic over the new organization.

To Fight Competitors

"We found it necessary to organize," said Mr. Nicol, "because there are problems with which we cannot deal through the national organization. We shall continue to make use of the national organization wherever our interests are identical with those of other sections of the country. We are willing to agree with the national marketing agencies not to dump our products into markets already supplied, or we are willing to accept aid in promoting the interests of our industry in a national way, such as by advertising or in the opening up of new marketing areas."

"But we have problems which we cannot expect the national organization to help us in. We cannot hope that the national organization will take sides with us in sectional questions, for it is the function of such an organization to represent the industry as a whole."

"But the Michigan fruit growers, having come into the markets more recently, find that the fruit growing districts which have long been organized have things pretty much their own way."

"This is particularly true of the

California fruit growers, who have perfected a most efficient organization. We have to hand it to them; whatever they want they seem able to get. It is because of their efforts and the influence they exert in Washington that we find our industry so discriminated against in the matter of freight rates."

"The fruit growers of Georgia, also enjoy many such preferential arrangements. This they have attained through organization. Now the South is rapidly developing into a favorable market for our products, but we find that it costs us more to send our fruit to Georgia than it costs Georgia growers to market their fruit in our markets."

"At present we are not strong enough to render an effective protest, but within a year or so we are going up to the Interstate Commerce Commission with our complaint and we expect to have united support from the fruit growing interests of Michigan and the powerful co-operation of the Michigan Farm Bureau."

Going After Railroads

"The problem of immediate importance to us is that of refrigerator cars. There are not enough of these cars to meet the needs of the fruit shippers. Accordingly the best organized districts have had more than their just proportion of this service. We are going to serve notice on the railroads of the needs of our industry this year and make a demand for the needed number of cars."

"If we do not receive proper consideration from the railroads we shall be prepared to present our case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. We are informed that we have cause for damages if the railroads refuse to give us adequate service after we have given them

them proper notice of the amount of commodities we are prepared to ship."

"The utmost of our energy will be exerted to improve the quality of the Michigan fruit output. In this respect Michigan is at a disadvantage as compared with such highly organized fruit-shipping districts as California and Florida. Those states ship only their best fruit. They can not afford to let poor stuff go to market. In consequence of their systems of grading the quality of their output is always uniform, and the reputation of their product is established in every market."

"We want Michigan fruit to be as favorably known wherever it is offered for sale, and the only way to attain this is to grade the output and offer only articles of approved standards."

Not Against Retailers

"It is no part of our plan to curtail production or to increase prices to the consumers, or to do away with retailers. We recognize that the men engaged in retail trade perform a valuable service. We want to increase the demand for our products by making them more desirable, for that is the only effective way to build business."

The fruit growers already have taken an advanced step toward improving the condition of their products on the market by establishing pre-cooling stations. These are plants having cold storage equipment in which the fruits are chilled and reduced to the proper moisture content before packing in refrigerator cars. It is said that fruit so treated can be marketed in perfect condition anywhere in the country. The fruit growers' exchange now has four of these stations in the fruit belt and expects to increase the number perhaps to 20 or more.

Associations which ratified the by-laws of the Exchange are located at the following shipping points: St. Joseph, Stevensville, Bridgman, Millsburg, Sodus, Lawrence, Bangor, Fennville, South Haven, Paw Paw, Decatur, Grand Haven, Hart, Shelby, Onkama, Kibbie, Grand Rapids, Saugetuck and Benzonia. Delegates from the Byron Center and Coloma associations were present but lacked home authority to vote. Associations at Sawyer, Hartford, Fremont, Brunswick, Scottville, Dowagiac and Frankfort, are expected to affiliate with the Exchange later in the season.

Don't Worry About Money, Michigan Has \$10,000,000, Says Fuller

IF you have been worrying about how to pay your banker, tax-collector and undertaker, forget it, because your own state of Michigan has more cash on hand in its general funds, at the close of its fiscal year, June 30th, than it has had in years.

The exact figures will not be available for a few weeks, as the accounting division of the State Administrative Board will not close its books until July 10. But, reckoning from the last monthly balance sheet up to June 1, the approximately correct figures are that the State will enter the new fiscal year with \$9,273,000 cash in the General Fund.

Other items in the assets of the General Fund are:

Deposit to the credit of the State Fuel Administration, being the money set aside for the administrator early last winter but not used, \$50,000; bankers' trust deposit for sinking fund interest, \$132,172.50; loan to industrial funds, \$377,102.63; due from other funds, \$1,160,-

450; public utility appraisals receivable, \$185,987.46; automobile license fees available for the State Highway Department but not apportioned, \$491,960; uncollected State tax levy for 1922, \$4,000,000.

Total Assets \$16,200,000

The total of the General Fund assets is \$16,200,000. The liabilities of the General Fund are about \$10,000,000, the largest item being between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 of legislative appropriations made in 1921 but not paid out.

Others of the larger of the State's financial assets not in the General Fund are: In the war loan sinking fund, \$658,000; in the soldiers' bonus sinking fund, \$1,631,000; in the highway bond sinking fund, \$1,650,000; in the auto theft fund, so-called, being moneys received for motor car title certificates, \$733,000; in the fund in which is kept moneys received at branch offices for auto licenses, \$215,000; fees received from motor car operator licenses, \$343,-

000; in the highway construction fund, \$1,717,000; motor car license moneys not yet transferred to the general fund, \$1,949,000.

The fiscal year 1922-23 is the first to close in which a balance sheet was made at the end of each month showing the condition of the General Fund.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners has the preliminary work pretty well in hand for the annual meeting of the State Board of Equalization, which convenes the first Monday in August. On that date the tax board will present to the equalization board its valuation of each county. Official notification of these valuations being furnished to the counties, each county, beginning the third Monday in August will have a chance to give reasons, if it has any, why its new valuation should be reduced. Detroit's assessed valuation this year is about \$200,000,000 higher than the assessed valuation of 1922.

Commissioner George Lord, of the tax board—the equalization board is composed of the three tax commissioners, Commissioner L. Whitney Watkins, of the State Department of Agriculture, and Auditor-General Oramel B. Fuller—being a resident of Detroit, has been given the work of looking after Wayne County's valuation. All of the 83 counties are grouped in three lots with one tax commissioner looking after valuations in each group.

A table compiled by Commissioner Lord shows that of the \$5,622,913.389 assessed valuations reported this year by the 83 counties, about 80 per cent is real property and 20 per cent personal, the exact figures being: Real, \$4,490,284,601; personal, \$1,132,628,788. Last year the State was equalized at \$5,000,000,000.

Information at the tax board's offices is that the valuations of the 83 counties submitted to the equalization board will show total valuations close to \$6,000,000,000.

N. Y. Dairy League Completes Successful Year

Did a Gross Business of Over \$82,130,000 and Establishes Twenty-Seven New Plants During Second Year of Operation

THE Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., has just completed its second successful year as a commercial organization.

We, who are managing your affairs are conscious of the great handicap under which you men are laboring. We know that there has never been a time in the history of this country when the purchasing power of farm products, including milk, was as low as it has been for the past few years. This condition has been with us so long that our patience is very apt to give way. We are worried about our investments and our future and those who have been most progressive are the hardest hit. For many, many years farming including dairying, has been extremely discouraging and for two generations we have watched the boys and girls leave the farm because of the many unattractive conditions. I say unattractive when compared to the more attractive environment of the cities, for the cities have taken the best youth in the land and have prospered. Why? Because they have had the benefit of the wonderfully fertile farms of America and the low prices which the consumers have paid for farm products. City groups have organized, country groups have tried to work as individuals. We cannot help but observe our great disadvantage.

These are all facts which you have known. You all know we have hit bottom, therefore, I could have easily passed them over, but I believe it is better for us to face the facts, firm in the conviction that the way we are following leads to the only logical solution of our economic problem.

Look Into the Future

The turn of the tide is here, so let us look for a moment into the future. Although during the past two years we have been burdened with a great milk surplus, which has brought about ruinously low prices, it is perfectly evident that right now we have one of the most active milk markets that we have known since the war. At the same time every other business is prosperous. Our slogan "Cost of production plus a reasonable profit" is now within the realm of possibility, and I ask this question, "Why are we not getting

THE Business Farmer is giving space to the major part of the president's report to members of the Dairymen's League of New York state, at the close of their second successful year, because it is of vital interest to the dairymen of Michigan and other dairy states. New York is blazing the way for successful co-operative milk distributing. It is a gigantic undertaking, as you will see by reading this report. It means going into Big Business, against odds and opposition. It takes men, brains and money, and plenty of each to make a success of co-operative marketing. The New York milk shed is first, but Detroit is Fourth City. Our dairymen must be prepared for the inevitable!—Editor.

it—why was the price of milk reduced last month and this—why were four millions of dollars taken from the incomes of the dairymen of this territory in just two months?" Why? Because some farmers still believe in going out alone or in competing groups.

Review Progress

Your organization has proceeded along lines always progressive, and at the same time conservative,—conservative in that it still refuses to plunge into new and untried fields without careful consideration and preparation.

The adoption of a fixed marketing program is decidedly a progressive move. FIRST came the development and expansion of our fluid business. New plants have been built, or acquired, plants have been improved and put under the New York Board of Health. A year ago we had only 400 cans of direct fluid trade, while today we have over 8,000, and of this only 2,000 were obtained by purchase. On June 13th, this reached a new high level, when our own plants shipped into New York City 10,257 cans of milk and 110 cans of cream.

SECOND, the development and expansion of our evaporated milk business. During the past year our plants have been brought up to the highest point of efficiency in production and sanitation with greatly increased capacity. Our policy is to turn out the best evaporated milk in the world. It was upon this plan,

permanently fixed in our minds that our new selling and advertising campaign was based, putting Dairylea milk on the same price level with other leading advertised brands of evaporated milk.

Fluid Milk First, Evaporated Second

We have selected these two lines of production in which your association has a distinct competitive advantage. Fluid milk always first, and evaporated milk second. This does not mean that future changes in marketing conditions may not lead us into other endeavors. For this coming year, however, our whole efforts are being thrown into selling these two leading products.

In having these great evaporating plants, our farmers are kept constantly under the New York Board of Health supervision and a great volume of class one milk is available for shipment on a moment's notice and at times, when it is not needed for fluid consumption, we are diverting this high grade product, not into butter and cheese, but into the much more profitable by-product, evaporated milk. In the selection of the new trade name "Dairylea," we have a different idea with but little change. This name is unique, and all our own.

Subject to Attack

During the past year, cooperative associations have been subject to attacks from certain interests that still seem to cherish the hope that they will be able to break up these farm-

ers' organizations. The League has, of course, had to withstand its share of these attacks. In its marketing operations, it has been a popular target. Much of this criticism, we know, has been due to a lack of understanding of what the association is trying to do. However, recent months have witnessed a decided weakening of this hostility toward the organization. Business men, bankers, and the public generally are beginning to recognize your association, not only as a progressive business concern but as an institution destined to accomplish a great work in lifting farm life to a higher level than it has ever attained before.

In all its business relationships, the association has maintained a business-like attitude. Your officers and directors have felt that only by adhering strictly to constructive policies can any co-operative enterprise hope to achieve real and lasting success. This attitude, perhaps, more than any one thing is gradually winning for the association stronger support from its members and from the general public.

In short, we are beginning to realize more fully our responsibilities to each other as members of one great enterprise. We also recognize, as an association, our responsibilities to all other co-operative marketing and buying associations throughout the length and breadth of this land. They have many things in common. The misfortunes of one has its sympathetic reaction in all the others. Likewise, the successes of one of them carry encouragement and hope to all the others.

More than this, we recognize our great responsibilities as a big service organization to the general public, especially the consuming public. Our great purpose is not to fix the price of the commodity which we have to sell, but to so work out the problem of distribution and marketing that the farmer will get a fair price for his milk and the consumer will get all the benefits of uniform quality and service that orderly marketing can provide.

Within one year the League has put its own plants in a position where they can do their part in taking

(Continued on page 17.)

Expert Explains What is Happening in the Sugar Market

By SIMON G. PALMER, Sugar Statistician, Washington, D. C.

THE recent spectacular rise in the price of sugar, the second within the past three years has attracted universal attention and condemnation. Responsibility for such perpendicular market movements usually is traceable to the parties who have most to gain by them. Normally, all of our sugar comes from two sources; domestic, including beet, Louisiana cane and insular, and foreign sugar from Cuba. Inasmuch as the domestic crop had all been harvested and most of it marketed before the rise came, most of the domestic producers had nothing to gain, however high prices might go. The reverse of this condition existed in Cuba, which had just started grinding a crop estimated at about 4,000,000 long tons, of which only 343,663 tons had been made and exported when the rise began.

From late in December and all through the first three weeks of January while domestic beet sugars were being marketed the N. Y. price of imported raws and of refined made from them was falling, the total amounting to 1/2c per pound. All of a sudden the price of both raw and refined shot upward, raws advancing \$3.19 and refined \$3.33 per hundred.

One of the reasons which our seaboard refiners assign for the rise is that the tariff on sugar was increased late last year. They do not allude to the steady decline which preceded the rise, nor do they explain how an increase of duty of sixteen one-hundredths of one cent per pound could be responsible for an increase of over \$3.00 per hundred in the price of sugar.

The other reason given by the sea-

board refiners is that one of the four leading sugar statisticians of Cuba reduced his earlier estimate of the Cuban crop now being harvested to 3,670,000 long tons. The three other statisticians adhere to their estimates of 3,725,000; 4,000,000 and 4,119,000 long tons, respectively. It is worthy of note that during all this sugar shortage excitement, Willett & Gray our most reliable sugar crop statisticians have not reduced their Cuban crop estimate of 4,000,000 tons and on the world crop, their latest figures show an increase of 513,182 tons over last year's crop.

It thus would appear that both reasons given are mere camouflage, used for the purpose of fooling the American people.

Present Price and Production Cost

Nor does it appear that the present high price of sugar bears any relation to the cost of production. At the time the sensational perpendicular rise began, Cuban sugar was selling at prices more than one-third higher than the average price Cuba had received for her sugar for 10 years prior to the war and hence it is to be assumed that her producers

already were making a handsome profit. Sugar has gone up considerably over 3c per pound and since the rise set in Cuba has exported 2,108,000 tons, on which a rise of 3c would net her producers an extra profit of \$126,000,000. But this is only beginning. On May 19, the port warehouses of Cuba were bulging with 812,000 tons of sugars, on which 3c a pound represents an extra profit of over \$49,000,000. In addition to this, on May 19 there were 532,000 tons of manufactured sugar at plantations and in transit to shipping ports, on which an extra profit of 3c per pound means an additional \$32,000,000. In addition to this, based on the lowest crop estimate yet made by any sugar statistician, they will produce another 248,000 tons before they cease grinding, on which an extra 3c per pound will yield them still another \$15,000,000. So that altogether, the 3c rise will have cost the American people the enormous sum of \$222,000,000 and will have added a like sum to the net profits of producers of sugar in Cuba.

It is not to be assumed however, that this \$222,000,000 of extra profit bled from the American people goes to enrich the people of the Island of Cuba, for the Cuban sugar industry is no longer Cuban. Ever since the Cuban reciprocity 20 years ago American seaboard refining and other American interests have gradually been acquiring Cuban cane-land and sugar mills and erecting new mills until to-day they admit that two-thirds of the crop now is produced by Americans. They admit that the American investment in

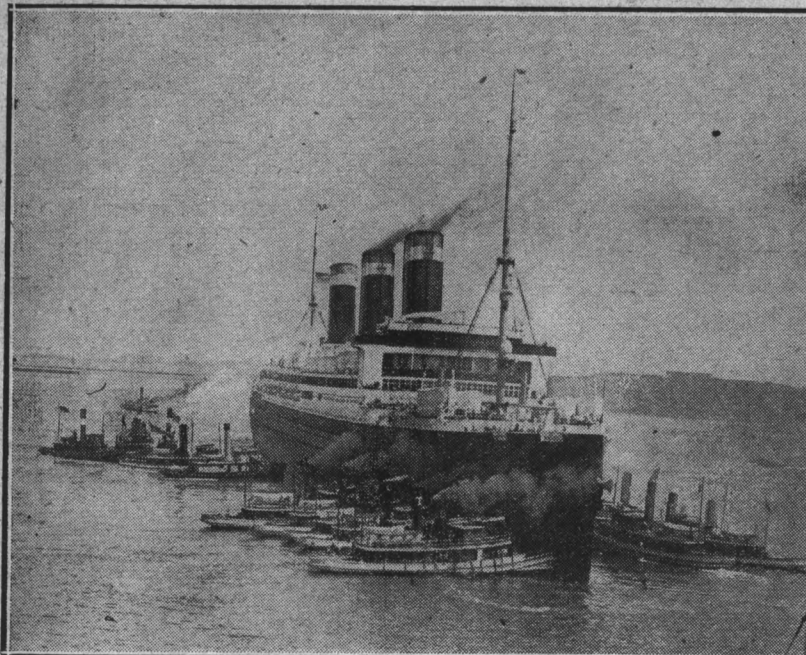
(Continued on page 19.)



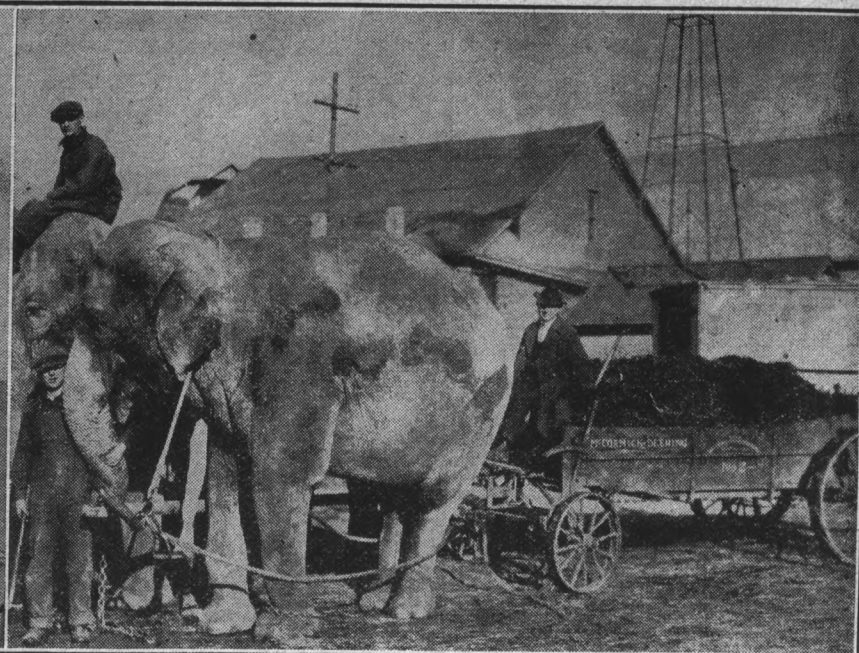
STEERS IN LOT 1 IN M. A. C. FEEDING EXPERIMENT

Here we have the nine steers that were fed normal silage in the feeding experiments conducted by the M. A. C. last winter. This lot was appraised at \$10.25 per cwt. at the Detroit market.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



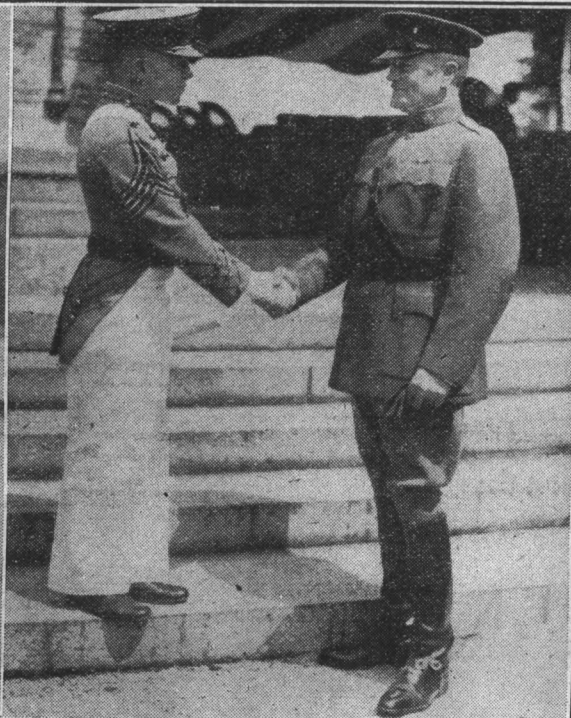
WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP RETURNS FROM TRIAL RUN.—Uncle Sam's giant liner, the Leviathan, on the recent trial run to the Bahamas and return acquired the title of "Queen of the Seas" by proving herself the fastest liner afloat, establishing the record of 28.04 knots in one hour. It will be remembered that the Leviathan is the former German Vaterland and that the United States has been reconditioning the liner. This month it will make its first trans-Atlantic trip under the flag of the United States Shipping Board. Officials are pleased with the performance of the Leviathan on her trial trip and state that she will do even better in crossing the Atlantic.



ELEPHANTS PULL MACHINERY ON CIRCUS FARM.—On the Wallace farm which was established by the late B. E. Wallace, founder of the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, such sights are common during the winter months. This farm is the winter quarters of the John Robinson and Sells-Floto circuses, is composed of 550 acres and located near Peru, Indiana. Five manure spreaders like the one shown here are used on this farm and many times they are pulled by elephants as the spreaders are loaded so heavily that often horses or mules cannot pull them. It is through the courtesy of the International Harvester Company that we are able to publish this photograph.



NEW PREMIER ARRIVING AT No. 10 DOWNING STREET.—Here we have the latest picture of Premier Stanley Baldwin arriving at his new home in London, No. 10 Downing Street, to begin the business of prime ministering. Although he accepted the position only a short time ago he is filling the place of the former prime minister very satisfactorily and his friends predict that he will become one of England's greatest premiers.



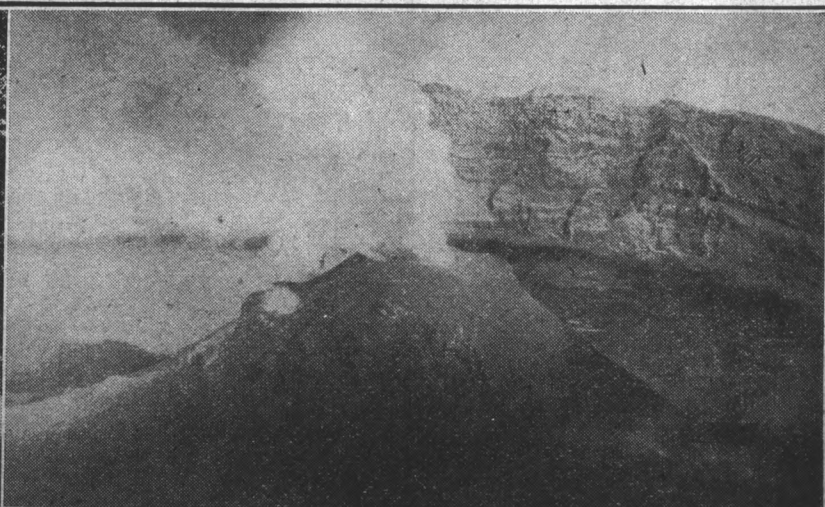
HUNDREDS VIEW WEST POINT GRADUATION EXERCISES.—High military officials helped make the graduation exercises at West Point, New York, memorable. Parades, drills, etc., were the order of the day, and the men acquitted themselves as good soldiers should. Photo shows Gen. Pershing congratulating Cadet Francis Rarick Johnson, of Tacoma, Washington, the honor student of the class of 1923.



NEED A GOOD TINNING JOB DONE?—Here is Mrs. Catherine Fellers of Cincinnati, Ohio, who at sixty-five, is just beginning to get a little fun out of life. She is the only woman tinner we ever heard of, and has been in the business for forty years. She first started as a helper to her husband after they were married, and when he died she took over the job alone. Mrs. Fellers is just as spry today as she was years ago.



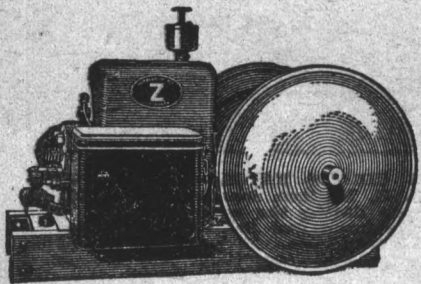
CEMENTING THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN AMERICA AND FRANCE.—American and French soldiers took part in the unveiling ceremonies of a beautiful monument erected at Chaumont, France, depicting the aid and friendship given by the Americans during the World War, to the French. Its symbolic artistry is truly beautiful.



MOUNT ETNA ERUPTS AGAIN.—Europe's greatest volcano, Mount Etna, has just completed an eruption that caused damage amounting to over \$14,000,000. Towns were wiped out and hundreds of lives lost during the few days the burning lava poured down the sides of this great mountain which is located in Sicily. Many new craters were opened.

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He tried to beat the cars.
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His wife had to go to work.
To support herself and child.
Because he had no insurance.
See page 24 right now.
AND ACT TODAY.



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.)

CAN CONTROL BLACK KNOT OF PLUM

Is there any cure for Blackknot on plum trees?—W. M., Clayton, Mich.

—The Black Knot of plum can be controlled by carefully cutting out and removing from the orchard all of the diseased parts. The best time to do this trimming is in the winter or spring before growth starts. If the disease is well started, the cutting out of knots must be continued through the summer and close inspection will be necessary the first year to eradicate the new knots which will appear. After the disease is well in check a single annual inspection will keep it under control. Sprays help to some extent but will not take the place of cutting out the knots.—C. W. Bennett, Research Assistant in Plant Pathology, Michigan Agricultural College.

NOTE OUTLAWS IN SIX YEARS

Suppose one party has a note against another for a certain amount of money, without any security only names of husband and wife owing the money. The note has been running three and four years already. But is only made for one year. Little is being done in keeping up the interest. About one and a half years interest has been paid so far. I would like to know if there is any such thing as the note becoming outlawed according to Michigan laws? Is there such laws in effect? What is the time limited? What should one do to keep the note from being outlawed if there is a danger and what is your best advice to collect any on the note?—G. H. S., Boyne City, Mich.

—The time within which suit must be brought on a note in Michigan is 6 years. Payment of interest would revive the debt, however, and the 6 year time limit, in that event, it would probably be advisable to be figured from the date of the last interest payment. If there is no prospect of collecting in any other way sue on the note.—Asst. Legal Editor.

MARKETING MOHAIR

Will you please tell me a reliable place to market Angora goats wool or Mohair and how much more should it bring per pound than sheep's wool?—V. N., West Branch, Mich.

—I believe that you could market this through the wool pool of the State Farm Bureau to excellent advantage. The Secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association is C. E. DeGoff, Reed Springs, Missouri, and he could no doubt give you valuable information as to mills which are purchasing mohair. The value of mohair per pound varies a great deal, even more than sheep's wool. Where one takes excellent care of his goats and produces a first class quality of mohair, it brings a higher price per pound. On the other hand, where the goats are not well cared for and properly handled, it is worth very little more than wool.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

WANTS TO COLLECT STORAGE CHARGES

I would like a little information on this subject. An agent came to my place on the 18th of July, 1921, with a second-hand separator and asked me to buy it. I told him "no" I did not want it. But he wanted to put it in the house for a while as he said he didn't have room in his auto to take it home, so I let him leave it. He said "use it if you want to." In three months he came back and I told him again I didn't want it. We were going to move in a few days and he asked me if I would take it with me to help him out. So I told him I would. He said "if you can sell it I will give you \$5." Now after bothering with it he doesn't want to pay me anything for my trouble. He wrote me last week he had sold it and the man would be after it. I wrote him and said when he came and paid for taking care of it he could have it. Now we haven't any use for it. He

says we used it and that paid us for our trouble. Can he take it without paying storage on it?—E. B., Bentley, Mich.

—In absence of any expense or implied agreement it would be assumed that your use of the separator would be your compensation for keeping it. In order to recover a greater amount, it would be necessary to show that the agent expressly agreed to so compensate you, or that the circumstances were such as to imply such an agreement.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SPRAY TO USE ON PEAR, PLUM AND PEACH TREES

I am writing to ask your advice about a suitable spray solution to be used for pear, plum, cherry and peach trees. I use lime sulphur and arsenate for apple trees but I have set out some of the above named fruit trees this spring and would like to know what to spray them with.—E. R., Standish, Mich.

—The pear, plum and peach trees should receive the dormant application of lime-sulphur solution. The cherry does not ordinarily need to be sprayed with the dormant application. It is too late now, however, to make this application on any of the trees and it is probable that there was not much need for the spray except possibly on the peach trees for leaf curl. They should all be sprayed early next Spring in order to prevent injury from San Jose scale and from leaf-curl on peaches. We will send you our bulletin giving directions for spraying all kinds of fruits.—W. C. Dutton, Research Associate, Dept. of Horticulture, Mich. Agricultural College.

TAXING CATTLE

On the 7th day of May of this year I had 300 steers shipped here to graze. Will sell and ship them out this fall. Will I be compelled to pay taxes on them here? At that late date would they not be assessed where I bought them, near Bad Axe, Michigan? How long would cattle have to be in a township before they can be assessed?—J. C., Gaylord, Michigan.

—Under the provisions of the Tax Law of the State of Michigan, it is presumed that all property will be assessed. Section 17 of the General Tax Law provides that "no change of location or sale of any personal property after the first day of May in any one year shall affect the assessment made in such year", yet this does not mean that the assessing officer is limited to the first day of May in making his assessment. It only provides that a change in location or sale of property after the first day of May shall not affect the assessment.

Some years ago we requested an opinion from the Attorney General as to whether or not an assessing officer could add to his assessment roll personal property brought into the assessing district after the second Monday in April. In his opinion, the Attorney General said that "assessing officers are not obliged to assume that property which comes into their assessing district after the second Monday in April, or even after the first day of May, has been assessed for taxation in some other district. In a good many cases delays in transit occur, or delays in the actual work of assessing in the district from which the property came, or in other cases property coming in from some other state where the time of assessment is different from that of Michigan, might vitally affect the question. Where, however, the owner of the property feels he has been wrongfully assessed, he should undoubtedly make his showing to the board of review and obtain such relief as he is entitled to. Unless you can show that the cattle were actually assessed for this year in the locality where they were purchased, we believe the assessing officer will be justified in placing them upon the assessment roll.—Board of State Tax Commissioners.

WEEVILS IN BEANS

Two years ago I raised beans. They were all right. Planted seed last year and my beans were nearly all full of bugs. Some have told me it was the time you planted them. If this is true I would like to know what is the cause and what time of the year they should be planted?—W. W. W., Quincy, Mich.

—I believe that much of the trouble arising from bean weevils is due to carelessness in sowing "boggy" beans. The treatment recommended now-a-days, is really quite cheap. It consists in fumigating with carbon disulphide which costs about 6c per pound now, if purchased of the makers in fifty pound drums. To be sure it costs ten or twelve times that much if purchased at the drug stores in one or two pound lots. One can pay for the drum and get his money back after returning the drum.

This material can be used to kill woodchucks, gophers and other vermin about the farm. Use about one pound to fifty bushels in a tight bin, and take every precaution possible to avoid accident by fire or by breathing the fumes. The fumigation should be put on during warm weather since no fumigant works well when the temperature is down. This fumigation should be done at a distance from barns and other buildings since the fumes from the carbon disulphide might work down and kill animals in the barn. Also the insurance lapses during the operation if done in the barn. Air the beans well after the operation is completed in order to rid the beans of the odor.

The bean weevil will continue to work in dried beans until they are completely destroyed. Fumigation should be carried on not more than forty-eight hours since a longer exposure is likely to injure the germinative power of the seeds.

As a final warning, great care must be exercised to avoid accident from an explosion or from anything breathing the fumes.—R. H. Pitt, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

WHAT SHARE SHOULD B GIVE?

If A furnishes a brood sow for B to raise pigs or hogs on shares what share should he give if pigs were sold when old enough to wean, and what share should he give if he fitted them for market (light weights)?—Reader, Byron, Mich.

—If the pigs were sold at the weaning age B should receive whatever share would reasonably compensate him for his labor in taking care of them and for the feed required from the time he received the brood sow. If they were fitted for the market B would be entitled to a greater share because of his greater expense in fitting them for the market. A should give B whatever share is reasonable according to the circumstances and the general custom observed in the community.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HORSESHOE PITCHING

I SUPPOSE you horseshoe pitching fans are planting 'em right next to the stake (those that aren't ringers) figuring on trying for the big silver loving cup given by the Business Farmer to the champion pitcher of Michigan, decided at the State Fair. Last year it was won by Mr. L. M. Wilks of Battle Creek but he must win it two times more before it belongs to him permanently so you have ample opportunity to wrestle it from him, that is providing you "slipper slammers" get busy and practice. There is no question in my mind but that there is a farmer in Michigan who can win from Mr. Wilks but don't forget, this man from Battle Creek was in Florida last winter playing, finishing seventh in the national tournament, while you were wallowing through snow banks. So you better practice. And say, don't argue, just send to the Horseshoe Editor of the Business Farmer for a free copy of the National Rules and carry it in your hip pocket. Then if your partner starts arguing prove it to him. No doubt many of you have held local tournaments already and I would like to hear about them. What is your best record in a game? How many ringers can you get in 50 points, pitching 40 feet? Come on boys, let's have a farmer state champion this year.—Horseshoe Editor.

State Fair is Now a \$5,000,000 Project

A BIG step forward in the Michigan State Fair's race not only to hold supremacy but to win international supremacy is predicted by Secretary-Manager George W. Dickinson for this year's exposition which will be held in Detroit from August 31 to September 9.

The Michigan State Fair is now a \$5,000,000 project. The premiums will go over \$100,000 and \$50,000 worth of free attractions will be offered for the entertainment of visitors in addition to the many exhibitions and the twenty-two big shows on the "Midway."

The live stock and agricultural exhibits are constantly growing and the fair officials are struggling with the problem of accommodating them. Within the next year, however, spacious new buildings will be erected under the latest \$1,000,000 bond issue, which was authorized by the legislature this year.

These exhibits this year are expected to excel in quantity and quality the exhibits of former years.

An interesting action of the fair management this year is the increase in accommodations and premiums for horses. Horse lovers and horse breeders have felt that this subject had not received enough attention in years past so the fair board decided to do everything possible from now on to encourage the breeding of fine horses of every class.

Mr. Dickerson is now in correspondence with the state and federal governments in an effort to bring on even more extensive exhibits this year. The federal government has already pledged an excellent dairy exhibit which should prove of great value to every dairyman.

The 1923 dog show should be a "thriller." Dogs of all kinds will be exhibited but the big attraction will be the demonstrations by trained Police Dogs. They will show how they guard property, find lost objects and catch fleeing criminals.

Cat show, poultry show, domestic science and manual training exhibitions, gardening exhibit, apiary exhibit and many others have been arranged. The electrical and mechanical exhibits are expected to be quite complete and very interesting.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is something Mr. Dickerson believes in. As a result he has arranged an entertainment program that will be without equal in the nation.

On the "Midway" where there will be twenty-two snappy shows, life will be one round of pleasure. In selecting these shows Mr. Dickerson and members of the business committee made a special trip to Indiana in order to make sure that the shows were not only real high class, worth while attractions, but also that there would be nothing in any of them that might offend the wives and children of fair visitors.

The shows, which have been highly praised by the press in many cities passed the Michigan State Fair's inspection with flying colors.

The entertainments classed as free attractions include many of the best acts in the country. There will be horse races featuring the famous trotter, Peter Manning, driven by America's Premier reinsman, Thomas W. Murphy.

Peter Manning will race against the Michigan State trotting record of 1:59 1/4 and Mr. Dickerson predicts that a new mark will be set.

Three great bands have been engaged for concerts and other musical numbers. The 91st Highland band of Canada, an organization that made an enviable reputation before and during the war will appear under the direction of Lieutenant Stares. Cervonis concert band and a military hussar band also have been engaged.

There will be auto polo matches, thrilling balloon and parachute races, a girl will ride a horse in a 40-foot dive and there will be a number of tumbling and exceptionally good aerial acts. Two great fireworks demonstrations have been arranged. One will be given twice daily during the fair. The burning of Smyrna will be depicted the first three days and from then on the spectacular feature "India," which includes live elephants driven by Hindus in native costumes, will hold forth.

In the automobile races half a dozen or so high-powered machines,

piloted by crack drivers, will be entered. Keen competition is promised and it is hoped records will be set for this track.

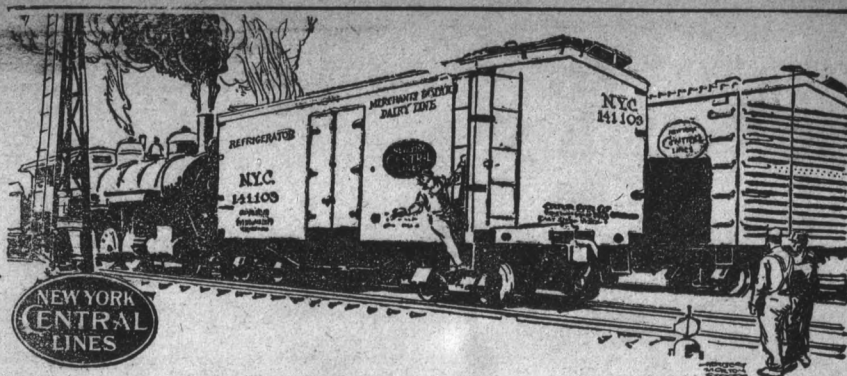
Both from the agricultural and entertainment viewpoints the fair this year will excel any that has been held in the country and fully half a million persons are expected to attend during the ten days. Arrangements are being made to accommodate each day 1,000 automobile tourists. They may pitch their tent within the fair grounds and "keep house" there for a reasonable sum.

MICHIGAN FAIR DATES

FAIR	PLACE	DATE
Alcona	Harrisville	Aug. 28-31
Allegan	Allegan	Aug. 28-31
Alpena	Alpena	Sept. 18-21
Arenac	Standish	Sept. 18-21
Armada	Armada	Sept. 18-21
Baraga	Baraga	Sept. 18-21
Calhoun	Marshall	Sept. 18-21
Caro	Caro	Aug. 20-24
Charlevoix	East Jordan	Sept. 25-28
Cheboygan	Wolverine	Sept. 25-28
Chippewa	S. Ste. Marie	Sept. 10-13
Chippewa	Pickford	Sept. 17-19
Clare	Harrison	Sept. 18-21
Clinton	St. Johns	Sept. 3-6
Cloverland	Stephenson	Sept. 25-29
Copper	Houghton	Sept. 11-14
Crosswell	Crosswell	Sept. 18-21
Delta	Escanaba	Sept. 31-Sept. 3
Dickinson	Norway	Sept. 25-28
Eaton	Charlotte	Sept. 11-14
Emmet	Petoskey	Sept. 27-31
Flint River	Montrose	Sept. 27-31
Fowlerville	Fowlerville	Aug. 27-31
Genesee	Davidson	Aug. 27-31
Gladwin	Gladwin	Aug. 28-31
Gogebie	Ironwood	Sept. 17-22
Grange Fair	Centerville	Sept. 17-22
Grangers, Gleaners' and Farmers' Fair	Big Rapids	Sept. 25-29
Gratiot	Ithaca	Aug. 28-Sept. 1
Greenville	Greenville	Sept. 24-29
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Aug. 28-31
Huron	Bad Axe	Sept. 11-14
Ionia	Ionia	Aug. 14-17
Iosco	Tawas City	Sept. 11-14
Iron	Iron River	Sept. 4-8
Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	Sept. 10-15
Jackson	Jackson	Sept. 17-21
Lenawee	Adrian	Aug. 28-31
Livingston	Howell	Sept. 4-6
Luce	Newberry	Sept. 20-22
Mackinac	Allenville	Sept. 10-15
Manistee	Onekama	Sept. 12-14
Marquette	Marquette	Aug. 31-Sept. 9
Mason	Scottville	Sept. 12-14
Mich. State	Detroit	Sept. 12-14
Midland	Midland	Sept. 12-14
Missaukee	Lake City	Sept. 18-21
No. Branch	North Branch	Sept. 17-21
N. W. Mich.	Traverse City	Sept. 17-21
Northern Dist.	Cadillac	Aug. 27-31
N. E. Mich.	Bay City	Sept. 12-15
Oakland	Milford	Sept. 18-21
Oceana	Hart	Sept. 5-7
Ogemaw	West Branch	Sept. 15
Otsego	Brahman	Sept. 18-21
Ottawa, Kent	Gaylord	Sept. 12-14
Presque Isle	Millersburg	Sept. 25-28
St. Clair	Yale	Sept. 10-16
Saginaw	Saginaw	Sept. 4-7
Sanilac	Sandusky	Sept. 25-27
Schoolcraft	Manistique	Aug. 21-24
Shiawassee	Owosso	Sept. 11-14
South Ottawa	Holland	Oct. 4-5
& W. Allegan	Stalwart	Aug. 14-17
Stalwart	Stalwart	Sept. 25-29
Tri-Co. Fair	Buckley	Sept. 18-22
Tuscola, Huron & Sanilac	Cass City	Sept. 25-29
VanBuren	Hartford	Sept. 18-22
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Sept. 25-29
Wayne	Northville	Sept. 17-21
West Mich.	Grand Rapids	

TRAINING TOMATO VINES

ONE tomato vine properly pruned and trained to a support of some kind will produce as much fruit as two that are allowed to grow at will. The tomatoes will also be of better quality and ripen more uniformly. By pruning, I mean the removal of surplus growth which appears usually at the base of each branch after fruit has begun to set. There is a general opinion that the ground for tomatoes should not be manured; but if the shoots which heavy manuring causes to grow so readily are removed, the strength that would otherwise take the form of excessive growth goes into the maturing fruit. Either a trellis of wire or one straight stake as is some times used for grapes, should be provided, and the vine tied to it with soft strings. It is often desirable to use three light stakes driven down in the form of a triangle and tied together at the top. A tomato vine that is trained to one straight trunk should reach a height of four or five feet, depending on the variety. The sun can reach every part of it, and there will be little cause for rotten fruit.—H. F. Grinstead.



Our earnings in hauling your products

THE Government does not guarantee us any income.

The rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission are intended to be such as will enable the railroads as a whole to earn at least 5 3/4% on the value of their properties. Out of this net income they must meet interest on debt, pay dividends to the stockholders and build up a surplus as required by prudent business management.

The railroads earned 3.31% in 1921, and 4.14% in 1922. This year they hope to do better. They must do better if necessary new capital is to be attracted to railroad development.

It was only during the period of Government operation that railroad net income was guaranteed. That income was based on pre-war earnings, and averaged 5 1/2% on the value of railroad property.

If any railroad fails to earn 5 3/4% on its investment, the Government doesn't make up the difference; and the law provides that anything earned above 6% must be equally divided with the Government.

As stated by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a recent decision, the rate provision of the Transportation Act "carries with it no guarantee", but "it is, instead, a limitation".

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After 30 Days
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No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream to rise. The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

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3 CONCORD 1-Yr.-OLD, Heavily Rooted GRAPE VINES Only 25c POSTPAID!

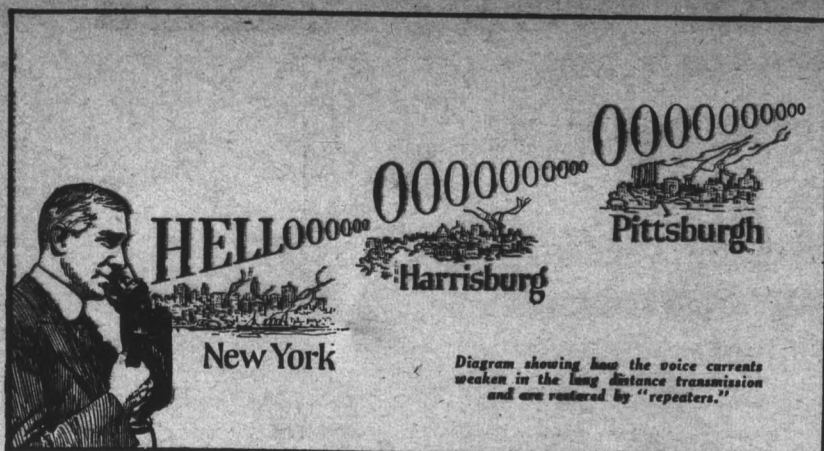
Selected mail-size vines from the Michigan Grape Belt where the finest Concord vines in the world are grown. Hardy, healthy, lusty vines, bred up to yield a BUSHEL of the finest grapes from EVERY vine! Three vines planted in your garden will make a vigorous start. Of rapid growth, they will soon amply supply your table. They will grow and fruit in very cold locations with a little simple winter covering. Our Big Fruit and Garden Magazine Sent Four Months to Help You Start RIGHT! Filled with illustrated, interesting practical stories of success with "Money Crops." To encourage a more general planting of Grapes we make this liberal offer, and a silver Quarter takes it all. Send name and address today to

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ARE YOUR LOVED ONES
PROTECTED?
SEE PAGE 24

What the Neighbors Say

DOES ONAWAY NEED A MARKET?

I HAVE read with a great deal of interest your articles on Farmers' Markets and I see no reason why a Farmers' Market could not be established in our little city of Onaway and be run successfully.

Onaway has a population of 3,000 and labor is well employed here. One factory here employs 1000 to 1200 men and of course there are other smaller institutions. Laboring men are so completely employed by the factory that it is next to impossible for a farmer to hire a man.

I have taken this matter up with our county agent, Mr. I. J. Sours, and he is going to take it up with the Chamber of Commerce, the editor of our paper the Outlook, and others. A word of encouragement from you might help the matter along. Anything you can do along this line will be greatly appreciated. —E. G. Storm, Onaway, Mich.

Our readers near Onaway, ought to get busy right away if they want to get a farmers' market in operation there this season. We suggest a Saturday morning market to start with. Mr. E. G. Storm deserves the active help of the business farmers near Onaway and we are sure he will get it.—Editor.

DOESN'T LIKE WORK OF HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

WOULD you like to know something about Branch Trunk Road No. 57, Boyne Falls to Boyne City and then to Walloon Lake? Why has the state been over five years on part of this road? Why does the state spend money on road across private property which has not been condemned but which must be before they can get title? Why do they abandon good road along settled and cleared farms which has been used and kept up at a cost of \$1,800 per year by state and county for years for an almost impossible route through swamp for three miles with no family on same and one-half mile longer? Why fight? Court battled over three years and they started work before the outcome of the court proceedings. Have they the advantage of pre-court decision? Do you think it is right for private money to have to foot the bills for those proceedings? When finished it will be just a gravel road but it has already cost enough to have made the old road a 20-ft. cement driveway. The building of this road is in a sinking swamp. Rebuilding it this spring and again next spring as will be necessary will cost more than the entire old route would. Rogers turned this route down and it was given up in favor of the old route before the war, but two men were powerful enough to have it reconsidered. So at last Rogers said in letter that he would build on proposed new route if right of way was got and they are still fighting for that right of way. But they have fooled Rogers into thinking they had it, so he let contract. He knows now that one of the many suits that have been brought is pending in the Supreme Court and also some talk of investigation. He has, for awhile, at least, quit work on road and refused to gravel but the powers-that-be here in county regardless of state actions are going ahead on the two most disputed farms so as to get travel on it this summer. The two farms are ruined by road as was promised they would be if owners fought the road. Nearly \$100,000 has been wasted so far. Would you like all the facts or history of this road back over 15 years? This is not very much of this history but enough to find out if you are interested. The deal has been rotten, the facts as stated and many more and worse can be proven. Went to see Rogers last June, personally, and he promised me that he would stop all work on disputed farm until they got title, if ever. He let work go on three weeks, spent over \$6,000 on this farm and got the work in such shape that when they come to condemn it again, no three men would dare say it was not necessary. And besides they took good care not to let it be seen by commissioners in summer when damage to farm could be easily seen but brought them here

in middle of winter when everything was buried under three feet of snow. If you look into this matter don't do as the ——— did by writing to men here. It got a very brief answer that there was nothing to it. Their one big worry has been that their methods and the facts would leak out. Court actions have been kept very quiet, nothing in local papers and never a word in any outside paper and yet a big story here of dirt, fraud and misunderstanding. Hope you will take time to figure this out, have done the best I could under present conditions. —C. L. G., Boyne City, Mich.

SOMERSET FARMERS FAVOR A THEORETICAL EDUCATION

THE Tri-County Grange of Somerset, Mich., held a debate as the Literary part of their program, Friday evening, June 22nd. The question was: "Resolved, that a practical education is better than a theoretical one!"

Col. E. H. Kerr, Master of the Grange acted as chairman. The judges selected were J. M. Bowyer, DeWitte Sawyer and Mrs. Henry Herrald. The affirmative was supported by Samuel LeMaster and Floyd H. Smith and the negative side by Shirley L. Burr and George B. Smith.

The affirmative contended that the most successful men, including Abraham Lincoln did not go to school beyond the eighth grade, that the prisons are full of college graduates, and that students from the agricultural college are at a disadvantage when placed in competition with practical farmers. A case was cited where an agricultural student who hired out on a farm, tried to harness a team of mules by putting the crupper straps around the mules' necks. They also contended that taxes paid to support our high schools are putting the farmers in the hole financially, causing bankruptcy in many cases.

In the opinion of the judges the negative effectually tore down the arguments of the affirmative by citing actual statistics, regarding the percentage of college graduates in prison, and also the percentage of college graduates in prison, and also the percentage of successful men who are college graduates, having acquired theoretical training before entering upon business.

They contended that the farmers' financial troubles are caused rather by a neglect of theoretical training in the principles of economics and government. They pointed out that theoretical training along mechanical lines, has produced great labor saving devices on farm and in factory, but that a lack of proper theoretical training in economics and government, had brought about an unfair distribution of the benefits derived, the result being that 65% of the present wealth of the country is in the hands of 2 per cent of the population. They maintained that this condition could be corrected by supporting the schools through excess profit taxes and surtaxes instead of direct taxes as at present.

They charged that neglect of theoretical education among the masses on the subject of taxation, is fostered by millionaires who endow colleges and contribute campaign funds to both political parties, in order that they may keep the voters in ignorance or confused on these important subjects, so that in the last session of Congress such taxes were reduced rather than increased.

They even expressed the belief, that, with an increase of theoretical education on this one subject, an industrial millennium can be brought about by one decisive election, possibly that of next year, that the farmer can be freed from his present heavy burden of taxes by throwing it upon those better able to pay, that currency deflation brought about by the money power can be checked, if farmers will study theory and give less attention to propaganda given out by those claiming to be practical politicians.—F. H. Smith, Secretary.

"Say, young feller, d'ye know how close ye come to shootin' my prize Holstein? Ye knocked the hat off'n the hired man when he wuz milkin' of 'er."—Judge.



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THE SECRET OF SIMPLE LIVING

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Be not therefore anxious, saying, 'What shall we eat?' or 'What shall we drink?' or, 'Wherewithall shall we be clothed?' for after all these things do the gentiles seek. * * But seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."—Matt. 6:31-33.

SUFFICIENT unto the day is the evil thereof. And there is enuf in this day to test well our outlook on life; to test its simplicity. With "wars and rumors of wars" added to all other disorders of modern life; its intemperance, luxury, gaiety, and artificiality; we are in much confusion. And we are looking for an escape? We shall find it in the secret of simple living. One who cares to live the life that lifts is fondly longing to discover this secret.

Someone has said this generation is given over to "food and fun." What folly! And how far retired from the Christian ideal! Being anxious, distracted about what we shall eat, drink, and wear is the spirit of the heathen world, said Christ. Have you never visited the folks with apparently simple wants and manners, who lived out in the peace of the hills, and by murmuring rivers, and with all nature to calm their souls? And haven't you said to yourself surely this is the simple life? Did our Lord refer to such as these? Or did he refer to those who live in the environment of art and culture? No matter, so long as the life of food or the outer garment claims the prime attention and intention of life. No matter, so long as life is lived for "food and fun." Here one's plans are brief and sensual and life is easily disturbed and given over to anxiety. "Be not anxious for your life." And yet for many of us, life is narrow and anxious, not broad and free. We live in bewilderment and confusion because we live for the present and for ourselves instead of living for two worlds and for others. Therefore life loses genuine simplicity.

But what is the secret of simple living? Paul found it in a certain "goal" toward which he was pressing; in a specific type of character which he called the "high calling of God." This he calls a secret of such comparative value as to count all other things as but refuse. In Emersonian thought and figure, he had hitched his wagon to a star. Life was not eating and drinking but a high-ordered purpose to establish the Reign of God.

Then that life is simple which is long-sighted in its vision, and which runs along the far-reaching plans of our Father in heaven. That life is complex and wordly which is short-sighted in its vision; out of touch with God and his plans for the ages; cumbered about with temporal things instead of being urged with an eternal purpose; and which is concerned with fleeting appearances instead of spiritual experiences.

When shall we see that the simple life is one controlled by the inner law? In proportion as we have to be controlled by external law; by outward restraints; in that proportion is our life complex and disorderly. Of course, immature life is regulated, for the most part, by an external law of restraint, as for instance, the life of children. But do we want to remain as children in mind and morals. Then control must come from within. And this is our only salvation from anxious, worried living. It is the only thing which makes you plain in your living, high in your thinking, and exalted in your resolves and purposes. In World War days I took a party of friends to visit the Wright aviation field at Dayton. We appeared at the gates but I had forgotten my pass. Were we to be admitted? I spoke to a soldier on guard. But he refused. Then he spoke to a corporal higher up. They were weighing the matter. This was an irregularity. Who knows but what this party might be here to prey upon Uncle Sam's soul and spread disorder in the camp. But we were admitted. Just so, many complexities and disorders get into our life because a selfish you stands guard; a you of pagan interests and tastes. The "corporal higher up" is

not consulted; that sovereign, inner law of the Spirit; that writing upon the heart. And the whole world needs a dedication to this life principle of seeking first the love of God and the love of one's neighbor, to exalt her to a state of harmony and peace. That we have the opposite of peace means that we are at cross-purposes with God.

So when life is centered in the love of God and our fellow man; eating, drinking, and dressing are but incidents in our passing. And in these there is modesty and simplicity. Certainly, there is a demand for a growing consciousness of the real value of simple dressing. The demand of the Spirit for modest attire is that we might be "a typical instance of all who were to believe in him (Christ) and gain eternal life."—Moffat. This ideal will rid us of much of the vanity and snobishness shown in present day dressing. Says Miss Blood, of the Columbia School of Oratory, culture will do this. Certainly, Christian culture will for Christ says that such pride and guadiness is but the hangings-on of paganism.

Neither, defile your body thru foods. Here again, is demanded the inner law of restraint. Even Topsy, the old family mare had it, for father said, no matter if she gets to the oats bin she will eat no more than she needs. This kind of horse sense is much need by some humans. Know ye not that your body is not an experimental laboratory? But "Know ye not that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit which ye have from God?" Defile it not thru intemperance in eating or drinking.

But simplicity touches all phases of living and is meant to be both a personal and a social asset to the world. It has to do with our home life, our pleasures, and our business. But one cannot be simple in the detailed outer life until simplicity touches one's thinking and one's resolves; the aspirations and loves of one's heart. So again, the secret is discovered in Isaiah 26:3, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee".

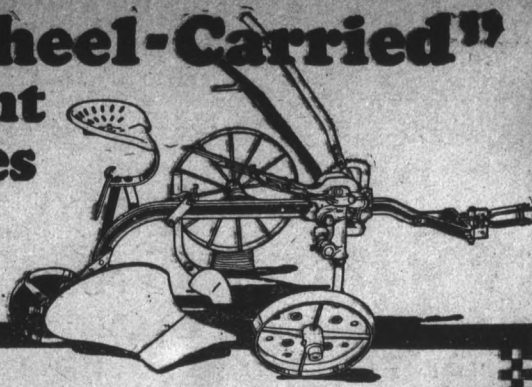
"The mind is its own place and can make a heaven of hell or a hell of heaven". And says the Infinite Purpose, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he". With a mind stayed on the purpose of God, there is security and fine prospect. Ideally, with this man, there should be no worry about what to-morrow might bring forth. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." This is the secret of simple living.

But many of us have not yet reached this celestial plane in life. Yet it is enough to be reaching after it. Still, multitudes of folks have their minds stayed on self. And some of them live in the M. B. F. parish. Day after day you have gone to your fields and your kitchens depending upon our own right arm, our own strength; in a word, self-confident. You did it yesterday and succeeded. Why not today? Yesterday your body was strong, brain was clear, and foot was sure. You depended on our own self and was not disappointed. Why not today? And so it happens that today again you easily cope with all the daily demands. And why not to-morrow?

Well, tomorrow comes with the first illness, the first gray hair, the first revelation of the loss of strength. And what disappointment! You had not seen yourself before as becoming enfeeble. You had stayed your mind on what you supposed to be a perfectly able self. Now, your support is going, your life is shrinking, occasioning a bitter surprise. Your house is beginning to fall. And are you still anxious for tomorrow? Learn the secret of simple living, which is a God-reliance instead of a self-reliance. "Come now, ye that say, today or tomorrow we will go into the city and spend a year there, and trade, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow. What is your life? For ye are a vapor that appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away." And James says further that "all such glorying is evil" when God is left out of our plans.

Here is the essential, "Seek first" (Continued on Page 17)

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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
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YOU'LL BE INTERESTED IN
WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER
IT'S ON PAGE 24

(Continued from June 23rd Issue)

SHE limped into the tepee with John's arm snugly about her slim waist. MacDonald waited patiently until he returned. He motioned Aldous to seat himself close at his side. Both men lighted their pipes before the mountaineer spoke.

"We can't both sleep at once tonight, Johnny," he said. "We've got to take turns keeping watch."

"You've discovered something today?"

"No. It's what I haven't discovered that counts. There weren't no tracks in this valley, Johnny, from mount'in to mount'in. They haven't travelled through this range, an' that leaves just two things for us to figger on. They're behind us—or DeBar is hitting another trail into the north. There isn't no danger ahead right now, because we're gettin' into the biggest ranges between here an' the Yukon. If Quade and Rann are in the next valley they can't get over the mount'ins to get us. Quade, with all his flesh, couldn't climb over that range to the west of us inside o' three days, if he could get over it at all. They're hikin' straight for the gold over another trail, or they're behind us, an' mebbly both."

"How—both?" asked Aldous.

"Two parties," explained MacDonald, puffing hard at his pipe. "It there's an outfit behind us they were hid in the timber on the other side of the snow-ridge, and they're pretty close this minute. Culver Rann—or FitzHugh, as you call him—is hustling straight on with DeBar. Mebbly Quade is with him, an' mebbly he ain't. Anyway, there's a big chance of a bunch behind us with special instructions from Quade to cut our throats and keep Joanne."

That day Aldous had been turning a question over in his own mind. He asked it now.

"Mac, are you sure you can go to the valley of gold without DeBar?"

For a long half minute MacDonald looked at him, and then his voice rumbled in a low, exultant laugh in his beard.

"Johnny," he said, with a strange quiver in his voice, "I can go to it now straighter an' quicker than DeBar! I know why I never found it. DeBar helped me that much. The trail is mapped right out in my brain now, Johnny. Five years ago I was within ten miles of the cavern—an' didn't know it!"

"And we can get there ahead of them?"

"We could—if it wasn't for Joanne. We're makin' twenty miles a day. We could make thirty."

"If we could beat them to it!" exclaimed Aldous clenching his hands. "If we only could, Donald—the rest would be easy!"

MacDonald laid a heavy hand on his knee.

"You remember what you told me, Johnny, that you'd play the game fair, and give 'em a first chance? You ain't figgerin' on that now, be you?"

"No. I'm with you now, Donald. It's—"

"Shoot on sight!"

"Yes."

Aldous rose from his seat as he spoke.

"You turn in, Mac," he said. "You're about bushed after the work you've done to-day. I'll keep first watch. I'll conceal myself fifty or sixty yards from camp, and if we have visitors before midnight the fun will all be mine."

He knew that MacDonald was asleep within fifteen minutes after he had stationed himself at his post. In spite of the fact that he had had almost no sleep the previous night, he was more than usually wakeful. He was filled with a curious feeling

The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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

Copyright by James Oliver Curwood

that events were impending. Yet the hours passed, the moon flooded the valley again, the horses grazed without alarm, and nothing happened. He had planned not to awaken old Donald at midnight, but MacDonald roused himself, and came to take his place a little before twelve. From that hour until four Aldous slept like dead. He was tremendously refreshed when he arose, to find that the candle was alight in Joanne's tepee, and that MacDonald had built a fire. He waited for Joanne and went with her to the tiny creek near the camp, where both bathed their faces in the snow-cold water from the mountain tops. Joanne had slept soundly for eight hours, and she was as fresh and as happy as a bird. Her lameness was almost gone, and she was eager for the day's journey.

As they filed again up the valley that morning, with the early sun transfiguring the great snow-topped ranges about them into a paradise of colour and warmth, Aldous found himself mentally wondering if it were really possible that a serious danger menaced them. He did not tell MacDonald what was in his mind. He did not confess that he was about ready to believe that the man on the snow-ridge had been a hunter or a prospector returning to his camp in the other valley, and that the attack in Tete Jaune was the one and only effort Quade would make to secure possession of Joanne. While a few hours before he had almost expected an immediate attack, he was now becoming more and more convinced that Quade, to a large extent, had dropped out of the situation. He might be with Mortimer FitzHugh, and probably was—a dangerous and formidable enemy to be accounted for when the final settlement came.

But as an immediate menace to Joanne, Aldous was beginning to fear him less as the hours passed. Joanne, and the day itself, were sufficient to disarm him of his former apprehension. In places they could see for miles ahead and behind them. And Joanne, each time that he looked at her, was a greater joy to him. Constantly she was pointing out the wonders of the mountains to him and MacDonald. Each new rise or fall in the valley held fresh and delightful surprises for her; in the craggy peaks she pointed out castlements, and towers, and battlemented strongholds of ancient princes and Kings. Her mind was a wild and beautiful riot of imagination, of wonder, and of happiness, and in spite of the grimness of the mission they were on even MacDonald found himself rejoicing in her spirit, and he laughed and talked with them as they rode into the North.

They were entering now into a hunter's paradise. For the first time Joanne saw white, moving dots far up on a mountain-side, which MacDonald told her were goats. In the afternoon they saw mountain sheep feeding on a slide a half a mile away, and for ten breathless minutes Joanne watched them through the telescope. Twice caribou sped over the opens ahead of them. But it was not until the sun was settling toward the west again that Joanne saw what she had been vainly searching the sides of the mountains to find. MacDonald had stopped suddenly in the trail, motioning them to advance. When they rode up to him

he pointed to a green slope two hundred yards ahead.

"There's yo'r grizzly, Joanne," he said.

A huge, tawny beast was ambling slowly along the crest of the slope, and at sight of him Joanne gave a little cry of excitement.

"He's hunting for gophers," explained MacDonald. "That's why he don't seem in a hurry. He don't see us because a b'ar's eyes are near-sighted, but he could smell us half a mile away if the wind was right."

He was unslinging his long rifle as he spoke. Joanne was near enough to catch his arm.

"Don't shoot—please don't shoot!" she begged. "I've seen lions, and I've seen tigers—and they're treacherous and I don't like them. But there's something about bears that I love, like dogs. And the lion isn't a king among beasts compared with him. Please don't shoot!"

"I ain't a-goin' to," chuckled old Donald. "I'm just gettin' ready to give 'im the proper sort of a handshake if he should happen to come this way, Joanne. You know a grizzly ain't partic'lar afraid of anything on earth as I know of, an' they're worse'n a dynamite explosion when they come head-on. There—he's goin' over the slope!"

"Got our wind," said Aldous.

They went on, a colour in Joanne's face like the vivid sunset. They camped two hours before dusk, and MacDonald figured they had made better than twenty miles that day. The same precautions were observed in guarding the camp as the night before, and the long hours of the vigil were equally uneventful. The next day added still more to Aldous' peace of mind regarding possible attack from Quade, and on the night of this day, their forth in the mountains, he spoke his mind to MacDonald.

For a few moments afterward the old hunter smoked quietly at his pipe. Then he said:

"I don't know but you're right, Johnny. If they were behind us they'd most likely have tried something before this. But it ain't in the law of the mount'ins to be careless. We've got to watch."

"I agree with you there, Mac," replied Aldous. "We cannot afford to lose our caution for a minute. But I'm feeling a deuced sight better over the situation just the same. If we can only get there ahead of them!"

"If Quade is in the bunch we've got a chance of beating them," said MacDonald, thoughtfully. "He's heavy, Johnny—that sort of heaviness that don't stand up well in the mount'ins; whiskey-flesh, I call it. Culver Rann don't weigh much more'n half as much, but he's like iron. Quade may be a drag. An' Joanne, Lord bless her!—she's facin' the music like an' 'ero, Johnny!"

"And the journey is almost half over."

"This is the fourth day. I figger we can make it in ten at most, mebbly nine," said old Donald. "You see we're in that part of the Rockies where there's real mount'ins, an' the ranges ain't broke up much. We've got fairly good travel to the end."

On this night Aldous slept from eight until twelve. The next, their fifth, his watch was from midnight until morning. As the sixth and the seventh days and nights passed un-

eventfully the belief that there were no enemies behind them became a certainty. Yet neither Aldous nor MacDonald relaxed their vigilance.

The eighth day dawned, and now a new excitement took possession of Donald MacDonald. Joanne and Aldous saw his efforts to suppress it, but it did not escape their eyes. They were nearing the tragic scenes of long ago, and old Donald was about to reap the reward of a search that had gone faithfully and untiringly through the winters and summers of forty years. He spoke seldom that day. There were strange lights in his eyes. And once his voice was husky and strained when he said to Aldous:

"I guess we'll make it to-morrow, Johnny—jus' about as the sun's going down."

They camped early, and Aldous rolled himself in his blanket when Joanne extinguished the candle in her tent. He found that he could not sleep, and he relieved MacDonald at eleven o'clock.

"Get all the rest you can, Mac," he urged. "There may be doings to-morrow—at about sundown."

There was but little moonlight now, but the stars were clear. He lighted his pipe, and with his rifle in the crook of his arm he walked slowly up and down over a hundred-yard stretch of narrow plain in which they had camped. That night they had built their fire beside a fallen log, which was now a glowing mass without flame. Finally he sat down with his back to a rock fifty paces from Joanne's tepee. It was a splendid night. The air was sweet and cool. He leaned back until his head rested against the rock, and there fell upon him the fatal temptation to close his eyes and snatch a few minutes of the slumber which had not come to him during the early hours of the night. He was in a doze, oblivious to movement and the softer sounds of the night, when a cry pierced the struggling consciousness of his brain like the sting of a dart. In an instant he was on his feet.

In the red glow of the log stood Joanne in her long white night robe. She seemed to be swaying when he first saw her. Her hands were clutched to her bosom, and she was staring—staring out into the night beyond the burning log, and in her face a look of terror. He sprang toward her, and out of the gloom beyond her rushed Donald MacDonald. With a cry she turned to Aldous and flung herself shivering and half-sobbing into his arms. Gray-faced, his eyes burning like the smouldering coals in the fire, Donald MacDonald stood a step behind them, his long rifle in his hands.

"What is it?" cried Aldous. "What has frightened you, Joanne?"

She was shuddering against his breast.

"It—it must have been a dream," she said. "It—it frightened me. But it was so terrible, and I'm—I'm sorry, John. I didn't know what I was doing."

MacDonald had drawn very close. Joanne raised her head.

"Please let me go back to bed, John. It was only a dream, and I'll tell it to you in the morning, when there's sunshine—and day."

Something in MacDonald's tense, listening attitude caught Aldous' eyes.

"What was the dream?" he urged.

She looked from him to old Donald, and shivered.

"The flap of my tepee was open," she said slowly. "I thought I was awake. I thought I could see the glow of fire. But it was a dream—a dream, only it was horrible! For as I looked I saw a face out there in the light, a white, searching face—and it was his face!"

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK WITH THE COUNTY AGENT



By Tyson

"Whose face?"

"Mortimer FitzHugh's," she shuddered.

"Yes, it was surely an unpleasant dream, dear," he comforted her. "Try and sleep again. You must get all the rest you can."

He closed the flap after her, and turned back toward MacDonald. The old hunter had disappeared. It was ten minutes before he came in from out of the darkness. He went straight to Aldous.

"Johnny, you was asleep!"

"I'm afraid I was Mac—just for a minute."

MacDonald's fingers gripped his arm.

"Jus' for a minute, Johnny—an' in that minute you lost the chance of your life!"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean"—and old Donald's voice was filled with a low, choking tremble that Aldous had never heard in it before—"I mean that it weren't no dream, Johnny! Mortimer FitzHugh was in this camp tonight!"

CHAPTER XXV

DONALD MacDonald's startling assertion that Mortimer FitzHugh had been in the camp, and that Joanne's dream was not a dream, but reality, brought a gasp of astonishment and disbelief from Aldous. Before he had recovered sufficiently from his amazement to speak, MacDonald was answering the question in his mind.

"I woke quicker'n you, Johnny," he said. "She was just coming out of the tepee, an' I heard something running off through the brush. I thought mebbe it was a wolverine, or a bear, an' I didn't move until she cried out your name an' you jumped up. If she had seen a bear in the fire-glow she wouldn't have thought it was Mortimer FitzHugh, would she? It's possible, but it ain't likely, though I do say it's mighty queer why he should be in this camp alone. It's up to us to watch pretty close until daylight."

"He wouldn't be here alone," asserted Aldous. "Let's go out into the light, Mac. If you're right, the whole gang isn't far away!"

"They ain't in rifle-shot," said MacDonald. "I heard him running a hundred yards out there. That's the queer thing about it. Why didn't they jump on us when they had the chance?"

"We'll hope that it was a dream," replied Aldous. "If Joanne was dreaming of FitzHugh, and while still half asleep saw something in camp, she might easily imagine the rest. But we'll keep watch. Shall I move out there?"

MacDonald nodded, and the two men separated. For two hours they patrolled the darkness, waiting and

listening. With dawn Aldous returned to camp to arouse Joanne and begin breakfast. He was anxious to see what effect the incident of the night had on her. Her appearance reassured him. When he referred to the dream and the manner in which she had come out into the night, a lovely confusion sent the blushes into her face. He kissed her until they grew deeper, and she hid her face on his neck.

And then she whispered something, with her face still against his shoulder, that drove the hot blood into his own cheeks.

"You are my husband, John, and I don't suppose I should be ashamed to let you see me in my bare feet. But, John—you have made me feel that way, and I am—your wife."

He held her head close against him so that she could not see his face.

"I wanted to show you—that I loved you—that much," he said, scarcely knowing what words he was speaking. "Joanne, my darling—"

A soft hand closed his lips.

"I know, John," she interrupted him softly. "And I love you so for it, and I'm so proud of you—oh, so proud, John!"

He was glad that MacDonald came crashing through the bush then. Joanne slipped from his arms and ran into the tepee.

In MacDonald's face was a grim and sullen look.

"You missed your chance, all right, Johnny," he growled. "I found where a horse was tied out there. The tracks lead to a big slide of rock that opens a break in the west range. Whoever it was has beat it back into the other valley. I can't understand, s'elp me God I can't, Johnny! Why should FitzHugh come over into this valley alone? And he rode over! I'd say the devil couldn't do that!"

He said nothing more, but went out to lead in the hobbled horses, leaving Aldous in half-stunned wonderment to finish the preparation of breakfast. Joanne reappeared a little later, and helped him. It was six o'clock before breakfast was over and they were ready to begin their day's journey. As they were throwing the hitch over the last pack, MacDonald said in a low voice to Aldous:

"Everything may happen today, Johnny. I figger we'll reach the end of sundown. An' what don't happen there may happen along the trail. Keep a rifle-shot behind with you. If there's unexpected shooting we want what you might call a reserve force in the rear. I figger I can see danger if there is any, an' I can do it best alone."

(Continued in July 31st Issue)

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

WHAT'S COMIN' NEXT?

IT'S gettin' to be a pretty lively ol' world, now, ain't it? We've pretty night got to go armed even to go up town. Well mebbe it ain't so bad as that here in my home town but when I read of the things that're goin' on in other places I'm gettin' scared just a bit—I'm takin' not so many chances an' go out in daylight an' not very far then.

When I read the papers and learn that 15 year old girls have commenced shootin' ol' fellers, killin' 'em deader'n a door nail, I'm just lettin' lots of daylight shine between me an' all kinds of women.

Anna Daidoue, age 15, shot an' killed her suitor, Frank Loranto, aged 40. At 15 Anna should not have had a suitor—she should be playin' with her dolls an' livin' like a girl of that age ort to live.

At 40 Frank Loranto ort to have known better'n to be foolin' around with young girls of 15 years of age.

Killin' a man like that mebbe is helpin' society some—any way we can git along without men like that, but it ain't always Frank Loranto's that's bein' killed.

You know it's gittin' to be rather a common thing for a woman to shoot a man—always, or most generally its 'cause the man has done her a wrong—that's always her plea—she has "been betrayed by him" an' she kills him an' a jury will usually acquit her of the murder charge an' she is free to go out an' be be-

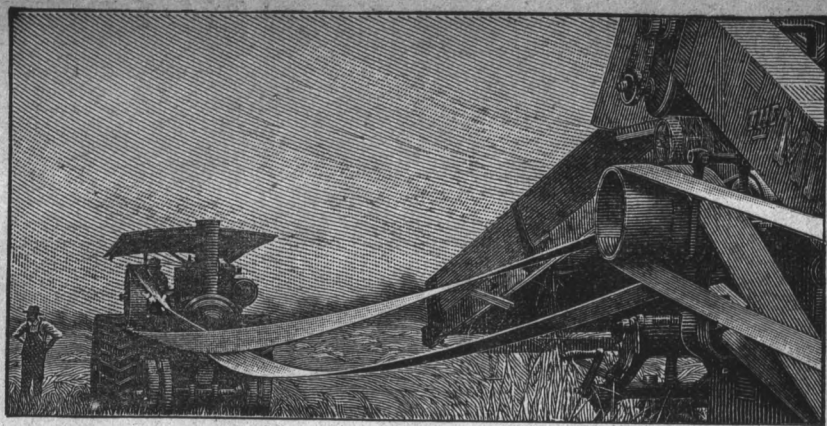
trayed agin an' mebbe she'll get up some other guy who happens to fall for her kind of love.

I'm not sayin' but what some men should be shot an' even killed. Some of 'em deserve it—I'd like to shoot a few of 'em myself—but jest the same I don't believe women should have a monopoly on the shootin' business. An' so you see I'm keepin' sly of meetin' 'em 'cause they're gettin' too handy with their arm'ments. Women are all right in their proper place if you get what I mean. I sort of kinda like 'em an' all that, but I don't like the idea of 'em bein' so handy an' being ready to snuff a man's life out without a minute's notice.

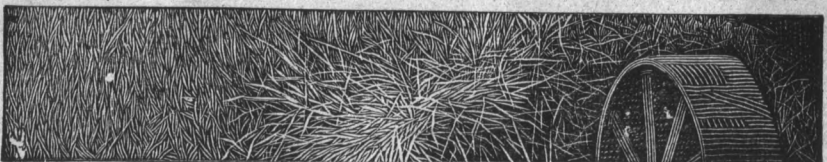
No man should ort to be killed without a little chance to git ready for the change. It's a serious sort of a thing to jump out of this world into another—we don't know a thing about, an' so I sez there should be a curb of some sort put onto our women. Make 'em take out a license for killin' or do sim'lar, so's we'll know what to expect an' when to expect it.

Now you know I ain't sayin' a word agin women—not reg'lar women so to speak, but with so many killin's an' everything I'm gettin' afraid.

An' so, for fear I might say something that would rile some female woman up a little, I'll jest stop right here. Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.



THEY MAKE EVERY MINUTE COUNT



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"My Goodyear Klingtite Belt enables me to take advantage of every minute in the working day. I have been through four threshing seasons with mine, and it has never delayed operations for a second."

—E. W. AMES, Wichita, Kansas

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100,000 Miles Without Stopping for Oil



An inventor who could develop an automobile, a railroad car or any other conveyance on wheels which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor during the past eight years in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling?

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SEE PAGE 24 AND ACT!

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We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer!" It will guarantee honest dealing.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

STATE TREASURY FLUSH

ABOUT the most welcome news that we could hope to spread from this page is the report from Mr. O. B. Fuller, Auditor General, that the state of Michigan closed the fiscal year on June 30th with nearly \$10,000,000.00 in cash in its state funds.

Farmers are going to begin to wonder right away if it is not possible to reduce the tax burden which has been around their necks for the past few years, and The Business Farmer wants to go right on record that this is no time for the state to accumulate a cash reserve when the farmers of the state have been suffering from so long a depression.

Mr. Fuller issues another hopeful note in that the 1923 state tax is likely to be \$16,000,000 which would represent a reduction of \$1,300,000 from the 1922 levy. During the past few months Wayne, Macomb, and St. Clair Counties have been entirely reassessed and it is said that the increased assessment in Wayne County alone amounts to \$200,000,000, which indicates in a small way, at least, the growth and prosperity of Michigan's metropolis.

With the increased valuation and the lowering of state expenditures which Governor Groesbeck has worked so diligently on, it is to be hoped that the yoke may be lightened at least somewhat during this year. There is absolutely not the slightest question but what increasing taxes were arriving at a point where agriculture in this state could not bear the load which it was asked to carry. The news of lowered taxes is therefore most gratifying and will do much to rebuild a sound agriculture in Michigan.

NEW YORK DAIRY LEAGUE A SUCCESS

IF you are a milk producer shipping in the Detroit area you ought to be interested in the president's report which is practically a summary of the second successful year of the New York Dairymen's League which has gone into the milk situation in America's greatest milk market in a manner that is strikingly commendable.

Nearly one-tenth of all the men, women and children in the United States of America live in the New York Milk area, and each morning must find on their doorstep fresh milk for their daily food requirements. The problem of producing this milk and getting it to them fresh and economically is one which staggers the imagination, and that the dairymen themselves, after years of unsuccessful dealings through middlemen, in this market, should have come to the solution of operating their own business and providing a means of outlet for their by-products is an object lesson for the dairymen of Michigan.

Our milk-producers must not overlook the fact that Detroit is now fourth city and that other metropolitan districts of Michigan are increasing in population more rapidly than any other similar section of the United States. The problems of New York state are or will be identical with our own. Our dairymen might as well be prepared for the inevitable.

Like every other cooperative marketing association, the Dairymen's League has been subjected to a consistent attack which is aimed (as all other similar attacks are aimed) at the morale of its members. If the enemy of cooperative marketing can destroy the faith of the individual member in the officers or leaders of the enterprise in which they are engaged, there is no question but that they can spell its ruin.

The foundations of great business are not built in a minute. Only experience can guide the

footsteps of these courageous leaders, who are pioneering the distribution of milk by the producers themselves, in the world's greatest milk market.

It might be possible for those now in control of the milk distribution in the Detroit area to work out a practical plan with the milk producer, which would split the possible profit fifty-fifty and to formulate a workable plan which would not require the milk producer to actually go into the business of distribution. However, those in control of the situation do not seem willing to recognize the inevitable and so in justice to their own business the milk producers of Michigan must be studying the plan which New York state has been working out with the success indicated in this article.

We advise every milk producer to take time now, or lay this copy aside until he has time, to read and digest this report.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO SUGAR BEETS?

IF you have been wondering what is going to happen to the sugar beet industry now that the sugar profiteers once again have in their control the price of sugar in these United States, you will be interested in the article by Simon G. Palmer in this issue.

The beet sugar industry in America is facing a crisis. Not that the crisis is any more acute today than it was five years ago, but it is more apparent. As has been pointed out, the United States, which could raise all the sugar needed in the world in its own beet fields, now supplies less than two-fifths of its own consumption, and depends on the cane growers of Cuba and other foreign countries for the principal supply of one of its greatest necessities. Unless this industry is protected it is easy to predict that within five years bats will be flying through factories in Michigan, Colorado and California, and the towering smoke stacks will be only monuments to an industry which once promised so much to both the producer and the consumer.

M. A. C. POT STILL BOILING

WE predicted that the ousting of Dr. Friday, former president of the Michigan Agricultural College, would hardly clear the atmosphere or prove to be a step in the right direction unless it be that his martyrdom should mark the ending of politics in the administration of our college.

Now reports tell us that the state administrative board has withheld all extension funds until the college authorities give the board the information it desires regarding the connection between the extension fund expenditures and activities of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. This order withholds approximately \$150,000 appropriated for the college by the last legislature, and means that so long as this horn-locking continues all extension work at the college will have to cease.

Some time ago the state administrative board decided to investigate the claim that the partial payment of the county agent by the State Farm Bureau was leading to a virtual control by that farmers' organization. The Secretary of State was empowered to investigate and his claim now is, that he has not been able to get the information which is desired from Farm Bureau officials. Of course all of this is a petty squabble, in which the innocent by-stander, which happens in this case to be our own agricultural college, is the only one that will particularly suffer. Right now, at a time when extension work is most important: in a season of the year when the farmers of Michigan most need its services and when they are beginning to cash-in on the work which the extension department can do for them, there arises a political squabble which makes this department entirely inactive and impotent.

Over in Oklahoma, as you will note by reading "This Week's Editorial" they are having the same kind of trouble where politics has crept into the administration of the state's agricultural college. If you get any consolation out of others' troubles similar to your own, you can read that with some satisfaction.

In the meantime news items tell us of the weakening of the excellent faculty which M. A. C. was building up. Today we read that Professor C. A. Conger, acting head of the department of zoology and physiology has resigned and is leaving for Wesleyan University. How can they expect the farmers of this state to be patient in the face of such conditions?

BANK COMMISSIONER OPTIMISTIC

WE get accustomed to reading a lot of more or less irresponsible information as to the farmer's condition. Often we are inclined to give credence to these statements directly in proportion as they compare to our own condition.

No man in Michigan, not excepting the govern-

ment and agricultural crop reporters and statisticians, is in as good a position to judge the actual business condition of the farmers of Michigan as is the state banking commissioner. The local bank is the barometer of the farmers' condition, and while we have on several occasions pointed out localities in the state where the local bank was either not in a position or preferred not to take care of the farmers' needs in his community, we will go on record, now that the worst of the crisis is over, by saying that the bankers of Michigan, as a whole, have by extending credit, counsel and advice helped our farmers to get back on a safe and sound footing.

The farmers are not the only ones who had to go through this period of adjustment following the war-time conditions. We have heard it said that few businesses were able to catch step with the slowing down of the demand which followed the war, and nearly every business found itself loaded up with more expense than it could carry if it were to show a profit. The farmers of this country have had to go through this same sort of deflation, have had to lay off the hired help which they found necessary through the war, have had to strictly economize in order to bring their expenses within the margin of their receipts.

This year, 1923, is the year in which we have predicted the farmers of America, and particularly of Michigan, the state which we know best, will stage a come-back which will be felt in business circles everywhere.

It gives us a feeling of stability, therefore, to have Mr. Hugh A. McPherson, state banking commissioner, endorse our optimism when he says, "The farmers of Michigan as a whole, are in pretty good financial shape. Of course, there are some communities that have been hit harder than others. But as a whole, the farmers' bank deposits have not kept step in decrease in comparison with the price he has received from his product. The farmer is gradually getting himself back in good financial shape, and with a good summer, he will be back to where he was in 1920, if records of bank deposits may be taken as a basis for the assertion."

FRUIT GROWERS AWAKEN!

HISTORY was written at Benton Harbor last week when the fruit growers organized a state-wide cooperative fruit selling agency under the title of "The Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc." with James Nicol, former head of the Farm Bureau, as president.

This is not the first state-wide fruit growers organization. We have had horticultural societies for years back without number, but this is the first time that an organization has been formulated, the sole purpose of which is to secure a wider and better market for Michigan fruit.

The example set by the fruit growers of California and the Pacific Coast have not passed unnoticed by those who are familiar with the quality of Michigan fruit and recognize the position it should occupy on the markets of the world. If the fruit growers in other states can accomplish a demand for their products which raises the price to a point where it is profitable to the grower then it can be done in Michigan and the organization of the fruit growers into a solid, well financed and well managed business organization is necessarily the first step in the right direction.

HIGHWAY FUNDS ABOUT GONE!

A report submitted to the state Administrative Board today by the State Accounting Division shows that the State has tentatively authorized highway work which exceeds by \$111,597 the money it will have available this year, including the \$5,000,000 bond issue recently authorized but not yet sold.

The report shows that the State owes \$2,854,039 on uncompleted contracts and \$3,544,344 on projects contracted since June 1 and those authorized by the board but for which contracts have not yet been placed. Other contingencies will cost the State \$285,403, making a total tentative indebtedness of \$6,683,787. Against this the State has in the highway fund \$1,572,190 and \$5,000,000 to be raised from the sale of bonds leaving a deficit of \$111,597.—News Item.

THIS means that many of the projects about half completed through the state will have to remain untouched the balance of 1923. It means also that parts of some roads will be ready to be rebuilt, by the time they are completed from end to end. It means more than this however—it means that some manner of getting a larger share of the road funds from those who use the roads most, must be devised.

The strange thing about it is, that those who use the roads for hauling or pleasure are perfectly willing to pay the necessary cost of building good roads and keeping them up. When a class are so willing to "pay-the-piper," why is the state so reticent about putting the tax where it should be? We give up!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

DON'T SAVE 'EM!

FOR the information of the thousands of our readers who have been breathlessly counting their young roosters preparatory to shipping them to George Beuoy, of Kansas who advertised in other farm papers under the heading, "Young Roosters Wanted" and offered to pay \$2 to \$3 for each young rooster that could be spared, we have secured some information.

In the first place, Mr. George Beuoy, is the manufacturer of instruments for caponizing poultry, and in the letter which he sends in answer to your reply as to how many roosters you have ready for shipment, and of what breed, he tells you that he will send a complete caponizing outfit for \$5, that is, if you order within two weeks. We have no doubt but that the method of caponizing is sound and the instruments valuable, but there is no excuse for a manufacturer stooping to advertising which misrepresents the facts in order to get inquiries, and it is up to the publisher who accepts this advertising to investigate it before it runs in his columns.

You can let your young roosters go. George Beuoy of Kansas doesn't want them!

REGARDING THE ANNEKA JANS BOGARDUS ESTATE

EVERY day our readers are sending in additional information regarding the Anneka Jans Bogardus Estate, which as we understand it, owns the lower part of New York City. They tell us it only remains for a few shrewd lawyers to properly present their claims and the courts will return a fortune to the estate which will make Mr. Henry Ford's ready-cash look like a Sunday school collection.

We learn, for instance, that there is an Anneka Jans Bogardus Society in Michigan, of which L. C. Tefft, of Leslie, is president, and Ethel Kelsey of Jackson is secretary and treasurer. We mention in particular the fact that this society has a treasurer, and dues, which we understand for the state society is only 50 cents, but for the national society is five dollars "for registration" \$2.00 per month forever afterwards. This ought to build up a considerable estate for someone, if there are enough direct or indirect descendants, and it should not be hard to prove at this price per head that there are a great number. For instance, if there were five hundred descendants who paid in \$2 per month, not to mention the original \$5 registration fee, this

would create a fund of \$1000 per month, or if there are 5000, which we would more readily expect, this would create a fund of \$120,000 per year, which would in time, if properly invested, create a nice little nest egg for those who are piloting the destiny of the society.

In a printed circular which comes to our hands, we notice that what the National Committee is most worried about, is that their plans are getting some publicity, and they beg of each member of this society to keep as quiet as possible as to the amount they are paying in and what they are doing.

Perhaps we haven't taken this matter seriously enough, but recently we were in New York and we did not notice that they were particularly worried down on Wall or Broad Street, in fact they seemed to be contentedly going ahead building thirty and forty story buildings on property which, if we are to believe the letters we get, belong to folks scattered all over Michigan.

Apparently the investors in these sky-scrapers are taking a long chance on the faulty title which the heirs of one Anneka are about to prove!

FINANCING THE FINANCIERS

A LARGE amount of money has been invested in the so-called mortgage and loan companies, and we have received several inquiries during the past few weeks from farmers who have recently been asked for further investments. My advice is, to ascertain at what price these stocks are being quoted on the Detroit market. Most of them are selling way below par, as you will notice for example, in a special report just received regarding one of them, which we believe to be reliable.

"The Bankers Mortgage & Loan Co., is not listed on the Detroit Stock Exchange but is traded quite actively here in Detroit as an unlisted stock. The market at the present time is quoted at \$3 bid, and \$3.50 asked for the unit. The preferred has paid their dividends since the organization of the company but we believe there has been a delay of from 10 to 20 days in mailing the checks. The company is well managed and we feel that at the present market value the stock is quite attractive."

If you are thinking of buying any loan or mortgage stock we will be glad to get you a special report regarding the company and the price at which the stock is being sold on the Detroit market.

The Week's Editorial

IN OKLAHOMA TOO!

ANOTHER political explosion at the Oklahoma Agricultural College. Out goes the president appointed two years ago and with him will doubtless go a large percentage of the present teaching staff. In comes another president with new ideas and a new bunch of faculty members.

The new president will stay until another turn of the wheel of politics. Then he, too, will go into the discard and there will be a new deal all around.

This sort of thing has been happening right along. There have been five presidents at the Oklahoma Agriculture College within 11 years. The longest term of service of any director of the experiment station since the college was founded has been three years. The average term of service of other faculty members has been scarcely longer.

A condition like this is not good for the school. Teachers like to stay put. They want to be measured in terms of usefulness, not of politics. For many years it has gradually become increasingly harder to get good teachers to come to the college at all, and the courage of the teaching staff itself has been steadily declining.

At the college is a great experiment station in which both the state of Oklahoma and the United States government invest annually tens of

thousands of dollars to find out things about farming. No experiment can be proved in less than five years. No director of the station can do much in the three years which is his maximum term of office. It is a safe bet that, regardless of the best efforts of the teachers and experiment station workers themselves, half of the annual appropriation has been wasted every year by the frequent changes of plan and method. Neither can any man do his best work when he lives under the shadow of a sudden dismissal without cause.

I am quite willing to assume that every man who takes a job there goes in with high ideals of service and a desire to do his best for the farm boys and girls of Oklahoma. But none of them, from the president down, gets very far toward a realization of his ideals. The college is too much the football of politics for that. Educators in either agricultural colleges speak of it as a sort of a joke. They know that no college run as this one can deliver the goods.

What is the trouble? Fundamentally it is merely that the college and all its works are controlled by a political-minded board of agriculture, the majority of whose members are appointed by the governor and may be removed at any moment with or without cause. The president

(Continued on Page 23)

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"WAIT TILL YOUR PA COMES HOME"

"Wait till your Pa comes home!" Oh, dear!
What a dreadful threat for a boy to hear.
Yet never a boy of three or four
But has heard it a thousand times or more.
"Wait till your Pa comes home, my lad,
And see what you'll get for being bad."
"Wait till your Pa comes home, you scamp!
You've soiled the walls with your fingers damp,
You've tracked the floor with your muddy feet
And fought with the boy across the street;
You've torn your clothes and you look a sight!
But wait till your Pa comes home to-night."

Now since I'm the Pa of that daily threat
Which paints me as black as a thing of jet
I rise in protest right here to say
I won't be used in so fierce a way;
No child of mine in the evening gloam
Shall be afraid of my coming home.

I want him waiting for me at night
With eyes that glisten with real delight;
When it's right that punished my boy
should be
I don't want the job postponed for me;
I want to come home to a round of joy
And not to frighten a little boy.

"Wait till your Pa comes home!" Oh, dear,
What a dreadful threat for a boy to hear.
Yet that is ever his Mother's way
Of saving herself from a bitter day;
And well she knows in the evening gloam
He won't be hurt when his Pa comes home.

(Copyrighted: Edgar A. Guest.)

CANNING THE "COLD-PACK"

THE last issue told how to use a boiler for the new cold-pack method that is being used by all the modern housewives and I am going to give you a few simple rules to follow.

Points to Remember:

- Use absolutely fresh products only.
- To prepare preserved peaches, pears, apricots, plums, strawberries, raspberries, etc., follow the general directions for canning fruits.
1. Wash the fruit in cold water.
2. Blanch—that is, scald in boiling water, from five to ten minutes, or steam from fifteen to twenty minutes.
3. Plunge into cold water for two minutes.
4. Peel or skin—as needed.
5. Remove seeds, stems and blossom ends according to common sense.
6. Pack as much as possible into absolutely clean scalded jars.
7. Cover with a heavy syrup made of the following proportions of sugar and water—two and a half pounds of granulated sugar to three quarts of water—boiled together for five minutes.
8. Place a new rubber on each jar, and partly close down the covers.
9. Place the cans in the boiler, cover with cold water until the jars are submerged at least two inches.
10. Put on boiler lid, bring to boiling point, and boil steadily the length of time allowed in the canning table.
11. Then remove, close permanently without opening, no matter how much the material in the can may have shrunk. If more convenient, cool in the water.
12. Turn upside down on a cloth and cool, away from draughts. If the jars leak, new rubbers will have to be put on and the process repeated.
13. Store in a dark place, moderately cool.

Various blends of flavoring may be used in preserving, as a little stick cinnamon or a few whole cloves in the syrup for citron, apples, pears, peaches, currants, or fresh figs; lemon or orange rind with that for apples, pineapples, prunes, figs or blackberries, etc. Sometimes in preserving, it is possible to blend fruit flavors by using a contrasting fruit juice instead of water in making the syrup.

SAVE WILD FRUIT

IN these days the automobile and trolley bring the countryside within reach of all, and wild fruits are easily obtainable on almost every leisurely trip to the open. Get into the habit, therefore, of al-



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

THRESHING TIME RECIPES

THE recipes for our cook book have been splendid and I feel that our readers have really taken a keen interest in the work and hope to have a splendid book for the farm women of M. B. F. I would like to receive some of your tried recipes for the threshing season that will be with us in so short a time. I would like to have some letters upon simplifying the work for the farm women during these days. I will pay one dollar each for every letter accepted for use in the paper. Remember I am still working and saving all the letters received. Let us all take an interest in this work. Help one another.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

Address letters: Mrs. Annie Taylor, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

ways including a basket with your impedimenta when you take excursions afield.

Spiced Wild-Apple Jelly—To make this jelly, cut up any desired amount of wild apples or tame ones. Put in a kettle and add cold water and vinegar (three-fourths water to one-fourth vinegar) until you can just see the apple, boil until a mush, stirring and mashing. Strain through jelly-bags, measure. Allow three-fourths cup of sugar to each cup of juice. The pectin test may be used if desired. Boil the juice with a muslin bag of mixed spices very rapidly for twenty minutes; then add sugar which has been heated and boil five minutes or until it sheets from a spoon. Pour into sterilized glasses, cool, seal the glasses with hot paraffin and cover.

Monadnoc Blueberry Pudding—For this pudding, stew one quart of fresh berries—or same amount of canned ones—sweeten to taste, and fill a mold with alternate layers of berries and sliced buttered bread; pack closely, fitting the bread into the mold so that it may be perfect when turned out. Be sure that the bread, berries and juice are so proportioned that the bread may be well soaked. Stand over-night, if possible. Eat cold with whipped cream.

OKLAHOMA HOUSEWIFE JELLIED WHOLE CHERRY ORCHARD

JUST as the cherries were ripe a severe hail storm came up and so damaged the entire crop that it was not worth picking, so far as the general market was concerned. The wife of the owner of the cherry orchard had witnessed a demonstration of concentrated fruit pectin and knew that with its use cherry juice could be converted into pure, delicious cherry jelly. So she gathered the entire crop, promptly made juice of it and little by little, as she found time, she converted the cherry juice into jelly. The cherry is a fruit so deficient in pectin arrived to help out the housewife, she was unable to make a single glass of cherry jelly, much less "jell" an entire orchard.

—Pectin, as you know, is the gelatinizing principal of certain ripe fruits and it is on the market now for use in making jellies from fruit that never would jell without it.

CAMP COOKING

FOR cooking, the following utensils are necessary. Be sure to take a large fryingpan, kettle for cooking vegetables, a coffee-pot, and a knife, fork, spoon, plate, cup and bowl for each person. If you are to camp in a rocky country, it is better to take plates, cups and bowls of aluminum or heavy tin, for enamel ware will chip if dropped.

When you go into camp, take enough supplies with you to last several days so that, although you may be near enough to town to run in at any time, you do not have to do so. The relief from the necessity of preparing the daily schedule for marketing is wonderful. The fact that you do not have to make a definite effort to go somewhere and talk to people adds more than you think it does to the rest and repose of camp life and the benefit that you will receive from it throughout the year.

You can take a far greater variety of canned vegetables and fruit into a camp near home than is possible when the camp lies at the end of a long day's paddle through the wilderness lakes with several "portages"

or "carries" between. There every ounce counts, for you carry your entire supply of food as well as everything else on these lake and forest camping trips.—The Designer.

CLOTHES TO TAKE ON A CAMPING TRIP

A MOTHER packs a knicker suit if she has one or bloomers and middy. She needs also a warm skirt and sweater, a rain-coat and hat, rubber boots or storm rubbers, and comfortable shoes and sneakers. Don't forget the favorite sunburn remedy. A bottle of iodine, a package of gauze, a roll of bandage and a spool of adhesive plaster practically complete the first-aid kit.

The men of the family will take whatever outdoor clothing they have, including khaki and wool trousers, a flannel as well as cotton shirt, a sweater and a rain outfit. It is entirely practical to dress both the younger boys and girls in boys' khaki suits of "shorts" with flannel shirts and woolen trousers if it is cool in summer in your part of the country.

Every one should have a complete rain outfit. Do not allow any member of the family to go about in wet clothing. It is just as easy to be comfortable in camp as it is at home.—The Designer.

Mothers Problems**DAD LOVES THE CHILDREN, TOO**

DON'T forget that Dad loves the children, too! They are not his alone to punish and scold, and yours to love and enjoy. All day long you have them—when they are good, when they are naughty, when they are mischievous. Dad sees them for a much shorter time each day, and he ought to see them at their best. But do you let him? Many mothers do not. For Dad they store up every childish misdeed that has occurred; they "fill him up" with stories of how naughty his boys and girls are, how mischievous, how saucy, how disobedient, till Dad's idea of his children becomes sadly warped. Perhaps he becomes "Lord High Executioner", punishing the offenders till they learn to fear him; or perhaps he remains silent, regarding them with such a stern eye of authority and disapproval that they shrink from him and endeavor to keep out of his way.

When Dad comes in from the field, let him find his children happy and glad to see him. Let him take them as they are, and get acquainted with them with an unbiased mind. There's time enough after the little folks have been tucked in bed to talk over their various misdeeds—and Dad and Mother should talk them over, for the children belong to both parents and two heads are required to solve the problems that arise in the raising of children. You, the mother, have seen them so much and have become tired by the care of them, you cannot think clearly the best and the proper means of overcoming some fault, some habit, some actual misdeed, but Dad, whose mind all day has been on different matters, can give a clear, unwearied mind to child problems.

Sometimes, it is true, Dad must punish, but never, never let him become, "The Punisher." It destroys his happiness in his children; it destroys their happiness in him. He may not see them many hours a day,

but surely when he does see them he should be allowed to see them as they are, not as they are pictured by their tired mother's eyes. Remember, Dad loves the children, too!—Margaret Bartlett.

THE CHILD WHO REFUSES MILK

SOMETIMES, even on the farm where there is generally milk in abundance, the child weaned from his wholly milk diet and initiated into the delights of solid food, will refuse to drink milk. Or, sometimes, at the age of two or three, he will suddenly rebel against drinking milk. All too many times he is allowed to drink it or not as he chooses. If he refuses to drink it, no effort is made to bring back his taste and enjoyment of it.

This attitude, however, is wrong. Milk is needed, and needed in abundance, by the growing child. No other food can take its place in the child's diet. Somehow he must again acquire the habit of drinking milk. But how?

There are many ways of making milk attractive to a child. Sometimes a pretty cup or glass, never used for anything else, will make a child willing to drink milk, just for the pleasure of handling the attractive bit of glass or china. Drinking the milk through straws nearly always appeals to children, especially if two or three drops of flavoring extract has been added to the milk. One mother succeeded in winning back her child's lost appetite for milk by tinting it delicately with pure vegetable colors.

Pasting a pretty picture on the bottom of the glass (outside) for her little girl to see when she had drained the glass was the ingenious method employed by another mother. A piece of hard candy dropped in the glass, or a stick of gum, has served the same purpose: the child would drink the milk in order to obtain the "sweet."

No tea or coffee should ever be allowed children, but cocoa and cereal coffee are beneficial. These can be made entirely of milk, except for the small quantity of water needed to dissolve the powder.

Such "encouragements" need usually be used but a short time. Soon the habit of drinking milk in one form or another will be re-established, and, with a little care on the part of the mother, it never again need be broken.—Margaret Bartlett.

Personal Column

Remedy for Removing Wild Hairs—Here is a remedy I have saved from another paper we take, for the subscriber who asked for a remedy for wild hairs in the eyes. I do hope G. C., or any one needing such a remedy will try this. I suffered for 18 years with them, tearing and scratching my eye spending hours with my hand glass and tweezers in removing those little needlelike irritants until I was in despair. One day I had an inspiration—alum and vaseline! I drew out every hair in my eyelid, moistened the alum and gently rubbed it over each lid until they felt puckered, then at night a tiny bit of vaseline on the tip of my little finger was rubbed in thoroughly. I procured a tube of the white vaseline, but I suppose any clear vaseline would do as well. I rubbed this in every night for a week, and whenever I had to use my tweezers I followed with alum. In less than a month the irritation grew less, and almost before I realized it a new growth of eyelashes was in evidence. Now for more than two years I have taken such comfort, seldom having to use the tweezers.—A Subscriber.

Can Anyone Help this Girl?—This letter was received the latter part of May and I am giving you folks the important parts of it and you can have the writers name upon request. A subscriber sent it to me.

In reading our last M. B. F. I see you want to exchange your quilt pieces for something useful. Now as I am a stranger to you I would say that my circumstances are such that I'm badly in need of bedding at the present time. I live on a farm and have three children. My oldest daughter is a mute, also she is crippled in her arms to such an extent as to make hard work for her impossible. She does wonderful crochet work in any patterns that are called fillet crochet. And as we are in very poor circumstances she crochets and does odd sewing (plain) to help her go to the Flint school for the deaf. We could make good use of your pieces either on shares or in exchange for needle work. We have tried several friends who we thought would do this but never could get enough to piece each one and could not buy. My parents and sisters keep her in thread and what clothes they can. She will be home June 4th. Could we in any way make a deal

for her sake. I can refer you to any one almost, in Clare county. She has been born and raised here. Can also use any clothing we get for two girls 15 and 17 and a boy 2 years. Sickness and a tubercular father has caused these conditions.—A Subscriber.

Sent in by a Subscriber—We will be waiting for you all in the summer time to come, when the whip-poor-wills will awaken you from nine o'clock to one. You will miss the street-cars and busses when the hills loom up in view, but I don't believe you'll regret it, yet you'll think that you really do.

You have simply formed a habit that the tasks you must perform must surely be complied with from the day that you were born. 'Tis true, we all must labor but not as some can see, for labor should be a pleasure it appears that way to me.

The change from shop to freedom, the sunshine, and the hills, will surely make a difference when it comes to comparing hills. Just a habit boys I tell you a habit pure and strong, all it needs is the scent of clover, then you'll see where you are wrong.

Just a change a change will show you, just one glance in freedom's clime will make up for the difference, and the years you have left behind. The evergreens will charm you lads as you were never charmed before, and old gray haired dad and mother will be waiting at the door. Old Spot he too will welcome you, your playmate of years ago, he also, will be waiting for the comrades he used to know.

Sleeveless Sweaters Made—In the M. B. F. of May 12, I saw that Mrs. G. M. would like the address of a lady who could make sleeveless sweaters. I made a number of them for the soldiers. I was complimented on my knitting the other day. As I have some spare time I would like to get something along that line to do.—Mrs. Genevieve Vanderberg, Plainwell, Michigan.

For Colds that have not gone too far—One cup sugar, one-half cup water, cook until like a molasses, cool and add one-half ounce paragoric and ten cents worth of glycerine and stir. Dose: One-half spoonful for children and one spoonful for adults.—Mrs. Julia Hipkins, Macomb County, Michigan.

Pine Tar and Honey for Cough—Would like to ask you to tell me how to prepare homemade pine tar and honey as a cough syrup. Four of our children are coughing similar to whooping cough, but do not whoop. They contracted this in the wake of measles. Would appreciate your advice.—Mrs. I. H., Allegan County.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

Be Ye Thankful: Col. 3:15—Begin to give thanks even before you open your eyes in the morning. As consciousness creeps over you, follow it with a thankful prayer for life, that a new day, another chance, is yours, and be glad in your heart of hearts that you have faith in God, and at least a partial understanding of divine law. Be thankful for the beauty of the morning, that you have eyes to see it and the faculty to enjoy it, and as the day advances, forget not to be grateful over the small joys as well as the large ones,—the new flower, the book, the letter, the meeting with friends, the kindly word; be thankful for knowledge, for the lessons that come through mistakes and misfortune; be glad that the misfortune is no worse; in fact be thankful for everything. The least you must give is a thankful heart, and a thankful heart is a fertile field; the Lord plants the seeds of his richest blessings in just such a field.

RECIPES

For Bumps and Bruises—Butter and brown paper.—Mrs. M. E. K., Grand Ledge, Michigan.

Cup Cakes—This is my best cup cake recipe: One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup shortening, one-half cup sweet milk, two cups flour, three eggs, one-half teaspoon cream tartar, one-fourth teaspoon soda and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat sugar and shortening to a cream, add beaten yolks and beat again, add milk and flour alternately. Flour should be sifted three times, add soda dissolved in a very little water, add egg whites beaten very stiff with cream tartar beaten in them at the last.—Mrs. C. W. James.

Rancid Lard—A subscriber asked for a cure for rancid lard. Heat and boil raw pared sliced potatoes in lard and it will completely take away the rancid odor. For a large spider full I use three or four potatoes.—A reader.

Pea Timbales—Cook one quart of peas or the equivalent of one can of peas. Rub through a sieve. To one cup of pea pulp add two beaten eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, two-thirds teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and a few drops of onion juice. Turn into buttered molds, set in pan of hot water, cover with buttered paper, and bake until firm. Serve with one cup of white sauce to which is

added, one-third cup cooked peas drained and rinsed.

Spinach—Cook required quantity of spinach in its own juice, drain, chop fine, season with salt, pepper, a pinch of sugar and liberal butter to taste. Heap in a mound, smooth, garnish with a ring of egg slices, and surround with a hot, rich tomato sauce; serve at once.

Canning Rhubarb—For canning rhubarb for pies, wash, cut into inch pieces, put in glass cans, fill up with cold water, one teaspoon of salt to a can and seal.

Canning Strawberries—While making your syrup fill cans with berries and set in oven and you'll find you can get in many more berries, without crushing too. Have ready some boiling water, pour on syrup and fix your cans as you would for cold pack. Then set your cans in the boiling water off the stove and leave until water is cool, take out and seal tight.—Mrs. M. E. K., Grand Ledge, Mich.

Brown Cake—One cup sugar, one-half cup shortening, one-half cup molasses, pinch of salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon ginger, two eggs, one cup boiling water, two teaspoons soda, two and one-half cups flour. Bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. R. H., Allegan County.

Steam Brown Pudding—Two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons sugar, cream together, one egg, one-half cup of boiling water one-half cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, one and one-half cups of flour. Add dates or nuts and steam one and one-quarter to one and one-half hours.—Mrs. R. H., Allegan County.

Salmon Loaf—After removing the bones from one can of salmon, add two tablespoons of butter, two eggs, one cup of bread crumbs, one cup milk, salt and pepper to taste, put in tin and steam for one hour.—Mrs. J. W., Sinlac County.

Sauce for Salmon Loaf—One cup of boiling milk one tablespoon of cornstarch, one egg, boil till it thickens, pour over salmon loaf and serve while hot.—Mrs. J. W., Sinlac County.

Chocolate Pie—Two tablespoons grated chocolate, one and one-half cups milk, beaten yolks of three eggs, stir one tablespoon of flour until smooth with a little milk one-half cup sugar, stir all in boiling milk and cook until it thickens, bake crust first, put in filling, whip the whites of eggs with a little sugar and flavoring, spread on top and brown in oven.—Mrs. J. W., Sinlac County.

Cherry Conserve—Three cups of cherries, three cups of pineapple, three cups of red raspberries, three oranges, twelve cups of sugar. Grind cherries, pineapple and oranges. Boil slowly until it thickens. Add any other fruit desired; for every extra cup add a cup of sugar.—Mrs. L. V. Johnson.

Cream of Pea Soup—Four cups of milk, one quart of peas, one-half small onion, salt and pepper, one tablespoon of butter, enough boiling water to cook peas and onions. Boil peas and onions in very little water until done. Remove onions and pass peas through colander. Have milk scalding in a double boiler and add butter and flour after blending them together. Add peas and serve with a spoonful of whipped cream.—Mrs. L. V. Johnson.

Salmon Salad—One can red salmon, two large potatoes (diced), two hard boiled eggs chopped fine, three small onions chopped fine, two or three stalks of celery improves it. Mix together and season with pepper, salt and vinegar to taste, if there happens to be no salad dressing made and no time to make it. Mrs. Carpenter.

Dumplings that are always light—When making chicken and dumplings, instead of boiling the dumplings take part of the gravy, put in a kettle or in bake dish that can be covered tightly then put in the dumplings and bake in fairly hot oven. For a small family take two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, one large teaspoon baking powder and add sweet milk to make a soft dough. Divide into eight or ten dumplings and drop into gravy and bake.—Mrs. Carpenter.

Chicken Diarrhea—Sweet oil applied to the vent of a little chicken that shows signs of white diarrhea will save its life, if it is bad the remedy will need to be used several times, and feed raw white of egg in water if real weak.—Mrs. N. Lindley.

To Whiten Curtains—Towels, pillowcases or wash cloths, put a tablespoonful of cream of tartar in the boiler and boil up as usual.—K. L.

—if you are well bred!

Traveling Dress—Dark suit or dark one piece dress or the new tweed sports suits with a blouse to either match or white tailored waist. With dress a wrap, close fitting hat, dark gloves, dark shoes.

Accept no attention from strangers. Stay in seat and read, write, or nap. Do not walk up and down aisles.

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AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

A Stylish Afternoon Gown

4407. Satin crepe was used for this model, the under dress being beaded in an all over design, and the reversed side of the crepe used for the panels. This is a smart style, that will lend itself to various combinations of material. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the dress and 2 1/2 yards for the panels. The width at the foot is about 2 yards. To make dress with short sleeves 1/2 yard less material is required.

A Comfortable Top Garment

4093. For cool days of all seasons, and for all materials for all seasons, this model is very appropriate. Gabardine and taffeta are nice for a light weight garment of this kind. For more warmth, one could have broad cloth, velours or serge. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material.

A Popular One Piece Dress

4392. This style has slenderizing lines and is becoming to youthful and mature figures. Gingham with linen would be fine for this, or ratine with binding in a contrasting color. Taffeta too will be attractive for this style. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot of the dress is 2 1/2 yards.

A Comfortable "Smock"

4415. This model reflects the most popular of this season's dresses for young girls. It has a comfortable raglan sleeve, which may be finished in wrist or elbow length, and a jaunty collar. Dotted percale with facings of white linen is here illustrated. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. Collar and sleeve facings of contrasting material require 1/2 yard.

A Practical Undergarment

4406. Nainsook, crepe, silk and muslin are good for this model. It is especially suitable for stout figures affording comfort and ease. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

A Smart Dress for the Growing Girl

4413. Striped and plain ratine are combined in this instance. Figured and plain woolen, crepe, and linen are also attractive for this model. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of one kind of material 32 inch wide. To make as illustrated requires 2 yards of plain and 1 1/2 yard of figured material.

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ADD TEN CENTS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



4407



4406



4093



4392



4413



4415

A CLUB SONG

There are boys that take to banking,
There are boys that like the law;
There are boys that think the busy doctor

Is the one whose life has not a flaw—
There are boys that strive to make big fortunes
But for us you need not feel alarm,
For the boys that we want in the future
Are the boys on the good old farm.

There are girls that think the city
Is the only place to go;
There are girls that do not care for cooking,

Who have never time to knit or sew:
There are girls that think the joy of living

Is an auto or a dress so fine:
But the girls that we want in the future
Are the girls with the 4-H sign.

There are clubs for girls in sewing,
There are clubs in canning, too;
There are clubs that teach us to feed poultry

As the best of poultry breeders do—
There are clubs for raising corn and faters,
Feeding pigs, or sheep, or baby beef:
All these clubs to make us better farmers
Are the clubs of 4-H leaf.

There are clubs to spend your money,
There are clubs to join for fun;
There are clubs to chase along the cattle,
Or with clubs sometimes a game is won—

There are clubs we often swing for dumbbells,
There are clubs that father took to me,
But the finest club you e'er could mention
Is the Boys and Girls Club for me.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle. I wrote before but I guess it went in the wast-paper basket. My father has taken the M. B. F. for several years. I have brown bobbed hair and gray eyes. But I'm not very fleshy. I have five sisters and three brothers, Mae, Grace, Gertrude, Edna and Thelma, Arthur, William and Thomas. The first four mentioned are married. I am in the seventh grade. We had a picnic the 25th of May at Sand Lake about 9 miles from here. We took our dinner and had a good time. I went in Freeman McCrory's car. Coming home we came around by the Hemlock Road and up through Reno to Hale. There was Grace Graves, Audrey Harris and my sister Edna and I in Freeman's car. I live on a farm of fifty acres. We have 12 cows, 9 calves, 11 pigs, and about 85 chickens. I will close by asking some riddles. What is the most beautiful piece of furniture? What reaches from New York to Boston without moving. Will close, your niece, —Erma White, Hale, Michigan.

—My, I'll bet you had a fine time at your picnic. I often think that I would like to hold a picnic and have all the members of the Children's Hour attend it. It would be some jolly crowd wouldn't it?

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? Have been a silent reader for some time, so thought I would write. But I'll bet my letter will never escape the waste basket. I will describe myself: I am 10 years old, four feet seven inches tall, light complexioned, brown eyes and brown hair. I live on the Isoco County Farm, of which there is 160 acres of land. We will be here two years this coming year. We have all the conveniences like they have in the city. We have thirty head of cattle, two horses and one sheep. The sheep belongs to my brother Herbert. For a pet I have a dog named Rex. I have three sisters and three brothers. My two youngest brothers and myself are going to school. Our school let out May 12th. We liked our teachers real well. Their names are Mr. Curry and Miss Lietz. I have a nice home, Uncle Ned. You ought to see it. My mother and father are both good to us children. They give us anything we want. My sisters are all good to us. We can stay with them any time. I like birds, Uncle Ned, and I wouldn't harm them on a bet. I must close. Will some of the nieces and nephews write to me? I will answer all letters received. We like your paper. Your niece, Floren Miller, R. 1, Tawas City, Michigan.

P. S.—I don't know your address so am sending it to the Michigan Business Farmer. Hope you get it. Would you state your address in the paper.

—You must be a happy girl with everyone so good to you. I am sure you appreciate it and do everything to show that you do. My address is: Uncle Ned, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of your merry circle for some time and enjoy reading it very much. May I join your merry circle? I am 5 feet 3 inches and a half tall, have black hair and blue eyes. I am 17 years of age. I live on a 10 acre farm. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try and answer all the letters I receive. Your niece, —Julia M. Bindon, North Branch, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle as I have never written before? I am fourteen years old, my birthday is April 6th. Have I a twin? Am 5 feet and 1 inch in height. Have light hair and blue eyes. Am in the ninth grade as I just got my diploma. If the boys and girls of my age write to

me I will answer them. I am going to send Phyllis Gibson some riddles. Now I will close with a riddle: Black and white and read all over? Your niece—Gladys Harris, R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Mich.

P. S.—I think the answer to Anita Ruth Cromwell's riddle is a cat.

—Surely you may join the Children's Hour. I hope you are going to attend high school this fall. Are you?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would try my luck in writing again. I suppose everybody is wondering how old I am. Well I am going to tell. I was 17 the eleventh of January 1923. Have I a twin? If so I wish they would write me a letter. Uncle Ned you said maybe we could hold a drawing contest, now would we draw anything we wanted to or everyone draw the same thing? I would like to have a drawing contest. Uncle Ned do you like cherries and raspberries? If so, this is the place to get them. I am your Nephew, —Lawrence Chapman, Alma, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

—Well, well, Lawrence, I am glad to hear from you again. Yes, I think we will be able to hold a drawing contest in the near future. According to my present plans you would all make a drawing of the picture on the front page of the issue in which I announce the contest. More details soon.

Dear Uncle Ned:—It's raining to-day. We haven't had rain up here for so long that I think the swamp must be drying up and the ladyslippers are surely looking rather sad. You can see from this, Uncle Ned, that I must live up in northern Michigan where they have lakes and swamps. In fact I can claim a mile of beautiful lake shore and arbutus and ladyslipper beds for my very own and a ramshackle old dock with one redeeming feature—a spring board. My home is on the edge of the resort region and a little to the northwest lies Lake Michigan with its chain of beautiful summer colonies—Charlevoix, Petoskey, Roaring Brook and Harbor Springs, the little Indian town where Father Marquette erected a cross and where later a convent was built, is not unattainable. A road winding in and out among the maples along the shore connect it with Harbor Springs. Right here in our own little lake is an island where the Mormons held the Feast

of Fruits. If you have ever been here you know how wonderful it all is. I seem to have gotten this letter a little mixed up. Perhaps you would like to know something about who is writing this but I won't say much except that I am sixteen, a senior in high school and swim. Sometimes I amuse myself by making baskets. I shouldn't like to have an Indian see them though. They might bob my hair a little too close to my head and I don't want it bobbed at all. I haven't any brothers or sisters and so sometimes I get just a wee bit lonesome and I would like to have some of the other boys and girls write to me. Do you suppose they would? Your niece, Virginia Lehmann, R. 2, East Jordan, Michigan.

—My, what a very interesting letter. I hope you will write often. I like to read your letters and know that the members of our circle will too and will want to hear more about the country around your home.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here I am again. I'm rather lonesome so thought I would write to you for pastime. It's certainly fun to write letters and I enjoy it. The last time I wrote to you I mentioned my sister who wanted the girls and boys to write to her, so they did but never thought about me. She received over three-fourths of the letters. That wasn't hardly fair, was it Uncle Ned? I go in swimming quite often and enjoy the water very much. Diving bothers my nose but I dive in spite of it, although it chokes me. Next month my brother Leander is going to take our family to Ann Arbor when he gets a cast for his back. He has tuberculosis of the spine and the doctors order him to wear a cast. He suffers driving this terrible warm weather. I wish it could rain. If any of the cousins have the words to "Star of the East" would you please write them and send them to me as I'd like to know the words when my sister plays the piano? With love to Uncle Ned and all the cousins, —Iris Arnold, R. 4, Box 474, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

—So your sister got nearly all of the letters. Well, that did not seem exactly fair. But you never can tell, maybe you will get all of them the next time. If you will wet the inside of your nostrils with your fingers when going into

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS

VACUUM TUBES THAT OPERATE ON DRY CELLS

You say the radio to the farmer is a Godsend. You probably can imagine what it is to an invalid farmer confined to his home, isolated from his family. I have an outfit, my problem is the storage battery. Can you give me more information about the improvement you mention in your editorial in the issue of June ninth or tell me where I can get all details and oblige.—M. I. T., Birch Run, Mich.

—The improvement referred to in the editorial in our June 9th issue is vacuum tubes that operate on dry cell batteries instead of a storage battery. One new tube is called UV-201-A or C-301-A according to the company that makes the tube. This tube is a five volt tube and can be worked on a six volt storage battery if you wish but I find it better to use three dry cell batteries, making 4½ volts. It is possible to do this as the tube draws only one-quarter ampere, so three dry cells on one tube last for about a month if set is used two hours a day. The tube fits the standard socket and you need no vernier on your rheostat; however if your rheostat is the vernier type you need not change it. Also you do not need a potentiometer as the tube is not sensitive to plate voltage. There is a slight difference in the hook-up but this is explained in the literature that comes with the tube. With a one-tube set using this tube I had very good results last winter, receiving from Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey; and I also had Texas and Cuba—only once though.

Another tube is the WD-11 or "peanut tube" as it is called. This tube requires a special socket so if you already have your set built you would have to get an adapter. The WD-12 tube operates the same, the only difference is that it is made to

fit a standard socket. The "peanut tube" draws only one-quarter ampere and is designed to operate on a single dry cell battery of 1½ volts. One dry cell will operate one of these tubes intermittently from 60 to 90 hours depending upon the length of intervals the tube is used. I have used one of these tubes with very good results and at the present time am using a WD-12 tube for a detector and a UV-201-A tube for an amplifier. Of course the first tube is operated by one dry cell while the other is operated by three. With the WD-11 or WD-12 a vernier on your rheostat is very useful but there is no advantage gained through using a potentiometer. You will find with this tube that a slight turn of the rheostat or vernier will make a difference in your receiving while with the UV-201-A or C-301-A the signals or music come in just as strong when the filament current is just turned on as when turned on in full. The "peanut tube" does not light up like the other tubes. When the current is first turned on you can not see that the filament is burning but when current is turned on full it shows a slight glow.

A new tube on the market is the UV-199 made by the General Electric company. I have never tried it but many experts say the tube works fine. This tube requires so little filament energy that an ordinary dry cell battery will operate one tube for a long time. The tube seems to be very delicate and needs to be handled with care.

All of the vacuum tubes I have discussed can be used as detectors or amplifiers, but the UV-201-A tube is declared to prove the best amplifier of the three kinds. All of these tubes sell for \$6.50 each and you should be able to secure them from your local dealer in radio supplies. Information on the difference in hook-up comes with the tubes. If we can furnish any other information write us; we are always at our readers' service.

the water you will find that diving will not bother you as much. Wet the inside of your ears also if they bother you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the boys' and girls' page for three years or more. I was fifteen years old on June 10th, I am a blonde, have blue eyes and natural curly, bobbed hair. I will take up eleventh grade work next year. I live on a one hundred and ten acre farm, two and one-half miles from the nearest school. I have four brothers and one sister older than I and little twin brothers, four years old. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will answer all letters received. As this is my first attempt I will close. Your niece, Henel Marsh, Brown City, Michigan.

—So you have read the Children's Hour for three years or more and have never written. You have been silent too long I would say. Let us hope you do not wait another three years before writing again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the Children's Hour and I liked it. May I join your circle? I am eleven years old, my birthday is September 19th. I have bobbed dark brown hair. I am in the seventh grade. I go to country school and take music lessons. I have been to my friends home. She said she wrote and had her letter put in the Children's Hour and is corresponding with a girl. I have a pet kitten, its name is Snippy. We have seven cows, I milk one. We raised a nice lot of chickens. We have a pet colt, its name is Ruby. We have another colt named Pansy. I feed and water them. I would like to have some girls write to me.—Miss Edna Brown, R. F. D. No. 2, Carson City, Michigan.

—You must have a great time with the two little colts. You have given them very nice names.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the Children's Hour and I found some pretty interesting letters. Myrtle Taylor, Watronville, Michigan, suggested having a drawing contest. I think this is a good suggestion and that it would be a lot of fun. I for one, love to draw and will send in some drawings if you will have the contest. I am fifteen years old and will be a sophomore when school begins. I have dark brown eyes. I am writing this letter just to let you know that I am very much interested in the drawing contest, but I hope to write a longer one the next time. Will some of the boys and girls please write to me? I will try to answer all letters. Edna Weifenbach, Box M, Beulah, Michigan.

—Another young artist who wants us to hold a drawing contest. We will soon, so begin practicing in real earnest.

Hello Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent member for quite a while. I have written a few times before, but only one of my letters was in print. Last Sunday it was my birthday, the tenth of June. My age is between ten and fourteen. Who ever guesses my age will receive a card or letter from me. Uncle Ned, I certainly would like you to hold a drawing contest. I like to draw very much, and I will surely join the contest. It seems as though we were going to have plenty of tame and wild strawberries this year, our pasture is white with strawberry blossoms. I love to pick strawberries or any kind of berries. Don't you want to come over and pick strawberries with me? Well I see that waste waste paper basket eyeing my letter, and I am afraid he will catch it. I enjoy reading the children's Hour. Your niece,—Dorothy Postma, R. 1, Rudyard, Michigan.

—I guess we will have to hold a drawing contest sometime soon. If I can not come and help you pick strawberries how would it be if I help you eat them? I like that kind of a job.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I always enjoy reading the girls and boys letters and thought I would write too. I am sixteen years old, am I too old to join the merry circle Uncle Ned? I am 5 feet and 1 inch tall. I have medium brown hair and it is bobbed and I have a fair complexion and wear "specks". I have three sisters and two brothers. I will be a junior in High School next year. I am going to take the following subjects: English III, French I, Modern History, and Book-keeping. I have 8½ credits so far. I go to school at Charlevoix. I live on a farm of 80 acres and love farm life. We have a good view of Lake Michigan and receive the cool lake breeze in the summer time and the cool wind in the winter. We can see the Manitou and Missouri go by nearly every day. Northern Michigan is the place to live in the summer time on account of its cool and healthy climate. Many resorters come up to Charlevoix every year. Well I am going to do some guessing. The answer to Anita Ruth Cromwell's riddle is a "kitten", and Helen Goodrow's age is sixteen. I agree with you Myrtle Taylor, I wish Uncle Ned would let us have a drawing contest for I love to draw. Well, I will have to ring off Uncle Ned, or you will not want me to write any more.—Edith E. Chew, Bay Shore, Michigan.

—You are indeed lucky to live so near the lake as the lake breeze is so cool and refreshing. I live a little over two miles from Lake St. Clair.

N. Y. DAIRY LEAGUE COMPLETES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

(Continued from page 4)

ing care of New York City's maximum demands for fluid milk at any time.

On March 31, 1922, the association was operating eighty-four plants, of which number forty-six were shipping milk or cream or were in position to do so. Eleven were manufacturing case goods, twenty-five were making butter or cheese. On March 31, 1923, the association was operating one hundred and eleven plants and out of this number eighty-three were under board of health inspection, either shipping or ready to ship fluid milk into New York City at a moment's notice.

And the Test Came!

Probably never again in the history of the association will there be so remarkable an example of the possibilities of organization and plant control as was furnished, when on April 1, 1922, a considerable group of the dealers who had formerly bought of us refused to sign the association contract. The production department was called upon to divert and handle through its own operation a million pounds a day more on April 1 than was handled on March 31. But with the aid of field men the emergency was successfully met so that less than one tenth of one percent of all the milk withdrawn was left on the farms to be hand skimmed or otherwise disposed of.

Five veterinarians have been employed by the association during the past year and have been kept very busy making the required examinations of dairies and dairy barns throughout the territory.

The great increase in our selling activities, especially in view of the stress the League has put upon the high quality of its products, has made our central laboratory at Utica one of the most important parts of the organization. The laboratory has kept a daily check on the character and quality of every product that has been put upon the market. No consignments are released for shipment from any plant until an analysis has been made, not only at the plant but at the central laboratory at Utica.

Advertising and Selling "Dairylea"

All sales and advertising activities have been planned with a view to increasing the farmers' net return per hundredweight on raw milk delivered. To accomplish this, two distinctive objectives have been set up; first, better marketing facilities for fluid milk, and second, better merchandising of by-products. Gradually, we have been working toward the time when we will sell a maximum proportion of our milk directly to the channels which serve the consumer. By adopting "Dairylea," which is applicable to all our products, as our new brand name we have emphasized our transition from the bartering stage of collective bargaining into the field of propriety brand merchandising. Because we know that unbranded merchandise never commands more than the bulk market price, we have already taken steps to co-ordinate our manufacturing and sales effort so that we produce nothing but the highest quality of merchandise worthy of bearing the League's brand.

Heretofore, the League has sold from fifteen cents to seventy cents below the market due to lack of advertising and sales effort.

Ice cream has been advanced fifteen cents per gallon above other dealers within the last few weeks without loss of business, and it is our belief that it is only a question of time when all other by-products of the association will bring the highest market price to which their high quality entitles them. In order to get the full value of our cheese operations, however, it will be necessary eventually, we believe, to manufacture a high grade package article under our own brand.

The fluid milk department comprises the greatest field for future development. The New York problem, however, remains to be solved, and we believe the League must become a larger factor in the direct to consumer business before it will have a sufficiently great influence on the metropolitan market to increase the farmers' net return. Your officers and directors believe this is the big problem which faces the

League and should be solved during the next twelve months.

The League a Large Exporter

The export department has made distinct improvement in its field of operations during the past six months. Over 100,000 cases have been sold since the first of January. A large part of this has been shipped to Germany, which netted from five cents to fifteen cents per case above our domestic price. League milk is now on sale in Germany, England, South Africa, West Africa, Palestine, Syria, Cuba, and Panama.

During the coming year we will have a man in England who will be in close touch with our heaviest export markets, and will be in the closest possible touch with the situations which may be turned to our advantage in the above mentioned countries.

15 Schools Feed Milk Gladly

The bureau of nutrition has been mainly occupied the past year in inaugurating in several schools of the city the program of milk feeding. The children in fifteen public schools in the city are now drinking from one-half pint to one pint of milk at recess time every day.

The results are already beginning to show that the children thus fed are better and stronger both physically and mentally and that the consumption of milk in the homes of these children has been increased.

Milk in Tank Cars.

The traffic department has been experimenting during the past year with the transportation of milk in tank cars. If these experiments finally prove successful, it will probably revolutionize the transportation of fluid milk to consuming centers. The tank which we have used is built on the idea of a thermos bottle and requires no ice and it would do away with the present method of handling these thousands of heavy milk cans every day.

Our legal department has seen a very busy year and has been successful in every stand it has made for the association. You are all familiar with the several court decisions made during the year establishing the League's right to do business as a co-operative association and recognizing the fairness of its methods. You are also familiar with the decisions of the courts establishing the legality of your pooling contract. Every suit in which the legality of the general operations of your association was involved has been decided by the trial courts in your favor, and while some of these cases are now pending in the appellate courts, your directors have entire confidence that the judgments already will be affirmed.

During the fiscal year just closed the gross sales of milk and milk products made by your association amounted to \$82,130,902.17. The total deduction for certificates of indebtedness for the year amounted to \$4,622,579.76, or five and three-fifths percent of the total sales. The total amount of deductions for administrative expenses for the year was \$2,335,192.63, or two and four-fifths percent of the total amount of sales.

In the history of mankind are certain milestones that denote the time and the place where humanity, as a whole, took a forward step towards better living conditions, sometimes towards better understanding of spiritual matters, and sometimes toward better economic conditions that vitally affect us. Such a forward step towards better economic conditions is now being taken throughout this entire land in the co-operative marketing movement. We have been leaders from the start and we shall never falter.

THE SECRET OF SIMPLE LIVING

(Continued from Page 9)

"the Kingdom of God." Faith in this principle will tear one away from the rubbish of life and the surface satisfactions of our day and make certain one's possibilities for happiness and success. And when we get back to the simple, modest tastes of true life we are doing much to unify and simplify the social life about us. To be "in tune with the Infinite" is to radio the secret of true living.

HIS OWN FAULT

Hubby—"Your three-quarters of an hour late. What do you mean by keeping me standing around like a fool?"
The Wife—"I can't help the way you stand."
—Chapparel.

Better Crops Less Work WITH

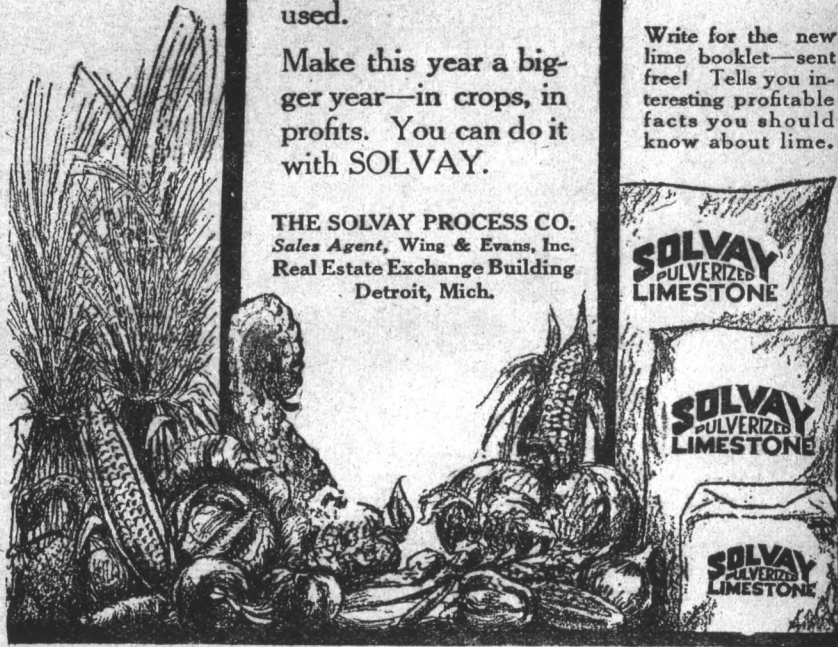
SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

SOLVAY is so easy to handle, so safe, so economical that it makes less work but bigger crops wherever used.

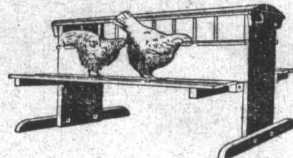
Make this year a bigger year—in crops, in profits. You can do it with SOLVAY.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
Sales Agent, Wing & Evans, Inc.
Real Estate Exchange Building
Detroit, Mich.

Write for the new lime booklet—sent free! Tells you interesting profitable facts you should know about lime.



Kelly's Poultry Feeder



The modern scientific invention—absolutely no waste, sanitary—built on practical common sense ideas. For feeding wet or dry mash, grit, shell, charcoal, grains, meal or sprouted oats. Cover and trough of 28 gauge galvo steel with 1/4-inch rolled edges—and uprights selected No. 1 grade cypress dipped in wood preservative stain—Has combination rack with projecting lips and two partitions forming three compartments—all lifting out when cleaning trough. Cover tipping back to refill trough. Side sections folding shutting out vermin at night. Fowls eat from either side. Equally as serviceable on the range as in the pens—feed being fully protected from dirt, litter or storm. Capacity 25 to 150 fowls. Size 36 inches long, 20 inches high, trough 9 3/4 inches wide, 5 inches deep. Weight, crated about 25 pounds. The price to you only \$5.00 f.o.b. Saranac, Michigan. Order direct from this ad or send for free booklet to-day. We guarantee satisfaction.

LEWIS KELLY & SON, Manufacturers
Saranac, Michigan.

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.

DO IT NOW
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!
See Page 24

POULTRY BREEDER'S 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.

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.

PULLETS—ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS 8 to 10 weeks old for June, July and August delivery. Write for price list.
HENRY WATERWAY, R. 4, Holland, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS. NORMAN Heavy Laying Strain.
MRS. JESSIE B. DEAN, R. 1, Mason, Mich.

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS by 9 lb. males, bred to lay. Dark matings \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30 prepaid.
MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES Four large, beautiful roosters. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.
C. W. BROWNING, Portland, Michigan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS FOR SETTING \$2.00 or two settings \$3.00. Also Wild Mallard Duck eggs same price. Very choicest stock. All orders prepaid. Cedar Bend Farm, Okemos, Mich.

THAT CURIOUS DEVICE FOR MAKING FIRE

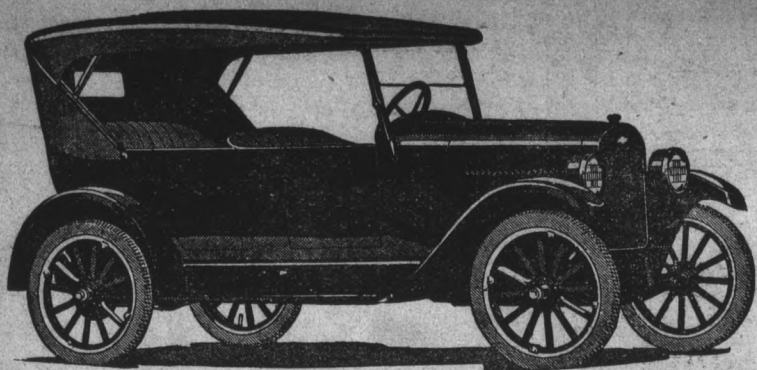
It was only seventy-five years ago that a woman of the Middle West wrote to her cousin in New York:

"Last winter I was told of a curious new device for making fire. It consisted of small splinters of wood with tips of some substance that bursts into flame when rubbed on a rough surface. If you can procure some of them for me I shall be grateful."

Matches were in general use in Europe for years before they were seen in this country. There was no means for spreading such news rapidly. Today, the new invention that contributes to comfort or convenience is quickly known the country over. Advertising conveys the information. The farmer's wife in Texas or Idaho is as well posted on these things as the city woman of the East.

Don't overlook the advertisements. They are heralds of progress with real news for you and your family. They save you time, lighten your work and enable you to obtain the utmost in value for the money you spend.

TIME GIVEN TO READING THE ADVERTISEMENTS IS WELL SPENT



THIS CAR FREE

Nearly everyone else owns a car! Why not you? It is not a question of money. Your spare time for a few weeks, mixed with perseverance and "gumption," is all that is necessary to win this latest model Chevrolet Touring Car.

Or, if you already own a car, get a radio set, baby chicks, pure-bred fowls, poultry books, etc.

It is the official organ of the Michigan State Poultry Association that makes this offer and our reliability is unquestioned. Someone is bound to win the car—why not you. Send post card for details.

\$10.00 PER DAY CASH

If you prefer cash, drop us a post card at once, and we will send you details of our new method that enables any honest energetic person to make \$10 per day, or more.

This is our own method, which we have tested for the past 6 months, and we know it gives an agent 50 to 500% better chance to earn real money, than any other ever tried.

Free Pamphlet

"VITAMINES AND CHICKS"

by

Prof. E. C. Foreman, Head of the Poultry Dept. at Michigan Agricultural College.

The big feature of our May number is Prof. Foreman's "Vitamine" article, which announces the wonderful effect of Vitamine foods on Baby Chicks. He gives actual facts and illustrations of results almost miraculous when Vitamines were supplied. Luckily, these Vitamine foods are common to every household, and Prof. Foreman explains which ones to use.

Already the demand for this article has almost exhausted our May edition, so we reprinted it in pamphlet form which we will give free to readers of the "Business Farmer" who subscribe direct from this ad., at our special trial price of 50c per year. ORDER TODAY, before the pamphlets are exhausted.

MODERN POULTRY BREEDER
Battle Creek, 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.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS



Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Earle's Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 mos. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herds headed by Straight Edge 1169788, one of two sons of famous Disturber.

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS
(Herefords since 1839) Saint Clair, Mich.

We Have Bred Herefords Since 1860
Herd established by Gov. H. H. Crapo. We have a few choice yearling bulls for sale at farmers prices. You are invited to visit our farm.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

ANGUS

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

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

HOLSTEIN MEN PLANNING TOURS

BREEDERS of Holsteins are planning a series of tours to start July 24th and to cover 25 of the main Holstein counties of the State. The plan is to spend one day in each county visiting farms where matters of Holstein interest are to be found—a boy's calf, a prominent sire, a well arranged barn, a profitable cow testing association bunch, a herd of good individuals, cows with creditable A. R. C. or semi-official records, etc. The tourists will halt at noon for basket lunch and a speech or two. Amongst the corps of speakers secured for the several counties are D. D. Aitken, Ex-President of the National Holstein Association; Earl Cooper, Calf Club leader, and C. M. Long, manager of Field Work, both of the Extension Service of the National Holstein Association; E. L. Smith, President, and H. W. Norton, Secretary of the State Holstein Association; A. C. Anderson, former head of the Dairy Department of M. A. C., etc. The tours are being arranged by the local Holstein officials and the County Agents in co-operation with J. G. Hays, the Holstein Field man for Michigan. Full details will be announced later, meanwhile Holstein fans should start grooming the old flivver for the chase.

MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION TOUR

THE three day tour arranged by the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, covering parts of Ingham, Eaton, Calhoun, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee and Wayne Counties, proved to be very valuable to the breeders who made the trip and deepened the interest in the breed along the entire route.

The tour started from the Michigan Agricultural College, where their fine herd of Shorthorns and other breeds of live stock were inspected with considerable interest. The remainder of the day was spent in Eaton County, visiting the following herds: I. P. Zimmerman, Dimondale; Wm. Geisenhafer, Dimondale; L. P. Otto, Charlotte; and Simpson Brothers, Charlotte.

The last stop was made at Simpson Brothers, Charlotte, where lunch was served and a number of short talks given by the breeders and others present. The Eaton County breeders are a live bunch, there being over twenty cars out and about eighty people present at the last stop.

The next morning the hikers gathered at the Branch County Farm where a good herd of Polled Shorthorns has been maintained for several years. From here, J. E. Sander-son's herd at Coldwater was inspected after which the following Hillsdale County Herds were seen: Ralph Wheeler, Quincy; Ed. Franks, Montgomery; Wm. Ossius, Hillsdale.

During the afternoon a short time was spent at J. R. Rogers & Sons, Morenci, dispersal sale of their herd of Shorthorns. This herd has for many years been developed along dual purpose lines and while many of the cows offered had records of from eight to eleven thousand pounds of milk yearly, they also showed a blockiness and thickness of fleshing that was very commendable. The prices realized were not high, but good cattle sold where they can be raised at a profit. R. J. Bidwell's herd, Tecumseh, was visited the same evening, where their sale cattle, sold a few days ago, were inspected with considerable interest.

The third day was devoted largely to Washtenaw County herds. Calls were made on the following breeders: Ferman Clemens, Saline; Adam Knapp, Manchester; M. P. Alber, Manchester; Jay Smith, Ann Arbor; H. W. Hayes, Chelsea; Tros. Smith, Ann Arbor.

A picnic dinner was served on the lawn of Mr. Hayes, after which a short meeting was held and talks given by Prof. W. E. J. Edwards, An. Husb. Dept., M. A. C., East Lansing; P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant; V. A. Freeman, Livestock Ext. Spec., M. A. C.; H. S. Osler, County Agent, Washtenaw County; and others. At this time the Southeastern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association was

organized with the following officers: President W. H. Hayes, Chelsea, Vice-President, J. Smith, Ann Arbor; Sect.-Treas., Ferman Clemens, Saline; Directors, Thos. Smith, Ann Arbor; Nathan Alber, Manchester; Wm. Kelley, Plymouth; and L. C. Kelly, Ypsilanti. A great deal of enthusiasm was shown, fully 140 being present. During the day more than thirty cars were in line at one time. This made quite an impressive array and elicited considerable comment along the route. Later in the afternoon, the cavalcade directed its progress toward Henry Ford's farm at Dearborn. On the way a stop was made to see L. C. Kelly & Son's herd at Ypsilanti, who maintain herds of Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorns.

The visit to Ford's farm was of particular interest. Mr. Ford purchased the DeGarmo, Highland, Michigan, herd, last fall. Practically all of these cattle are of Duchess breeding and it is understood that Mr. Ford plans upon developing this herd still further along dual purpose lines.

Many fine individuals and herds were seen on this tour, so many that space will not allow of particular mention.

The hospitality exhibited by the breeders visited and the enthusiasm shown by the large number who took in the trip demonstrated that they still have great confidence in the reds, whites and roans and that the Shorthorn is one of the most solid stones for building the foundation of a permanent agriculture.

FEEDING TOO WIDE A RATION

We have a flock of sheep and fed them all the ensilage they would eat and cornstalks and hay (clover and timothy mixed). When the lambs came they would get the scours when a few hours old and die in two or three days. What was the cause? —H. S., Harrison, Mich.

The trouble which you are having with your sheep is due to the fact that you are feeding too wide a ration, that is, one containing too much carbohydrate material and not enough protein material.

With all the silage they would eat, cornstalks and mixed hay, the sheep would eat larger proportion of silage and would take only a very small amount of the clover from the mixed hay.

The amount of silage fed to breeding ewes should be limited to not to exceed two and one-half pounds per head daily and in addition they should receive a good amount of clover or alfalfa hay and a small amount of grain for the last thirty days preceding lambing.

As a grain ration, there is nothing better than oats, which should be fed to the extent of one-half pound per head daily.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

MICHIGAN'S NEW CHAMPION HOLSTEIN

EMPRESS Prilly Rosewood, a Holstein cow owned by E. M. Bayne of Romeo, Mich., has surpassed all former records of butter-fat production for the breed in 305 days as a Junior four year old, and is declared new state champion by the Advanced Registry. In 305 days she produced 20746.9 lbs. of milk and 650.23 lbs. of butterfat. This fat production is equal to 812.78 lbs. of butter.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

RINGWORM

I have a barn full of cows and steers and heifers and a few of these seem to have a skin disease that seems to be catching. It looks similar to ring worm and is around the eyes. The hair comes off and it is a greyish color, sort of scurf, no matter comes from it. Afterwards it comes on the body. It is rough like a wart but does not bunch up like a wart. Can you tell me what it is and what I can do for it?—S. McD., Sparta, Mich.

—These cattle are in all probability suffering from ringworm, a contagious skin disease due to a fungus the

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 18—Holsteins, Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Wm. Griffin, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.

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THE GOLDEN RULE AUCTIONEER
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Holsteins, registered fully accredited 82 1/2 lb. Mrs. Write your want.

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It takes less than five minutes to mix the Carbola powder with water and have it ready to use as a white paint and powerful disinfectant. No waiting or straining; no clogging of sprayer. Does not spoil. Does not peel or flake. Disinfectant is right in the paint powder—one operation instead of two. Gives better results, costs less. Used for years by leading farms.

Your hardware, paint, seed or drug dealer has Carbola, or can get it. If not, order direct. Satisfaction, or money back. 10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage; 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered; 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered; 200 lbs. (200 gals.) \$18.00 delivered; trial package and booklet 35c.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

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400 Gallons of Sterilizer for \$3



One ounce of B-K is diluted with three gallons of water to sterilize cans, pails, strainers, separators, etc.

B-K kills the germs that sour milk and cream. Makes things sweet and pure. B-K is the dependable, recognized standard. None genuine without the big blue label and trade mark. Money back if not satisfied. At your dealer. Write for bulletin 320A giving information.

General Laboratories

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SHORTHORNS

Richland Shorthorns

SPECIAL OFFER: Two choicely bred cows. One roan—One white. One with bull calf at foot by son of IMP. Rodney. This show stock of real caliber and great foundation material. A bargain at the price.

C. H. Prescott & Sons.

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

Maple Ridge Farm Offers For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers at a bargain. Representatives of the Oxford, Peru, Young Mary and Venus (Baby Phoenix). Bred for general usefulness and all T. B. tested. An inspection of the herd is invited.

J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

RAISE SHORTHORNS WITHOUT HORNS Like Kelley does. U. S. Accredited Herd No. 28945. For description and price write. L. C. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—BRYCE FARMS OFFER TO THE highest bidder the Herd Bull Rupert of Thorn Hill No. 50123 advanced registered Guernseys. Photo and pedigree furnished.

GIDEON T. BRYCE, Romeo, Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS at reasonable prices, also choice bull calves of May Rose breeding.

H. W. WIGMAN, Lansing, Mich., Box 52.

MISSAUKEE GUERNSEYS. A NEW CROP OF calves coming soon. No females for sale. Order that new bull calf A. R. Sire and Dam.

A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS—Registered Bull Calves, Cheap, also grades. Best of breeding for production and size. George Damken, North Manchester, Indiana.

Trichopyton tonsurans: The treatment depends somewhat on the extent and form of the eruption. When feasible it is advisable to clip off the hair and soften up the crusts with soap and warm water. This may be followed by painting the areas with tincture of iodine. Most cases yield to treatment with any disinfectant. —John P. Hutton, Asso. Prof. of Surg. & Med., M. A. C.

CASE OF MASTITIS

I have a cow which came in about one week ago. From the first there was something wrong with one of her front teats. When milking this teat gave only two or three squirts at a time. In about ten minutes she would give a little more. Her teat does not seem to be soft and spongy like the rest and a hard tube has formed inside of the teat. There is also a small bunch where the tube goes up into her bag. The bag is also a little bit caked in the quarter where the sore teat is. She gives about twelve quarts of milk from the other three. I have tried a milk tube but it doesn't help. Will be much obliged for any information on what to do for her. —W. G., LeRoy, Michigan.

—I am very much afraid that the cow will lose the teat. You have a case of mastitis where treatment will do very little good. When the teat canal becomes thickened and the quarter gives but little milk treatment is usually very unsatisfactory. The milk glands of the affected quarter change into connective tissues so that they do not function any more and there is no treatment that will restore them to a normal condition again. The best thing perhaps that you can do is to dry the quarter up as soon as possible. Should you decide to try treatment I would suggest that you put the case in the hands of a competent veterinarian who can give the case his personal attention. —J. P. Hutton, Associate Professor of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

FARM MECHANICS

STORING DYNAMITE

ONE of the most serious problems to the farmer who is anxious to make use of dynamite as a labor-saving device on the farm is the question of the safe storage of his explosives and accessories. Where only a small amount of explosives is used from time to time, and where a dealer is conveniently located who has storage facilities, it is probably best to buy only the quantity of explosives required for the day's work. Of course, the dealer charges a profit on his explosives sales so that the farmer in this case has to pay part of the dealer's storage charges. If the farm is large enough to support a magazine of its own, the farm owner can save a considerable amount on his explosives by building a small magazine at a safe distance away from roads and dwellings where the dynamite can be kept under lock and key and where it will be protected from fire and flying bullets.

Neither dynamite nor detonators, which latter term includes both blasting caps and electric blasting caps, should be kept in any dwelling house whatever. Neither should the blasting caps or electric blasting caps be stored in the same building with dynamite. It must never be forgotten that it is in the combination of the two that the greatest storage hazard exists. If dynamite alone is set on fire, it generally burns up peacefully without exploding, and while the caps would explode if they were in a burning building, the damage that they would do is relatively small as their action is very local. However, if dynamite and caps stored together should take fire, the exploding caps would detonate the dynamite which would do an immense amount of damage. The only other way of exploding dynamite is to fire a rifle or pistol bullet into it. Therefore the dynamite should be stored in a place where a stray bullet cannot penetrate.

Dry storage is necessary for both caps and explosives. Moisture is bound to spoil dynamite in time. Therefore dynamite should never be stored in a dug-out, cellar, or underground box or room of any kind. The storage place should be dry and

well ventilated. The old injunction to keep the powder dry applies with equal force to twentieth century high explosives and blasting caps as it did to the black powder of Cromwell's time.

It is hardly necessary to add that dynamite and detonators should be kept under lock and key at that, as it gives one an uncomfortable feeling to have dynamite stolen, and it is certainly not a safe plaything for children.

Care should also be taken to keep dynamite out of the reach of cattle, as it has a sweetish taste which cattle seem to like, but dynamite should be labeled "for external use only". Taken internally, it is decidedly poisonous. —Arthur LaMotte, Mgr. Technical Section, Explosives Dept., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

EXPERT EXPLAINS WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SUGAR MARKET

(Continued from Page 4)

Cuba exceeds one billion dollars and that they own four and one-half million acres of cane land capable of producing 11,000,000 tons of sugar annually when all of it shall have been planted. The Sugar Trust alone now producing 180,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba, owns no less than 32,000 acres of virgin tropical cane land. It thus will be seen that the bulk of the profit arising from the present sugar gouge is finding its way to the plethoric pockets of our seaboard refiners who would not dare unduly to increase the margin between raw and refined for fear of our anti-trust and trade regulatory laws. But owning sugar estates in Cuba they can without fear, raise the price of raw sugar at will, making their inordinate profits out of production instead of refining in America and snap their fingers at our Department of Justice.

Cuba Produces Sugar at Lower Cost

By reason of various local conditions which prevail in Cuba, that island produces sugar at a lower cost than it can be produced at home, in our insular possessions, or elsewhere in the world and hence a reasonable duty must be maintained on sugar if the domestic industry is to continue to exist. The removal of this duty is the measure for which the refiners have been persistently working for more than 20 years. With the removal of this duty the seaboard refiners would be able to "dump" Cuban sugar onto our market, at so low a price as to destroy the domestic industry in one season, after which with no competition to fear, they could raise the price at will. The price the American people would have to pay for sugar can be judged by the price which now prevails and the price which prevailed in 1920 when they pegged the price of raw sugar at 2c per lb. f. o. b. Cuba.

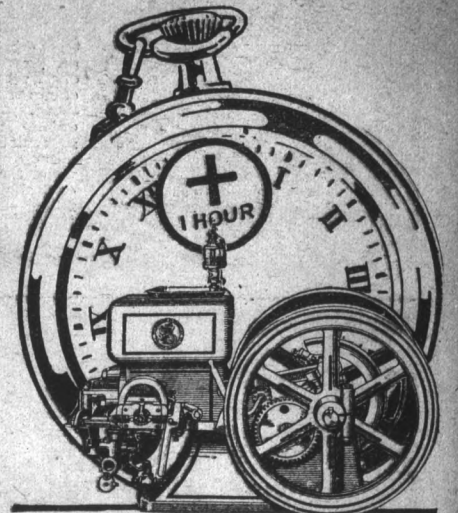
In the United States we have sufficient sugar beet area from which to produce the sugar of the world but we produce at home only about two-fifths of the sugar we consume; importing the balance from Cuba which is beyond the reach of our trade regulatory laws.

The extra \$222,000,000 which the present sugar gouge is costing the American people is a sufficient sum with which to erect nearly 200 one-thousand ton beet sugar factories with a capacity of producing 2,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Not only would this insure the American people against future sugar gouges, but under normal conditions of 6c sugar and \$6.00 beets the 17,000,000 tons of beets required to make this 2,000,000 tons of sugar would annually turn \$102,000,000 into the pockets of American owners instead of its going to the exploiters of Cuba who never miss an opportunity of robbing the American people.

However, much or little sugar we produce at home, American producers, dealers and speculators all are amenable to every United States law which has been or which may be enacted to protect consumers from extortion. The solution of the sugar question would appear to be plain.

Radio is revolutionizing Mississippi river shipping and speeding up the arrival and departure of freight putting the skipper and the boat companies in close touch with each other, thus obviating delays in loading and unloading freight or in waiting on the arrival or departure of boats.

"What's an hour worth to a farmer?"



Would you pay two cents for an hour's spare time a day? Would your wife? It doesn't cost that, even, to gain an hour on pumping water alone—with a Hercules Engine.

Saves so much time on so many chores!

Suppose you pump 60 gallons of water from a well 50 feet deep, and carry the water 100 feet. Time you've done that little job, you've lugged 500 pounds a quarter of a mile. And it will take you all of fifteen minutes to do it.

For less than two cents, a 1½ h. p. Hercules will pump 60 gallons a minute for sixty minutes—and deliver it 100 feet or more away.

It will saw wood, or grind feed, or run a separator, or a fanning-mill, or do any of a dozen other muscle-racking chores just as easy—and just as cheaply!

And still you worry along without a Hercules! Why don't you send for the book that tells you what one can actually SAVE you and gain for you?

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HERCULES ENGINES

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Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory.

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A veterinary compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Hooves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers or by parcel post.

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REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 99th 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.

AYRSHIRES

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

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

BROWN SWISS

REG. BROWN SWISS 6 FEMALES AND 2 YOUNG BULLS for sale. E. T. Spencer, R. R. 1, Sunfield Mich.

SWINE

O. I. C.

O. I. C.'S MARCH FARROWED SOW AND Boar Pigs, sired by Michigan Giant with plenty range and good backs. Dams are all over two yrs. price \$20. Registered and express paid. Maple Valley Stock Farm, North Adams, Mich.

O. I. C.'S 1 GILT 13 MONTHS OLD. WEIGHT 380, due June 3rd. 10 last fall gilts due Aug. and Sept. 1 last fall boar, spring pigs not skin. Record free. City. phone. 1/2 mile west of depot. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

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HAMPSHIRE: A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT. Place your order now for your Boar pig at a bargain. Pairs not akin. 10th year.

JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, R. 4, Mich.

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HILL CREST DUROCS, PERRINTON, MICH. We are breeding twenty sows and eighteen gilts to a son of GREAT ORION SENSATION Yearling, spring and fall boars. NEWTON & BLANK, Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co., Mich.

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

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The famous Tom Barron, English, Imported White Leghorn and Sheppard's famous Anconas. Bred direct from our thoroughly culled selected stocks that are headed with pedigreed males of 250 to 280 egg strain. Carefully hatched in our large up-to-date incubators. These high grade, vigorous chicks will increase your profits. **Special bargain prices for June, July and August delivery if you order now.** 10% with order—balance ten days before shipment. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Satisfaction guaranteed or we return your money.** Our illustrated catalog of chicks free for the asking, write for your copy tonight. Or order direct from this ad enclosing remittance in full. We will ship immediately at the following extremely low prices: Extra selected stock 25-\$3.25; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$45.00; 1000-\$90.00.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Dept. B Zeeland, Michigan, U. S. A.

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CHICKS for JUNE and JULY deliveries. REDS and ROCKS, mated with M. A. C. COCKERELS. TOM BARRON W. LEGHORNS, and HEAVY TYPE B. LEGHORNS and ANCONAS at GREATLY reduced prices. 100% live arrival GUARANTEED. POSTPAID. Strong chicks from Vigorous, Heavy Laying flocks. Catalog FREE. KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. 12, Holland, Michigan

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YOU CAN'T BEAT OUR PRICES AND CHICKS.

Try Our Full of Pep and Bred to Lay Chicks. They will pay you in June and July. Leghorns and Mixed 10c; Rocks Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, White Wyandottes 13c; Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes 15c. Safe delivery. Postpaid. Illustrated Catalog free.

HOLGATE HATCHERY, Box B, Holgate, Ohio.

REDUCED PRICES to Sept. 1st, 1923

Variety	Price on 50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns.....	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Rocks, Anconas.....	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50
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Hatched by modern methods in best machines under our personal supervision. Carefully packed and sent postpaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank Reference. You take no chances in ordering STAR BABY CHICKS. Place your order now and get them when you want them.

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Extra Selected, English White Leghorns from my very best breeding pens, on and after June 15th at \$10.00 per hundred. Book orders now. Write for my 16 page White Leghorn Catalogue.

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Hatched from strong and vigorous flocks of ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS AND ANCONAS. BRED FOR HIGH EGG-PRODUCTION. We guarantee 100 per cent live chicks on arrival. Postage PAID. Prices reasonable. Instructive Catalog and prices free on request. QUALITY HATCHERY, Box A11, Zeeland, Mich.

GREEN LAWN CHICKS AFTER JUNE 15. White Rox, Barred Plymouth Rox, R. I. Reds or Black Minorcas 13c each. White Leghorns, Anconas or Broilers 12c each in 100 lots. All chicks less than 100 lots 14c. Order now for June, July and August. Our 13th year producing chicks that please. Sept. chick 15c straight.

GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM
South of High School, Fenton, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S RED CHICKS

Both Combs. Cut prices for June and July. Write for price list.

INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—GET OUR REDUCED Prices. Six leading breeds. Special attention to small orders.

H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Michigan

QUALITY Chick Price Cut

Wh., Br., Buff Leghorn 10c; Br. Rock 11c; Wh. Rock, Reds, Wh. Wy., B. Orps., 12c; Asst. 9c; Asst. large breeds, 10c. Catalog free.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Columbia, Mo.

RESULTS!

Your paper brought us a great deal of business, and we are well satisfied.

Holland Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich.

What have you for sale?



Bultry for Profit



HENS GET LAME AND DROOPY AND THEN DIE

My hens get lame and droopy and then die. I thought you could print in the Business Farmer what would be good for them.—Mrs. M. S., Harrisonville, Mich.

Lameness and droopiness are common manifestations of various diseases. For this reason it is difficult to make an accurate diagnosis on the basis of symptoms alone. The fact that there are a number so involved in the flock would indicate the presence of disease.

Lameness is one of the clinical symptoms of Tuberculosis. Fowls may have this infection for a long time without showing any external symptoms. The following symptoms, however, are present in so affected birds: Emaciation, leg weakness, or lameness, pale comb and wattles, ruffled feathers, and finally droopiness. The appetite of the fowl usually remains good until shortly before death. Upon opening the affected birds, the liver in many cases will appear spotted with white nodules or areas. The fact that lesions are present, however, is not always an indication of Tuberculosis and for this reason it sometimes requires a laboratory examination to make sure of diagnosis.

Practically all domesticated birds are more or less susceptible to this trouble and the healthy birds should not be exposed to the affected stock. The germs are disseminated thru droppings which contaminate the premises, food, and drinking water, thus communicating the infection to other birds.

In preventative treatment, the houses should be maintained in as sanitary a condition as possible. Dropping boards should be used and plenty of light and ventilation supplied. It has been the writer's experience on many extension trips throughout the State, that this disease prevails more commonly where dirt floors are in use and where dropping boards are absent.

Thorough cleaning and disinfecting is of course, necessary in controlling this disease. Sunlight should be made possible in the yards and houses and lime should be liberally used in the runways in the cleaning up process. The young stock should be raised away from the parent flock because this disease is not transmitted thru the egg and if a high mortality results in the parent flock the young stock can be raised on a new soil absolutely free from this trouble.

It may be necessary to dispose of the entire old flock and allowing the poultry houses and yards to remain unused until the disease is thoroughly cleaned up. A reliable disinfectant used in a three or five per cent solution should be liberally applied. The drinking utensils, roosts, floors, hoppers, etc., should also be thoroughly soaked with disinfectant. The young stock can be introduced after a thorough disinfecting of the house and yards, with the assurance that further trouble will seldom break out if sanitary conditions prevail.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK

Kindly furnish me the requirements of a pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock.—A. W., Stockbridge, Michigan.

The common disqualifications for the Barred Plymouth Rock are as follows: Red in any part of the plumage; two or more solid black feathers in the primaries, secondaries, or maintail feathers; shanks other than yellow, dark spots do not disqualify; side springs on the comb or feathers on the shanks; comb other than single.

Color: comb, face, wattles, and ear lobes: bright red; beak: yellow; eyes: reddish bay; shanks and toes: yellow; plumage: grayish white, each feather crossed by regular narrow parallel sharply defined dark bars that stop short of positive black free from shafting, brownish tinge or

metallic sheen; the light and dark bars to be of equal width, in number proportionate to the length of feathers and to extend through out the length of feathers in all sections of the fowl; each feather ending with a narrow dark tip; the combination of overlapping feathers giving the plumage a bluish appearance and of even shade throughout.

Weight: cock 9½ lbs.; cockerel 8; hen 7½; pullet 6.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

THE EXPERIENCE POOL

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

HOW TO SET A TRAP FOR WEASELS

LAST year during my dinner hour a litter of weasels attacked and killed about half my flock of turkeys and this is the way we caught them:

We shot two and five of them we caught in a trap. I found three of the little dead turkeys after they had made their raid and one I used for bait and two I tied in a sack. This is the way I set the trap: I saw a weasel in an old smoke house where I had a hen setting in a box. There was a hole under the sill that they used for a runway so I drove a stick about eighteen inches long in the ground near the sill and set my trap between the stick and sill and tied the little turkeys feet to the top of the stick, allowing the head to hang eight or ten inches above the ground. The weasel will rare to get his prey. He is cautious not to get in the trap when he goes up but when he comes down he is not watching where he lands. Of course the trap must be set on the side of the stick where the head hangs down. With the three little turkeys and a sparrow I caught four in this place. I placed a loose coil of old barbed wire around the stick to keep out the poultry. The seventh one I caught in the chicken house. Upon noticing a commotion among the chickens at roosting time I went out there. As I entered the house I saw a dead chicken and caught the scent of a weasel. I used just the head and all the neck and set the trap same as before except that I leaned boards up around the trap leaving spaces at the bottom for weasels to get in.—M. M. C.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Some good varieties of black sweet cherries are wanted for Southern Michigan. Of all fruits suitable to this climate, the black cherry is the hardest tree to grow. It persists in dying at the slightest provocation, or with apparently no excuse at all. No better service could be done the horticulture of this section than to discover some variety that will be satisfactory. Who knows of some seedlings that are promising?

The peach may be budded on either peach or plum stock, and grow. At one time the plum was used because it was supposed to be hardy, so was a point for the tree agent with an easy conscience. But the tree is slow in growing and never really does well, so most nurserymen have abandoned the plum for this purpose, the peach stock being so much more desirable. But it still remains a talking point for some salesmen.

There is a small demand for plum grafted on peach stock. For orchards on light soil that are to be grown in a hurry this kind of a tree may be of use, but is short-lived. On heavy soil, which is best fitted for the plum, a tree on stock of its own kind may be slower of growth, but it will live longer and in the end should be more satisfactory.

The Agricultural and Business Situation

Revised Monthly by the Department of Research of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

WHEAT—

Wheat is a sore spot with agriculture and has been constantly growing worse since the termination of the war. Wheat prices, this spring, have been averaging close to \$1.20 compared with \$1.35 for the corresponding months a year ago and \$1.70 two years ago.

Acreage this season was reduced five and one-half per cent from last year and June forecasts indicate production five per cent under 1922 and two per cent less than the 1917-22 average.

Of the 1920 crop, 44 per cent was sent abroad; the 1921 crop, 34 per cent; and by June 30, 1923, the exports of the 1922 crop will probably show about 26 per cent.

The coming crop will face more serious competition abroad if Broomhall's prediction of increased European production (Russia included) this year is correct. Canada's output also promises to be as large as the record of last season. India has produced an exportable surplus of fifty million bushels over 1922.

Efforts are under way to stimulate domestic wheat consumption which has been declining. Per capita consumption around 1840 averaged 3.8 bushels; around 1880, 4.9 bushels; and 1910, 5.6 bushels. From this high point it has fallen to 4.8 bushels for the four year average 1919-22 and 4.5 bushels for 1922.

I. Production and Trade

I. Agriculture: U. S. Production—000,000 omitted.

	1923	1922	Average, 1917-1921	1923*
Forecast				Per Cent
Winter wheat, bu.	581	586	590	99
Spring wheat, bu.	236	276	245	96
All wheat, bu.	817	862	835	98
Oats, bu.	1256	1201	1378	91
Barley, bu.	196	186	192	102
Rye, bu.	72	95	70	103
Hay, all, tons.	99	113	99	100
Apples, bu.	187	201	160	117
Peaches, bu.	47	57	43	110

*As per cent of average 1917-1921.

2. Mining (Federal Reserve Bank of New York):

Figures express production as a percent of normal. In estimating normal production, due allowance is made for seasonal variation and year to year growth.

	April, 1923	March, 1923	April, 1922
Anthracite coal	\$102	112	3
Bituminous coal	\$117	105	34

3. Manufacturing (Federal Reserve Bank of New York):

	1923	1922	1921
Wheat Flour	110	122	95
Meat	*	119	96
Sugar	122	132	124
Cotton	101	107	80
Pig iron	114	110	67
Steel ingot	99	99	74
Copper	\$ 90	91	59
Gasoline	*	121	95
Wood pulp	*	100	92
Cement	133	146	111
Wool	*	136	95
Tobacco	*	91	79

*Not available. \$ Preliminary.

4. Building Expenditures (Bradstreets):

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
January, 164 cities	\$194,782	\$141,791	38.0
February, 164 cities	221,827	136,274	62.8
March, 165 cities	377,831	243,532	55.1
First quarter	\$794,440	\$521,597	52.3
April, 165 cities	\$327,606	\$217,912	50.3
May, 151 cities	255,829	243,546	5.0

5. Transportation:

	Week Ending June 2, 1923	Same Week, 1922	Same Week, 1921	Per cent Increase
Freight car loadings:				
Total	932,041	961,029	750,645	124
Grain and grain products	32,340	34,097	37,931	84
Livestock	29,399	33,508	27,792	104
Coal	171,248	175,866	86,626	197
Coke	14,389	15,100	8,927	156
Forest products	73,637	72,154	58,923	126
Ore	73,390	37,943	31,552	228
Merchandise and Miscel.	537,638	592,361	498,894	108

*As percentage of week year ago.

6. Employment:

	May, 1923	April, 1923	May, 1922
Out of 64 industrial centers employment:			
Increased over previous month in	31	33	43
Decreased over previous month in	33	26	16

7. Bank Debts:

	Units of \$1,000,000,000	May, 1923	April, 1923	May, 1922
New York City	\$20.70	\$20.48	\$21.65	
Outside bank debts	19.37	18.82	16.32	

8. Mail Order Sales:

	May, 1923	May, 1922	May, 1921
Montgomery Ward & Co.	\$10,796,431	\$6,377,076	\$103,492,457
Sears Roebuck	18,465,879	14,477,692	193,105,507

II. Foreign Trade

1. Exports: (000 omitted)

	1923	1922	1921	1920
Grand total	\$318,357	\$311,331	\$326,857	\$3,070,345
Beef and veal, lb.	2,053	2,169	22,069	25,532
Pork, lb.	75,686	46,396	678,815	575,530
Lard, lb.	85,475	42,459	794,837	704,314
Neutral lard, lb.	3,126	1,270	23,168	16,689
Butter, lb.	810	922	8,510	5,535
Cheese, lb.	1,664	473	7,635	6,535
Hides and skins	1,832	3,608	18,029	30,954
Corn, bu.	5,270	18,485	87,082	153,825
Meal and flour, bbls.	91	83	509	644
Wheat, bu.	4,943	4,856	135,726	184,949
Flour, bbls.	1,167	1,243	13,093	13,776
Oats, bu.	484	1,725	17,965	6,574
Meal, rolled, lb.	13,259	5,967	101,971	74,818
Fruits and nuts	\$ 2,775	3,856	65,894	60,054
Vegetable oils and fats	\$ 874	1,192	11,444	11,877
Sugar, lb.	88,087	274,430	581,075	1,306,422
Leaf tobacco, lb.	40,186	40,190	368,586	381,720
Cotton, bales	260	598	4,691	5,581
Wool, lb.	23	38	412	818

2. Imports (000 omitted):

	1923	1922	1921	1920
Grand total	\$398,178	\$256,177	\$2,724,837	\$1,877,778
Beef and veal, lb.	947	1,004	28,347	19,881
Pork, lb.	171	57	678	786
Butter, lb.	3,057	174	11,263	9,308
Cheese, lb.	3,142	2,046	40,215	24,404
Hides, skins, lb.	51,414	30,394	502,394	277,722
Corn, bu.	15	26	76	91
Oats, bu.	31	244	265	1,263
Wheat, bu.	345	2,673	14,133	11,142
Wheat flour, bbls.	5,180	10,907	72,882	84,847
Fruits and nuts	\$ 5,497	5,754	49,822	60,602
Vegetable oils and fats	\$ 4,766	7,133	41,701	38,182
Sugar, lb.	1,294,919	1,280,720	6,027,046	5,374,213
Leaf tobacco, lb.	4,480	7,215	61,131	46,816
Cotton, bales	53	60	398	316
Wool, lb.	63,706	43,809	371,123	166,203

3. Prices of Foreign Drafts:

	Nominal Gold Value	June 18, 1923	May 21, 1923	June 19, 1922
England	\$4.87 to 1 £ Sterling	\$4.62	\$4.63	\$4.38
France	19.3c to 1 franc	6.195c	6.665c	8.51c
Germany	23.8c to 1 mark	.0006c	.002c	.31c
Belgium	19.3c to 1 franc	5.245c	5.74c	8.15c
Italy	19.3c to 1 lire	4.53c	4.85c	4.78c
Spain	19.3c to 1 peseta	14.90c	15.7c	15.50c
Austria	20.3c to 1 crown	.0014c	.0014c	.0072c
Denmark	26.8c to 1 crown	17.84c	18.62c	21.20c
Norway	26.8c to 1 crown	16.51c	16.31c	16.65c
Sweden	26.8c to 1 crown	26.51c	26.70c	25.45c
Holland	40.2c to 1 florin	39.25c	39.14c	38.20c
Argentina	42.5c to 1 peso	39.90c	36.08c	35.63c
Brazil	52.4c to 1 milreis	10.45c	10.40c	12.63c
India	48.7c to 1 rupee	31.05c	31.05c	29.00c
Japan	49.9c to 1 yen	49.00c	49.02c	47.80c
Canada	100c to 1 dollar	97.80c	98.00c	99.06c

4. Discount Rate of the Bank of England:

	May 16, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
3%	3%	3%	4%

III. Money and Credit

1. Gold, Currency and Bank Deposits (000,000 omitted):

	May 1, 1923	April 1, 1923	May 1, 1922
Stocks of monetary gold in the United States	\$ 3,982	\$ 3,969	\$ 3,767
Total supply of currency in the United States	4,668	4,656	4,385
Total deposits in National Banks	\$17,036	\$17,420	\$15,390

2.—Gold Movement (000 omitted):

	1923	1922	1921	1920
Exports of gold	\$ 655	\$ 1,578	\$ 47,640	\$ 22,337
Imports of gold	9,183	12,243	218,499	466,347

3. Federal Reserve Ratio:

	June 6, 1923	May 16, 1923	June 7, 1922
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities	75.7%	75.3%	77.6%

4. Interest Rates:

	May, 1923	April, 1923	May, 1922
4-6 mos. commercial paper	5.25%	5.25%	4.53%
60-90 days commercial paper	5.12%	5.12%	4.28%

5. Discount Rate of Federal Reserve Banks:

	June 1, 1923	May 1, 1923	June 1, 1922
Range of rates for the twelve banks on commercial, agricultural and livestock paper	4½-5%	4½-5%	4½-5%

Exports to the extent of 20 per cent of the crop and per capita consumption on the basis of pre-war would equal 1923 production as now forecasted.

PORK—

Fat hogs are now around \$7.00 compared with \$10.50 a year previous. There is a surplus of about 12 per cent above last year's production to be absorbed. Exports which since the war have been taking about 15 per cent of the pork output, are now running 40 per cent higher than the corresponding months in 1922.

Per capita consumption of pork for four post-war years averages 71 pounds compared with 72 for four pre-war years. Per capita consumption of beef, however, has been declining, the average since the war running at 59 pounds compared with 75 pre-war. The livestock industry has laid plans for a campaign to increase the use of meat.

PRICES—

Prices of farm products are 5 per cent higher than a year ago and food prices 4 per cent higher. This compares with an increase of 15 per cent for clothing; 28 per cent for metals; and 26 per cent for building materials. The purchasing power figure for farm products in terms of all commodities is 70, which is 5 less than the corresponding month last year.

	June 8, 1923	May 11, 1923	June 9, 1922
20 Industrial stocks	\$96.66	\$96.45	\$93.60
20 Railroad stocks	83.31	82.20	83.37
40 Bonds	87.58	86.76	88.86

7. Business Failures:

	Week Ending June 7, 1923	May 31, 1923	June 8, 1922
Bradstreets	277	247	394
Duns	334	268	449

IV. Prices

1. Wholesale Prices of Farm Commodities:

	June 19, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
Quotations at Chicago except as noted.			
Fat hogs, cwt., average	\$ 7.15	\$ 7.30	\$10.30
Beef steers, good native, cwt., av.	10.00	9.50	8.90
Fat lambs, cwt., average	15.85	14.25	12.40
Fat sheep, cwt., average	5.65	7.25	6.60
Wool, Ohio delaine unwashed, lb. (Boston)	.575	.575	.575
Butter, 92 score, lb.	.395	.395	.32
Cheese, No. 1 twins, lb.	.2275	.24	.1812
Eggs, fresh firsts, doz.	.2225	.2525	.2212
Poultry, hens, lb.	.21	.25	.22
Wheat, No. 2 hard, bu.	1.085	1.20	1.15
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.	.845	.8225	.615
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.425	.4575	.3675
Rye, No. 2, bu.	.63	.79	.8625
Barley, bu.	.61	.68	.585
Kafir, No. 2 white, cwt. (K. C.)	1.66	1.80	1.41
Hay, No. 1 timothy, ton	23.50	23.50	23.00
Flax, No. 1, bu. (at Minneapolis)	2.835	2.945	2.48
Cotton, middling, lb. (New York)	.2780	.2865	.2330
Beans, white, cwt. (f. o. b. Michigan)	7.10	7.65	9.50
Potatoes, northern whites, cwt.	.95	.95	1.875
Onions, Texas yellow Bermudas, crate	2.375	2.65	1.875
Apples, winter varieties, bbl.	6.50	6.75	...
Hides, No. 1 native, heavy, lb.	.165	.185	.17
Sugar, fine granulated, lb. (N. Y.)	.095	.097	.06

2. U. S. Department of Labor Relative Wholesale Prices:

	Prices in year 1913 equal 100.	May, 1923	Apr., 1923	May, 1922
All commodities (weighted average or general price level)	156	159	148	132
Farm products	139	141	132	138
Food products	144	144	138	175
Clothing and clothing	201	205	175	216
Fuel and lighting	190	200	216	119
Metals and metal products	152	154	119	160
Building and materials	202	204	122	176
Chemicals and drugs	134	136	122	116
House furnishings	187	187	176	116
Miscellaneous	125	126	116	116

3. Prices of Farm Products at the Farm Relative to 1913:

	U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Prices in year 1913 equal 100.	Apr., 1923	Mar., 1923	Apr., 1922
Commodity:					
Cotton	217	229	123	123	95
Corn	145	128	95	154	118
Wheat	140	136	118	118	118
Hay	115	113	113	113	118
Potatoes	126	114	114	114	118
Beef cattle	98	95	94	94	118
Hogs	100	100	100	100	118
Eggs	117	113	109	109	118
Butter	149	153	129	129	118
Wool	235	223	148	148	118

4. Relative Purchasing Power of Farm Products:

(U. S. ¹ Bureau of Agricultural Economics)						
The quantity of various commodities which a given amount of each farm product would purchase at prices prevailing in 1913 is put equal to 100. The figures given represent the percentage of this quantity which the same amount of farm products would purchase in April, 1923. Prices at the farm are used for agricultural products, and wholesale prices at central markets for other commodities.						
	All Com- modities	Cloths, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Metals, etc.	Building Mtls.	House Furn'gs
Cotton	136	106	108	141	106	116
Corn	91	71	73	94	71	77
Wheat	88	68	70	91	69	75
Hay	72	56	57	75	56	61
Potatoes . . .	79	61	63	82	62	67
Beef cattle. 62	48	49	64	48	52	
Hogs	63	49	50	65	49	54
Eggs	74	57	58	76	57	63
Butter	94	73	74	97	73	80
Wool	148	115	117	153	115	125
Average purchasing power of all farm products in terms of all other commodities. Same basis as above table.						
1913	100	December, 1921.....	62			
1914	112	February, 1922.....	71			
1915	106	April	75			
1916	89	July	69			
1917	106	September	64			
1918	112	November	66			
1919	111	December	68			
1920	86	February, 1923. . . .	69			
1921	67	March	69			
1922	69	April	70			

MARKET FLASHES

FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Advertising Michigan Fruits

MICHIGAN Agricultural College is planning a campaign to bring the famous fruits and berries of the state into greater popular favor, although they already are well known and highly regarded in this part of the country. Its nearness to Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities and Lake Michigan steamers render the peaches, strawberries, plums, cherries, etc., easily obtainable; to say nothing of the delicious Michigan grapes, which since the prohibition amendment to the United States constitution have been even more popular than heretofore. Michigan's need is to identify its products, and a campaign of advertising may be expected to be of material help.

Duluth Rye in Chicago

A cargo of 240,000 bushels of Duluth rye has been unloaded in Chicago, and another cargo of 280,000 bushels was shipped there a little later. A large acreage was devoted to rye in the United States last year, the main object in view with most farmers being to meet the expected big European demand. Unfortunately, the foreign outlet failed to equal the surplus supply, and prices suffered a great decline, July rye selling a short time ago 26 cents below the high time of the season. The fall in prices started up a fresh foreign demand, and Norway bought in a recent day 500,000 bushels at a very low price. Rye is now being substituted for corn as stock feed, it being cheaper than corn, with the visible corn supply of insignificant proportions, while rye stocks in sight a short time ago aggregated 15,420,000 bushels, comparing with only 2,580,000 bushels a year ago. The while the visible corn supply at the same date was down to 3,165,000 bushels, comparing with 31,326,000 bushels a year ago. Germany is the principal buyer of our surplus rye, but up to a short time ago that country had imported 70,000,000 bushels less than we expected. Rye for July delivery sells in the Chicago market at 63 cents, comparing with 85½ cents a year ago.

The Fall in Wheat

Extremely sensational declines have taken place in wheat prices in recent weeks, sales for July delivery in the Chicago market being made close to \$1 per bushel—the lowest prices touched in a very long time and too low a figure to make growing this cereal at all profitable for farmers. A marked falling off in speculative trading is generally understood to be the main cause of the cheapness of wheat, sales being made at much lower prices than in recent years. It has gone well below the prices of one year ago, while it is far off as compared with other years, having sold a little more than two years ago around \$1.33. Naturally, crop conditions exert their influence in establishing prices for wheat, but the prospective foreign demand is probably a more powerful factor. Owing to the fluctuations in foreign money values and other conditions abroad, Europe is to buy a month's supply of wheat at a time, instead of two months' as of late. This will cut out purchases of around 50,000,000 bushels per month in the world's markets, it is estimated, and it promises to be a highly important factor in depressing prices. Little that was not already known was brought out by the recent wheat conference in Chicago. Wheat harvesting is working its way northward, having began some time ago in the southwestern winter wheat states, where the weather has been forcing, while it has been hot in the northwestern spring wheat states. Wheat and flour exports are still exceeding those of a year ago, but exports of corn, oats and rye are much smaller than at that time. The visible supply in the United States is decreasing weekly, but it is larger than a year ago by about 6,000,000 bushels. Oats are a few cents higher than a year ago, the visible supply in this coun-

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat quiet. All other grains are easy. Butter and eggs in good demand and steady. Poultry wanted and market firm. Dressed calves steady. Vegetables easy and active. Fruits in fair demand. Hay scarce and firm. Cattle trade sluggish and prices off. Hogs active at unevenly higher prices. Good demand for sheep turns prices upward.

(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.)

try being reduced to about 9,000,000 bushels, comparing with over 44,000,000 bushels last year. Late sales were made of July wheat at \$1.02, comparing with \$1.14 a year ago; July corn at 78½ cents, comparing with 62 cents last year; and July oats at 40½ cents, comparing with a year ago.

Hogs Go Up and Down

Fluctuations in hog prices of late have been greater than usual, with rather sharp advances at times when the receipts fell off materially, followed by as severe declines when higher values brought in much larger supplies. According to all accounts, plenty of swine are left in feeding districts, and the tendency is to get them marketed whenever prices undergo any considerable advance. Eastern shippers are large buyers on some days, thus far their operations have not been large enough from one week to another to maintain prices on a higher level. In short, existing conditions show no marked change, with the average quality of the Chicago market receipts much poorer than several weeks ago and a consequent widening out of prices, the bulk of the sales showing a spread of 75 cents per 100 pounds. Consumption of fresh and cured hog products continue on an extremely large scale, with especially heavy sales of lard, stocks of which are far from large. Still, prices of lard are lower than last year, and cured hog meats are far lower, with weekly exports of provisions greatly ahead of a year earlier. Grass hogs are comprising increasing proportions of the marketings, and they sell at a big discount. The recent appearance of cool weather meant a great deal to farmers who were marketing their hogs, as the previous extremely hot spell was hard on hogs in transit, large numbers of dead hogs being taken from the stock trains arriving in the Chicago stock yards. Chicago received last week 215,096 hogs, comparing with 184,713 a week earlier and 177,493 a year ago. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 21,707,000 hogs, comparing with 16,956,000 for the same time last year. There were late sales in Chicago of hogs at \$5.80 to \$7.25, the top being 20 cents lower than a week earlier and comparing with \$11 a year ago. Light hogs sold highest, with the best heavy butchers a dime under them.

Grass Cattle Go Lower

As the season advances grassy cattle comprise an increasing proportion of the receipts in western markets, and Chicago is getting its share of these, the result being the usual decline in prices. The cattle receipts have been reaching generous proportions, and the declining percentage of good corn-fed beefs has made them sell very well, although they had to go at generally lower prices than during the previous week. Even prime cattle sold lower as a rule, while yearlings of all kinds sold materially lower. Weather conditions had a great deal to do with the market, the terrific heat of several days causing a great falling off in the consumption of beef, followed by increased consumption after it turned cool. The week's top price, \$10.40 was paid on Monday for prime heavy cattle, being a dime lower than the highest price paid during the previous week. Fat butcher stock was sold much better than grassy cows and heifers, being in good demand, while the latter were away off, undesirable cattle,

including steers, being as much as 75 cents lower. There was a small stocker and feeder trade, most lots selling much lower, with the bulk going at \$6.25 to \$7.75. The best beef steers sold after Monday at \$11.10 to \$11.20, the bulk of the steers bringing \$8.65 to \$10.85 and good to choice steers being 25 to 40 cents lower. Common steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and cows and heifers brought \$4 to \$8.50, while canner and cutter cows went at \$1.50 to \$3.50. Calves brought \$4 to \$10.75. A year ago the best beef steers sold at \$10.10 and two years ago at \$8.85.

Lambs Scarce and High

The meager supplies of native lambs offered on the Chicago market last week sold readily, the desirable flocks selling much lower, however, than a week earlier, while ordinary lots sold badly. The main trouble with the lamb market is the serious check given to the consumption of mutton because of its dearth. The southern lambs have been mostly marketed, and western range flocks have hardly started to move freely, the season being very late. A few feeding lambs sell at \$11.75 to \$13, and breeding ewes are taken as fast as offered at \$5.50 to \$10, yearlings going highest. The lamb market was firm at \$9 to \$15.75.

WHEAT

The weakness in the wheat market increased during the two weeks ending June 30 and prices declined. At Detroit the market closed 9c below what it was on the opening a fortnight before. During the last week at one time a firmer tone came because of the taking of a couple of million bushels for future export and for a short time it looked like an end of the long slump. Probably a majority of dealers favored higher prices and the little advance was well received only to prove a fizzle. There was not enough buying power behind the talk of strength to hold the advance let alone put prices higher. The market lacks investment buying and there is not enough demand to take care of the sales of new wheat from the southwest. Everything favors an easy market excepting the fact that prices are already too low to give the producer a profit on his work. New wheat is in the market competing with the carry-over from last year's crops and offerings are heavy. Other exporters are selling to Europe under American prices and the market lacks life. Dealers are greatly discouraged by the long slump and are afraid it may be a great deal longer. The new winter wheat crop is being harvested and threshed under favorable conditions while the spring crop is growing well with the best of weather. Some of the winter wheat is of fine quality, but the southwest will have a great deal of light grain according to recent reports from Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska. The new rules under which the grain trade is to operate have been published and appear to amount to nothing much aside from the fact that all dealings are to be reported and this is expected to make people a little more careful about speculating in case they do not wish their identity to be known.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.14; No. 2 white, \$1.14; No. 2 mixed, \$1.14.
Chicago—No. 2 hard, \$1.05½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.19½; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.17½.

CORN

Advances took place in the corn market during the week ending June 23rd and there was a steady tone to the market. The steady tone continued up to the closing days of last week and then the market weakened and prices declined leaving the prices at many points only slightly above what they were two weeks ago. Receipts seem to be on the increase while consumption is declining. Demand for the industries has been reduced considerably during the last week or two and several manufacturing plants have closed down claiming that they cannot make money with raw material so high.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 yellow, 91c; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 88c.
Chicago—No. 2 mixed, 79½ @ 80½c; No. 2 yellow, 81½ @ 82½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 yellow, 67½c; No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 64½c.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of corn and on the close of last week the prices at several points were higher than they were two weeks previous. Trade has not been large.

Prices

Detroit—No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3, 47½c; No. 4, 46½c.
Chicago—No. 2 white, 42½ @ 43c; No. 3, 41½ @ 42½c; No. 4, 41½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 3, 39½c; No. 4, 35½ @ 37½c.

RYE

Regarding this market we have no further information than Mr. Foote has already given you in his letter in this issue. He has covered this market thoroughly and we would advise that you read again that part of his letter so as to be sure and get all the information contained in it.

Detroit—No. 2, 68c.

Chicago—No. 2, 62c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 88½c.

BEANS

The present market for beans is hard to understand. In spite of all indications that prices should go higher the Detroit market was continuously headed downward during the past two weeks and the total loss amounts to 90c. Conditions in the market are practically the same as they were two weeks ago. Importations continue to come in but they are not getting the attention they commanded a few months ago. Many of the large dealers of the state are of the opinion that Michigan beans at \$7 or less per hundredweight are a good buy and state if price does not go above \$7 the old crop will be well taken care of before the harvest this fall. If the price should go above, and stay above \$7 per hundredweight for a time they anticipate a carry-over into the new crop. While we can not tell what the trend of the market will be for the next few weeks we feel that prices can not remain at the present low level for long and we hope to see them return to at least \$7 in the near future.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$6.10 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$7 @ 7.50 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$9.00 per cwt.

POTATOES

Old potatoes are fast becoming extinct as far as the consumer is concerned, new stock being within reach at slightly higher prices. There was a slight advance in prices of old stock in the east during the past two weeks but new potatoes are getting practically all of the attention. The advance was due no doubt to reports on the new crop. Reports show that the crop is somewhat below normal and the yield reduced through drouth which has been prevalent in these sections for several weeks.

Prices

Detroit—Michigan, \$1.07 @ \$1.27 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$2.83 per cwt.

HAY

The 1922 hay crop has been practically all marketed, according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. On June 15, 1923, the date of the survey, the reports indicate that about 90 per cent of the marketable surplus of the 1922 crop had been marketed, 98 per cent of the alfalfa, and 97 per cent of the prairie. The timothy surplus is slightly larger than at the corresponding time last year, while the amount of alfalfa and prairie is slightly less than remained unsold on June 15, 1922.

All of the important timothy producing States, with the exception of New York and Wisconsin, and possibly Michigan, will ship out practically all of the 1922 crop before the new crop arrives.

New York reports stocks of timothy yet to be marketed at 25 per cent of the surplus, and Wisconsin 15 per cent, while Michigan apparently will have a slightly larger carry-over than last year.

Remaining supplies of alfalfa hay in shippers' and producers' hands are unusually light, Colorado and Idaho being the only States reporting as much as 5 per cent of the 1922 crop yet to be disposed of. All the other important producing States have sold, or will sell, all of the old crop by the time the new hay is ready for market. The same condition applies to prairie hay situation. Very little old hay remains unsold. Missouri reports about 8 per cent, while the surplus in the other important States ranges only from 2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Reports from the principal consuming areas indicate that dealers' stocks of hay are generally below normal for this season of the year. Considerable local forage is available in most sections but the amount probably is not so much as last year because of dry weather in some sections of the East and South. Commercial industries are reported to be slightly more active than last year, and southern consumers are said to be in a better financial condition on account of higher cotton prices than they were at the beginning of the 1922 crop year.

The quality of the 1923 crop, as reported by shippers throughout the United States, will be only fair, with the exception of a few of the important alfalfa producing States in the Southwest, where hay is produced almost entirely by irrigation.

Timothy hay will be short in many

sections because of insufficient moisture, while in sections where the moisture has been excessive, it will be rather weedy.

Throughout Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma the first cutting of alfalfa has been seriously damaged by wet weather, and most of the hay from this cutting will be of inferior quality. This excessive moisture, however, has been beneficial to the prairie hay in that territory, and reports indicate that an increased acreage to be harvested was reported as follows: Missouri, 5 per cent; Oklahoma, 10 per cent; Kansas, 10 per cent; and Nebraska, 20 per cent.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$17.50 @ 18; standard, \$16.50 @ 17; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1 clover mixed \$14 @ 15; No. 1 clover, \$12 @ 14.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$23 @ 24; light mixed, \$20 @ 22; No. 2 timothy, \$19 @ 22; No. 1 clover, \$16 @ 17.

New York—No. 1 timothy, \$25 @ 25; light mixed, \$25 @ 25; No. 2 timothy, \$21 @ 24.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Standard, \$19 @ 20; No. 2 timothy, \$18 @ 19; Light mixed, \$19 @ 20; No. 1 clover, \$15 @ 16.

WOOL MARKET

Apathy still characterizes the wool situation in the West, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from its field representatives. During the two weeks ended June 23 only a few small sales have been reported in Montana, where producers apparently are holding firm or are making arrangements to consign. The same period has seen practically no sales of importance in California, either by growers or dealers, the former being unwilling to release holdings at the prices offered while the latter are not active.

Reports from Wyoming indicate the existence of a practical deadlock, with buyers offering around 43 cents while growers are holding for 45 cents and more. Advices from Texas report little trading at 40 to 45 cent offers. The various reports show that approximately 18 per cent of the Montana clip, 45 per cent of the Wyoming clip, 75 per cent of the California clip, and practically all of the Washington, Arizona and Utah clips have been sold or shipped.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM
(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Washington, D. C.—For the week ending June 29, 1923.

FEED—Markets rather quiet with offerings and demand nearly shipments evenly balanced and prices a shade lower. Interior buyers showing little interest. South-western offerings wheat-feeds deferred shipments quite plentiful but Northwest offerings not so heavy. Linseed meal holders asking higher prices. Offerings good, demand fair. Cottonseed meal slightly easier and firm, bids under the market are accepted. Hominy feed quoted lower, demand and offerings light. Gluten feed prices steady, offerings by re-sellers good. Larger mills have withdrawn July-August offerings. Receipts and supplies good.

Quoted bran \$20, middlings \$25, flour middlings \$29.50, rye middlings \$24.50, Minneapolis; gluten feed \$37.15 Chicago; 32 per cent linseed meal \$38 Minneapolis; \$39 Buffalo; 36 per cent cotton seed meal \$36 Memphis; \$36 Atlanta; white hominy feed \$32.50 Chicago.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter markets unsettled during the week and weak at the close. Approximately 8 million pounds have gone into storage in the 4 markets during the week but there is a lack of confidence attached to this class of trading. It is generally felt that production is close to peak for this season. Closing prices 92 score butter; New York 33c; Philadelphia 39c; Boston 39c; Chicago 38c. CHEESE markets dull following declines which occurred during the week. Some storing being done but it appears to be mostly temporary protection against loss, more New Zealand cheese and relatively heavy shipments reported as prospect. Prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets June 28; flats 22½c; twins 21½c; daisies 22c; double daisies 21½c; Young Americas 21½c; twins 21½c; square prints 22½c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET
QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Monday, July 2nd.

BUTTER—Best creamery, in tubs, 25 @ 27c per lb.

EGGS—Candled, firsts, 23 @ 24c; current receipts, 20½ @ 21½c per dozen.

CHERRIES—Early Richmond, \$2.-75 @ 3 per 24-quart case.

PEACHES—Georgia, early rose, A, \$4.50 @ 4; B, \$4 @ 4.25 per bushel.

APPLES—Good, \$3.25 @ 4 per bushel; western boxes, \$4 @ 4.50.

HONEY—Comb, 23 @ 25c per lb.

POPCORN—4 @ 4½c; Little Buster, 7½ @ 8c.

LETTUCE—50 @ 60c per bushel; California iceberg, \$5.50 @ 6; Washington, \$5 @ 6 per case.

DRESSED CALVES—Best country dressed 14 @ 15c per lb; ordinary grades, 12 @ 13c; city dressed, 17 @ 18c per lb.

CELERY—Kalamazoo, 75 @ 90c per doz; California, in the rough, \$18 @ 20 per case.

ASPARAGUS—Michigan, \$2.75 @ 3 per case.

LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, fancy rocks, 2 lbs up, 45 @ 48c; leghorn broilers, 30 @ 34c; stags, 13c; hens, 23 @ 25c; leghorns, 17 @ 19c; roosters, 13c; geese, 12c; small ducks, 18c; large ducks, 24 @ 25c; spring ducks, 5 lbs and up, 28 @ 30c per lb.

IN OKLAHOMA TOO!

(Continued from Page 13)

dent of the board is a party candidate elected by the people and must play the game in order to keep in good standing with the party workers. So whenever a new administration comes in the resulting political earthquake is felt to the uttermost confines of the appointive power.

There is a general feeling in Oklahoma, especially among the farmers, that all educational institutions should be taken out of politics. The thought is especially strong in regard to the agricultural college. But it cannot be done without amending the constitution. It is strictly within the law to make a political plaything out of the sacred job of educating the boys and girls.

The only remedy is an amendment to the constitution of the state of Oklahoma. It should provide that the governing boards of educational institutions shall be appointed for terms so long that a majority of the members will never go out of office during the administration of any one governor, that no governor shall have power to remove them except with the consent of the legislature itself, and that these board members shall have no job except that of making good schools.

The wording of the amendment is immaterial. Its purpose should be plainly to take the schools entirely out of politics and keep them out.

If such a result can come, the present upheaval in the administration of the state schools in Oklahoma will be thoroughly worth while.—The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS OF
INTEREST DURING JULY

A SMALL list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars of general interest during July is believed to be of value to our readers. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts. Specify number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Farmers' Bulletin 707, The Commercial Grading, Packing, and Shipping of Cantaloupes; 766, The Common Cabbage Worm; 825, Pit Silos; 842, Methods of Protection Against Lightning; 850, How to Make Cottage Cheese on the Farm; 871, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as Conservators of Other Staple Foods; 900, Homemade Fruit Butters; 943, Haymaking; 959, The Spotted Garden Slug; 984, Farm and Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables; 1007, The Control of the Onion Thrips; 1112, Culling for Eggs and Market; 1115, Selection and Preparation of Fowls for Exhibition; 1145, Handling and Transportation of Cantaloupes; 1211, Home Canning Fruits and Vegetables; 1217, The Green Bug or Spring Grain Aphid; 1225, The Potato Leafhopper and Its Control; 1246, The Peach Borer: How to Prevent or Lessen Its Ravages; 1258, Webworms Injurious to Cereal and Forage Crops and Their Control; 1266, Preparation of Peaches for Market; 1290, The Bulk Handling of Grain; 1310, The Corn Earworm.

Department Circular 98, The Installation of Dust Collecting Fans on Threshing Machines for Prevention of Explosions and Fires and Grain Cleaning; 217, Anthracnose of Muskmelons; 274, Dusting for the Cotton Boll Weevil.



Week of July 8

DURING Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of this week the weather is expected to be generally fair and the temperatures moderately cool for the season, especially during the nights and mornings.

About Wednesday or Thursday temperatures will again begin rising in Michigan which will be the signal that scattered showers and thunder storms will occur about Thursday and Friday.

Temperatures will again fall about Friday and by Saturday will be low for the month. The weather at end of this week will be fair.

Week of July 15

Fair weather during last part of last week will continue during the first half of this week. During this same period temperatures are not expected to be overly high for the season.

During last half of week temperatures will be rising, reaching the high point about Saturday of this week. No sudden changes in temperature are expected although readings will be above normal by end of week.

Scattered electrical storms and showers will occur in Michigan during last three days of this week, but there will be a noticeable lack of moisture.

During next three or four weeks temperatures in Michigan will average below the July normal. Rainfall for the same period will average a little above normal but do not believe this condition will become noticeable until first part of August.

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See Page 24

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