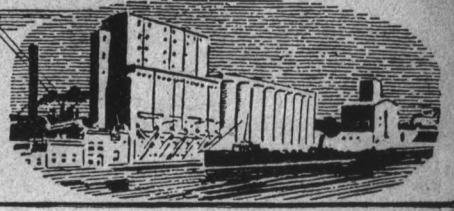


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
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"Hers"

Read in this issue: Beans to be Advertised by National Association—President of Live Stock Producers Association Tells What Happened to Market—Shall I Thresh From the Shock or the Stack?

Current Agricultural News

\$70,000,000 IS VALUE OF 1922 MICHIGAN DAIRY

T. H. BROUGHTON, Director of the Bureau of Dairying of the State Department of Agriculture, has just completed compiling figures on the milk produced in Michigan in 1922.

His figures show that the total milk produced in Michigan in 1922 was 3,495,627,169 pounds, or an increase of 391,929,079 pounds over the 1921 production. His figures show the amount of milk used for each dairy purpose and indicates that there was an increase in the amount of milk consumed for every purpose except for cheese manufacture.

There was a marked increase in the quantity of creamery butter manufactured from Michigan milk, although the dairy butter dropped off. There was a marked reduction in the manufacture of brick cream cheese and farm made cheese although an increase in the amount of cottage cheese was reported. An increase of nearly 100 per cent in the amount of milk evaporated in the state is shown from 1921 to 1922. The amount of milk used for direct consumption and that used on farms for calf and swine feeding was also much larger in 1922 than 1921.

"Michigan is fortunate in being able to obtain these figures so accurately," says Mr. Broughton, who is authority for the statement that Michigan is the only state which has a system whereby they can check up on the milk used for every purpose by every creamery and milk peddler in the state. This is made possible through the state's licensing system

which requires total reports from handlers and distributors of dairy products before licenses may be granted.

WALTON PETEET TO SPEAK AT POTATO MEET

THE Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange has secured Walton Peteet, head of the department of co-operative marketing, American Farm Bureau Federation, to speak at the fifth annual meeting, Wednesday afternoon, August 15th. George Wager, manager of the branch sales office at Edmore will also appear on the Wednesday program. When the banquet for delegates to the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange is held in Cadillac, Wednesday evening, August 15th, the Hon. Herbert F. Baker of Cheboygan will preside as toastmaster. Dr. Eben Mumford of the Michigan Agricultural College will be the leading speaker on the evening program.

MANY BREEDERS TOURS WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

THERE will be a Hereford Tour and conducted by the Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association through the southwest part of the state July 24th and 25th, and ending at the Watkins Hereford sale near Manchester July 26th.

The Tuscola County Duroc Jersey Breeders are planning a tour about their county July 30th, and the Michigan Chester White Breeders' Association are going to tour the thumb district July 31st. Mrs. Levi P. Moore, representing the Chester White Swine Record Association will

attend this tour. The Calhoun County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association are planning to tour their county, August 1st.

The State Poland China Breeders tour that will cover southern and central Michigan has been planned for August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Mr. C. G. McChan, President of the Poland China Breed Promotion Committee, has promised to attend this tour. The tour will end with a general get-together meeting and potluck dinner near St. Louis, with the Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Association acting as host.

The Lenawee County Duroc Jersey breeders are planning a tour about their county August 7th, Hillsdale county breeders August 8th and Branch County Breeders' August 9th. Mr. R. J. Evan, Secretary of the American Duroc Jersey Association has promised to be present at these tours and possibly another one the same week. Breeders and others interested are most cordially invited to attend any of these tours.—V. A. Freeman, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

ALFALFA AND DAIRY CAMPAIGN IN MIDLAND COUNTY

MIDLAND County farmers, twenty-five of 'em, including mother, father, son and daughter, June 27th, toured Bay, Saginaw and Midland counties in the interests of better dairying and alfalfa raising. They visited the farm of George Bergtold, Frank Trombley, James Wilder, T. F. Marston, and George H. Hicks for a study of modern dairy methods and the ideal dairy cow. Plots of alfalfa were pointed out on the return to Midland. It rained in the afternoon but such trivial things could not dampen the ardor of the Midlanders. Jim

Hayes and County Agent McMurtry sponsored the tour and followed it through to the end with any amount of enthusiasm and peppy speeches.

M. A. C. HORSES TO SHOW AT FAIRS

BLUE ribbon horses from M. A. C. will be shown this year at the live stock shows at Columbus, Ohio, and Syracuse, New York, for the first time, according to H. H. Halladay, secretary of the college. They will also form one of the feature exhibits in the big "style review" of live stock to be paraded before the crowd on Farmers' Day, July 27. The animals will be entered in the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, and at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, as usual.

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

Alma—New \$100,000 plant manufactures auto parts.

Spring Lake—\$2,000 to be spent on new water system.

Detroit—Jewett automobile plant to build 500 cars daily.

St. Louis—Bollstrom plant to manufacture auto bodies.

Wayland—Construction of new school building to start soon.

Westphalia—Construction of new gravel road nearing completion.

Edmore—Roach & Company to make improvements at factory.

Manistee—New box factory considering location of plant in this city.

Ontonagon—Contract let for construction of new hall costing \$70,000.

South Lyons—Detroit Panel and Plywood Company to erect factory here.

Zilwaukee—Work on Consumers Power Company's plant progressing rapidly.

Munising—\$30,000 contract let for remodeling First National Bank building.

Flint—Plans made for construction of new \$1,000,000 municipal building.

Cleveland—Contract let for improvements of First National Bank Building.

Manistique—City Fuel Company buys and will operate Indian Lake Blue Ice plant.

Ironwood—Work started on paving Tula Road between Gogebic and Copper counties.

Ann Arbor—Work on new library completed. \$200,000 school building to be erected.

Adrian—Work started on resurfacing country roads. \$31,375 building contracts issued last month.

Pontiac—Oakland Motor Car Company to build a Fisher Body Corporation factory, costing \$2,000,000.

Lansing—Masonic order to build \$600,000 temple. Contract awarded for construction of new addition to school for blind, costing \$100,000.

Michigan was sixth on the list of states in the number of plants which in 1921 were engaged in manufacture of paper and wood pulp. Of the 726 establishments engaged in the business 39 were located in Michigan.

Muskegon—Brunswick tire plant to reopen and give employment to 200 men. Construction of addition to Hackly hospital under way. \$2,000,000 improvement program inaugurated in northwestern region of Pennsylvania System.

Holland—Improvements nearing completion on Alpena beach road. \$75,000 contract let for construction of Christian high school. Marine Rubber Corporation to move tire factory from Sparta to this city. New hard-surfaced road to be constructed to Jenison.

Saginaw—Work to start on dredging Saginaw river July 1, to cost \$60,000. Plans made for remodeling Eagle lodge house. Repairing of P. M. Docks in progress. \$600,000 contract awarded for paving city streets. Improvements on west side roads under way. Contract awarded for paving Prescott street.

Grand Rapids—Addition being erected at Grand Rapids Chair Company plant. \$35,000 contract let for construction of new theatre. Comstock Park Lumber Company starts operation, capital \$10,000. \$125,000 contract let for building new dormitory at Calvin college. Plans made for improvement of entire river front. Widening of Fulton Street in progress. \$4,575,000 building permits issued during last month.



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The Telephone Manager and his representatives are anxious to maintain a good, clear-cut business relationship with all subscribers.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE CO.



SATURDAY

JULY 21st,
1923

VOL. X, NO. 24

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"

Published Bi-Weekly

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TWO YEARS \$1

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Beans to be Advertised by National Association

Michigan, New York and California Bean Interests will Push Sale of Navy Beans to Consumer on Same Plan as Citrus Fruit, Raisins and Prunes Growers Operate

MEMBERS of the New York State Bean Shippers' Association by a unanimous vote have agreed to underwrite its quota for a national advertising campaign to educate the buying public to demand domestic beans in preference to the inferior imported article, with which the American market has been flooded ever since war days. After the vote by every man present to support the campaign, 70 per cent of the New York quota of \$5,805 was subscribed in written pledges. The national campaign calls for an expenditure of \$51,210 in national magazine advertising.

Bean shippers in the states of California, Colorado, Michigan, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho, the other principal bean growing states, are banding together with the New York men in similar action under the direction of the National Bean Shippers' Association. The campaign will be undertaken next fall, if the other states follow the lead.

Accuse Retailers of Mixing

Previous to the meeting all the large bean shippers of New York were determined that some action must be taken to stop the practice of unscrupulous importers and retailers of mixing inferior oriental beans, imported from Japan, China and Mongolia, with American-grown beans of recognized quality. According to food experts, the imported beans do not cook well and when mixed with domestic beans it is practically impossible to obtain a satisfactory dish. These mixed beans have been sold in many places as domestic grown.

Under the plan of the association, every bag of beans will be stamped with an American label and the name of the state in which they were produced. The association will guarantee each bag so marked to cook satisfactorily, a warranty which the importers of foreign beans have constantly refused to make under any circumstances, say the shippers.

O. L. Deming of the staff of the

ONCE a week every American family ought to pull up to the table for a good, old-fashioned pan of baked pork and beans! Every bean grower will agree to that statement without argument. As a matter of fact, if every family in America, baked a pan or opened a can of beans, every week, there wouldn't be half enough now grown and the price would be where it was when the boys were in uniforms. Telling people, through advertising, to eat more raisins, walnuts, oranges and various other farm products has doubled and trebled their old time market. Beans offer the greatest strength and body building food known to man and we welcome this practical plan to make this fact known to the hundred million folks in America alone.

New York Commercial, a trade journal which has fostered the idea of advertising the bean industry, was present at the meeting and spoke to the shippers on "The Value of Advertising." Benjamin Gerks, who spoke recently before the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association meeting in Flint, reviewed the work of that meeting and told of the enthusiasm

of the California and Colorado jobbers for the advertising campaign.

Under the plan adopted, the shippers pledged themselves to pay \$300 each toward the campaign with the understanding that the number of bag beans, purchased first hand from growers and shipped, is to be recorded and that each man is to pay nine-tenths of a cent towards advertising

for each bag of beans he ships, which he purchased directly from the grower. At the end of six months the shippers either pay the difference between half of the \$300 subscribed and the amount they owe on the basis of number of bags shipped, or if they have shipped less than the quota, the association refunds them the difference.

The known bean production of the several states for 1921 was taken, and the national quota worked out on the basis of nine-tenths of a cent per bag. The quota for each state was established by the amount of beans it produced during the same year.

Spread News of Success

Word of the success of the New York program was wired to the Michigan, California and Colorado associations. The campaign, if undertaken, will run for ten months from October, 1923, to August, 1924. The advertising copy will emphasize the value of the bean as a body and tissue-building food. According to statistics presented at the meeting, the bean represents a 23 per cent protein content, a ratio much higher than in almost all foods. In this connection, an effort will be made to demonstrate the value of getting beans of good quality.

Michigan Member Expelled

That the bean industry intends to bring about merchandising reforms along with the advertising campaign is indicated in the announcement of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association that Hart Brothers of Saginaw, Mich., were expelled from the association on a charge of having shipped a carload of beans to Ragon Bros., Evansville, Ind., as Michigan grown beans which contained beans foreign to Michigan. The beans were personally inspected by the association's inspector, Burkhart, in the warehouse of Ragon Brothers, Evansville, and were found not to be Michigan grown. Samples were submitted to the arbitration committee, which has sustained Inspector Burkhart.

MICHIGAN FIRST IN NAVY BEAN PRODUCTION!

THE bean growers of Michigan ought to be proud of the fact that altho the various state and federal agencies have been handing the palm of first place in the production of navy beans to other states these past two or three years, when it came to passing the hat for contributions to the very commendable fund for national advertising and it was apportioned on the basis of 9-10 of one cent per hundred pounds, based on the 1921 crop estimates, Michigan won first place, to-wit:

1922 CROP—100 Pound Bags		
California (other than Limas).....	1,480,000 bags	\$13,320.00
California (Limas)	820,000 bags	7,380.00
Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona.....	745,000 bags	6,705.00
Idaho	200,000 bags	1,800.00
Michigan	1,800,000 bags	16,200.00
New York	645,000 bags	5,805.00
	5,690,000 bags	\$51,000.00

President of Live Stock Producers Ass'n Tells What Happened to Market

IN recent interviews to the Press, Everett C. Brown, President of the National Live Stock Exchange, is quoted as saying that a large part of the blame for hogs being \$1.00 under the cost of production is due to "co-operative selling agencies."

He further points out that while hogs are losing money, cattle and sheep are making money and that hog prices are high in Canada. Since the co-operative selling agencies have handled relatively few cattle and sheep as compared with hogs and since there are no "co-ops" in Canada, he concludes they are the cause for the low price of hogs, and urges them to return to the "old line" commission firms.

The absurd statement is made that the concentration of large numbers of stock in the hands of a co-operative selling agency acts as a club on the market. Such a statement is contrary to good business principles. Any trader knows that the man who controls a large percentage of any commodity on a market can do more to hold up prices than a man who controls only a small percentage of the supply of the commodity, and hence must engage in a peddling process in order to sell it.

Mr. Brown says in effect, that the

business of his former customers is so successful that they cannot handle it as well as he or the firms he represents. His opinion regarding the present low hog market is wholly at variance with the facts he presumably had at hand.

Market statistics show that local cattle receipts for the month of June were the smallest since 1917. Light receipts make for higher prices. Likewise the receipt of sheep for June were the lightest in more than 30 years, so these good prices were due to sensationally light runs and not to the fact that the "co-ops" have not yet invaded those departments of the market as fully as they have the hog department.

The same market statistics show that more hogs were on the Chicago market this June than ever before in the history of June markets. A similar condition occurred in 1911, with similar effect, and that was long before co-operative marketing was thought of. Too many hogs for the entire market and not just too many hogs for the competitor of the National Live Stock Exchange, was the true cause of the break in prices. Canadian markets received only 50,000 hogs during June. Canadian bacon is always at a premium, hence the light runs caused good prices there.

Between last November and the last day of June, seven Western markets received 5,000,000 more hogs than in the same period in either of the two years just preceding. Hog shipments from eleven corn belt states to all markets increased 32.2 per cent this year as compared with the year preceding in the period from November 1st to June 1st.

The spokesman of the old line commission companies asserts in his interviews that most of the hog salesmen for the cooperative commission companies have not graduated from the farm. The truth is that cooperative salesmen have been chosen for their ability to sell stock regardless of where that training was received, be it with an old line commission firm, buying for the packers, or speculating for themselves. They are hired for the results they can obtain in making sales, and they are retained because they do obtain results. Practically every co-operative agency has in its files, applications from salesmen now with old line commission firms who wish to become members of cooperative selling staffs. If their selling talent is of the right standard and their co-operative spirit sincere, they will be called as needed. The success of co-operative live stock marketing has given financial independence.

Funds are available to hire the best.

We who make up and manage the cooperative selling agencies have all been customers of some member of the National Live Stock Exchange. We are not unschooled in market practice. We raise live stock to sell, we sell it through our own organization at the terminal markets, and are pleased with our own handling of our own stock. We are returning this year, as high as 30c on every dollar that we have charged for commissions, so we have ample funds to hire the best selling talent, and have done so. Furthermore, we have proven to ourselves that controlling as we do, an enormous amount of live stock offered for sale, we stabilize the price much more than if we were 15 firms doing one-fifteenth of the business we now do. We handle from 10 per cent to 35 per cent of the total receipts in markets where we operate.

The National Live Stock Producers Ass'n. has yet much work to do. It is destined to play an important part in bringing about orderly marketing. The time is not far distant when it will be of the greatest assistance in diverting the shipments of live stock from crowded markets and putting them instead on a market that needs them, and will pay a good market price.—J. G. Brown.

Shall I Thresh From the Shock or the Stack?

Experience of Grain Growers of Iowa Show That It is More Profitable to Stack Small Grains and Thresh Later in Season Than to Haul Right to Machine From Field

By WALTER J. HUNT

WHETHER stacking small grain and threshing later in the season is a better policy to follow than threshing from the shock is a question of much importance among many farmers in Iowa at the present time. It is true that a large number of farmers in the state rely too much on threshing from the shock when they do not have a machine of their own or are not certain of getting one within a reasonable length of time, according to "old-timers" who a few years back stacked almost entirely and threshed later in the year. With a large number of threshing machines used over the state which are propelled by steam, the uncertain outlook of the miners' strike at a time when coal reserves are low offers a strong argument for stacking as a more profitable means of taking care of Iowa's small grain this year, or even a factor which may save the crop.

The older farmers have proof for their faith in stacking over shocking and point out advantages which seem to prove it a more desirable way. M. L. Soeth, of Wallingford, Iowa, in Emmet county, who has farmed 1,360 acres for several years and now lives on 160 acres, says that the great advantage of stacking comes in wet weather such as we have seen recently. About an average Iowa acreage of grain is raised on the Soeth farm—50 acres having been seeded this year.

"When the grain is stacked we go ahead on our place hauling manure and getting the fall plowing started early," says Mr. Soeth. "The straw turns out better for feed and bedding when the grain goes through the 'sweat' in the stack and the grade of the grain after it is threshed is found to be improved. Provided the land is seeded to grass, the sooner the shocks are removed the better are conditions for the grass.

"We have not noticed much difference in the cost of shock and stack threshing, considering everything on our farm, and believe it would be nearly the same in both cases, with a chance that stacked grain would bring a better price on the market. But there is one thing about stacking, which may prove an eliminating factor for the method on some farms. This is that it seems to be a lost art. Too many men are not able to build a good stack. That is why shock threshing has gradually become more common."

Frank Erickson, a veteran farmer of Hamilton county, has operated his 120-acre place for over 30 years and has had experience with stack and shock threshing which leads him to be partial to the former. Mr. Erickson has raised on an average from 40 to 50 acres of grain per year. Farmers in his part of the state plan to stack for the most part, as far as he has been able to observe, a condition partly due to the coal shortage. "For farms where the grain acreage is around 100 acres or over, stacking is not desirable because a large number of stacks prove rather bothersome to handle both at threshing time and the time of putting them up," says Mr. Erickson. "But for the average farm is the better plan. I have found that the grain threshed from the stack will weigh more and make better seed than the other. If it is allowed to 'sweat' in the stack there will be no trouble of heating in the bins and the presence of the straw during the 'sweating' will be beneficial. After stacks are made, of course, it is cheaper to thresh from them than from shocks. Many people say that,

OUT in Iowa there were many farmers asking this question which is no doubt uppermost in the minds of many of the farmers in our own state. A canvass was made of the veteran grain growers of Iowa to find out what their experiences had been and the Iowa Homestead published this article on the results. The veteran grain growers of that state in the great wheat belt have found that results are in favor of threshing from the stack. Every reader who raises much small grain should read this article with interest as the grain growers state in detail why they find it more profitable to stack their small grain. We would like to hear from any of our readers who have noted their experience over a period of years.

two extra handlings necessary in the former method make it a more expensive proposition. However the latter requires about six or seven more men with wagons and about that many more pitchers in the field. Often it is necessary to help around the neighborhood for two weeks in changing work with the chance also

farm I know. I use a fork and never walk on the outside tier of bundles, staying in the center and keeping the middle full. Any loose grain picked up can be cared for in the center. About eight loads of bundles should be set up in the form of a large shock beginning at the middle of the stack and setting them in regular



Even Well Built Shocks do Not Remain in Good Condition Indefinitely.

of delay from bad weather, yet two or three farmers can go together and stack and later thresh with less expense. I have found the expense clear through with both ways to be about the same.

"It is true," asserts Mr. Erickson, "that stacking is a lost art. But there is no reason why the art should be difficult. Any farmer can learn how to construct a stack which will give ample protection against the weather by following a few plain instructions.

"I like to do it and would rather stack than do anything else on the

order until the confines of the stack are reached. Beginning next at the edge, lay a double tier of bundles around the whole stack, the butts of the first row reaching the ground, with the butts of the second row just flush with those of the first row. A single row with the butts reaching just past the bands of the first should be placed next—continuing this method row after row until the middle is reached.

"The rows may be lapped a little more toward the middle of the stack in order to keep this part full, keeping a slope toward the edge, and lay

the first row of bundles with the butts flush with the original first row or extend them a trifle and then work toward the center as before.

"Some people are of the opinion that a 'bulge' in a stack is for good looks, but its real purpose is for capacity. Stacks should be built to stand wind and rain and not made for appearance's sake. If the edges are kept level there will be sufficient slant from the middle when the stack settles to take care of water.

"The 'bulge' is started after four or five rows have been placed. One side of the butt end of most bundles will be found to be longer than the other, due to the way they sat in the shocks. These can be put either up or down to provide 'bulge' as well as to permit them to overlap the others for the effect. From the bulge the stack can be drawn in gradually to the top which will need to be well-capped."

In addition to being a farmer for several years, Mr. Erickson owned for a time a partnership in a threshing machine. "We found oftentimes that the bottom of stacks were very damp and were threshed with difficulty. To get away from this it would be well to plow the ground on which they are built, build them on old posts or a layer of straw.

"It is advisable, it seems, to take a view toward locating stacks with regard to the prevailing winds. Some threshers think they can do cleaner work by quartering the winds instead of setting the machine broadside to them or in their direct line. The location for stacks should be in a well drained area."

The sides of a finished stack should be raked down with a garden rake so that all loose material can be saved. This is placed in the bottom of the next stack to advantage. Fire and tornado insurance on the lot would be an expensive luxury. A safety ring plowed around the grain may prove valuable. Some farmers like to have a lightning rod on a tall pole near the group.

Besides what the two farmers have had to say about the advantages of shock and stack threshing the farm crops department of the Iowa State College offers some worth-while suggestions and considerations based upon their years of experimentation.

The department contends that the two additional handlings of grain necessary to stack cost about 1 cent per bushel more than the cost of shocking. On the other hand, additional labor to thresh from the shock costs about 1 cent per bushel more than that required to thresh from stacks.

U. S. G. G. GOES AHEAD; BUREAU PLANS CO-OP.

THE U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., will fund its debts and proceed to set up sales agencies in the various terminal markets. The American Farm Bureau Federation will formulate a national grain marketing policy based on organization of producers by states, with long-term contracts, pooling by grades on the basis of milling values, corn to be handled separately. This is the net result of the action taken in Chicago on meeting of Mid-West Farm Bureau President and Secretaries, called to consider the grain marketing problem. The states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and North Dakota were represented, by their respective Farm Bureau executives.



He Who Has Grain Stacked in This Fashion Need Not Worry About Wet Weather.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



A PORTIA FOR POOR.—Mrs. Julia Morris Van Dernoot, who has joined the law firm of her husband in New York City in order to assist those who are without means of seeking legal redress. Mrs. Van Dernoot's admission to the bar is the consummation of an idea she thought out several years ago, namely to become a lawyer and give her services to the poor who might be deprived of their legal rights because they were without means to retain counsel. This will be her work exclusively.



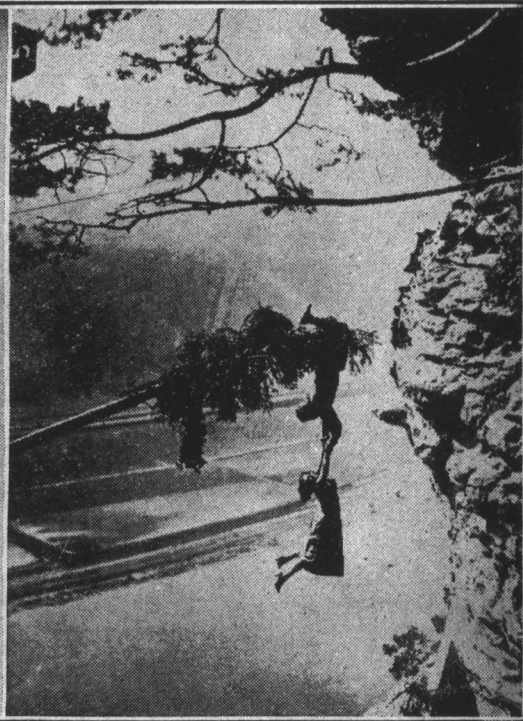
JERSEY WOMEN AID EAST'S FIRST PUBLIC KLAN INITIATION.—Residents of New Jersey were given a thrill they will not soon forget, when, for the first time in the east, the Ladies of the Invisible Empire and the Royal Riders of the Red Robe participated in a parade of the Ku Klux Klan thru the streets of Point Pleasant, New Jersey, preceding the "naturalization" of 300 candidates in a field adjoining Clark's Landing, on the Manasquan River. Fully 5,000 visitors witnessed the initiation ceremonies.



A NEW STUDY OF THE PONTIFF.—Pope Pius XI graciously allowed himself to be photographed in the gardens in the back of the Vatican in Rome in spite of the fact that he is really the most modest of men—and camera shy to boot. Photo shows the Pontiff, in his every day robes, taking a walk in the garden.



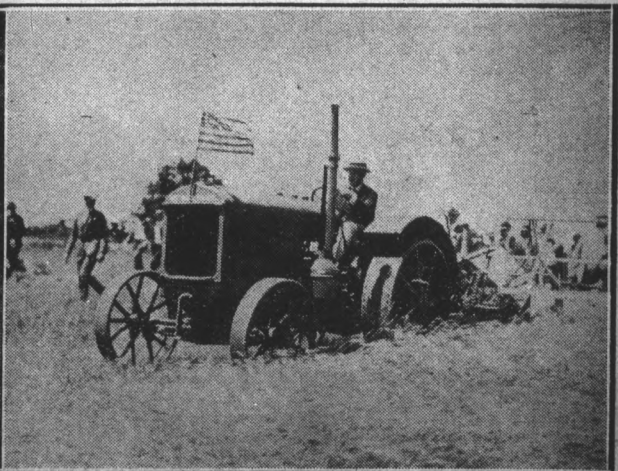
GIVES UP PLEASURES TO BECOME MISSIONARY TO LEPERS.—Miss Ethel Canary, a Tennessee girl, who is accompanying her lover, Arthur Tyler, of Worcester, Mass., on his trip to Paraguay, South America, where he will live and help the lepers. Miss Canary will wed her lover after they have lived two years amongst the lepers.



THE THRILL OF A LIFE TIME.—How would you like to change places with either of these dare-devils? The man, Luceno Albertini, known as the "Fairbanks of Europe," is hanging by his feet, onto the branch of a tree suspended thousands of feet above the ground, while he holds up a girl with his hands. One slip, and their careers are ended.



LEADERS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS WHO MET AT M. A. C.—Thirty-five club leaders gathered at the Michigan Agricultural College, June 19-22, holding their annual conference under the direction of State Club Leader E. A. Turner. Mr. Turner is in the back row at the extreme left. There was much good accomplished at the meeting and many interesting facts brought out. Results of the club work, as given, shows that Michigan rates as follows: 3rd in number of clubs organized in U. S.; 4th in number of club members completing work in 33 north and western states; 12th in number of club members completing work in United States.



PRESIDENT RUNS TRACTOR IN KANSAS WHEAT FIELD.—While on his tour of the western states President Harding visited a wheat field near Hutchinson, Kansas, and showed the people that he had not forgotten how a tractor or binder operates. This photograph is furnished through the courtesy of the International Harvester Company.

BACKING NOTE

Has the husband the right to back notes for other people without the consent of his wife or without even telling her about the transaction? Understand, we have all our property, insurance and everything, jointly. I am very much opposed to backing notes for anybody, particularly when I know they are not reliable parties. Can he legally do this without consent?—W. S., Bad Axe, Mich.

—The law does not require the wife's consent to enable the husband to indorse promissory notes for other people. However, in the event the husband becomes liable to pay the amount of the note, no real property which he holds jointly with his wife can be taken for the payment of the obligation.—Asst. Legal Editor.

TESTING STRENGTH OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Will you please tell me what acid is used to test Bordeaux mixture to determine if it is strong enough with time to prevent the burning of tree foliage?—G. C. K., Summit City, Michigan.

—I do not know of any acid which is used to test bordeaux mixture to determine if enough lime is present. Potassium ferrocyanide is used for this purpose. After the lime and copper sulphate are combined a few drops of this solution are dropped into the bordeaux and if a brown precipitate is formed, lime should be added to prevent the formation of the brown precipitate. I do not know what this bordeaux is to be used for but if it is for fruit trees the general practice now is to use a mixture containing considerable excess of lime so that there will be no need of testing for acidity.—N. C. Dutton, Research Associate, Dept. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

WIFE MUST SIGN OFF

A man has a common law wife. They have been living together over twenty years and have raised a family and are living together now. I bought 40 acres of land from the man but the common law wife didn't sign the deed. Is my deed any good?—J. B., Caspian, Mich.

—The wife would have to sign the conveyance in order to release her homestead and dower rights. The purchaser should procure a subsequent deed in which the wife joins the husband, or a subsequent deed executed by the wife alone, in which she should express her intent to bar her dower right.—Asst. Legal editor.

DID TREE BELONG TO B?

If A cuts timber along the line and B claims A has cut one of his trees and makes A pay for same and later A finds that B never owned this tree can A sue B and make B pay back after three years?—F. W. R., Hawks, Mich.

—If the tree actually belonged to A and he was coerced to pay B for it, I am of the opinion he could recover his money back from B. However, if B forced A to pay for the tree by suing him and obtaining judgment against him, A could not recover the money back after three years time had elapsed.—Asst. Legal Editor.

A FLY REPELLANT

We have a large horse fly here that bites or stings the horses so they are almost unable to work. Common fly dope does not keep them off. Do you know of anything that will keep them off?—A. G., Sigma, Michigan.

—The best fly dope with which I am familiar is: 12 oz. oil tar, 12 oz. turpentine, 12 oz. crude carbolic acid, 10 to 15 cents worth of tannin. Make up 5 gallons with kerosene and apply lightly with atomizer. It is not any too good of course but really there is no ideal fly repellant to use on live stock so far as I know.

It will interest you, however, to know that horse flies, all of them, breed in standing water over mud and even in pretty thick mud at times. The eggs are laid on objects overhanging the water and the maggots drop into the water on hatching out.

Some twenty-five years ago Dr. Porchinsky of Russia discovered that the placing of kerosene oil on the surface of pools where these creatures breed not only killed the larvae as they drop down through the oil and as they came out to the sur-



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.)

rounding dry land to pupate but also that it killed the adults which have a habit of hovering over the water just before dawn in the morning and dipping themselves on the surface, much as swallows will play over the water in the evening.

Dr. Porchinsky reports that the spreading of oil killed the horse flies when they indulged in this species of play and that he saw their bodies floating on the surface of the ponds in numbers as a result of the treatment.

I have not had an opportunity to test this out here but if horse flies are very common at Sigma, Michigan, it might be profitable to try out this method and see what comes of it.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

HAVE RIGHT TO ACTION

A, a farmer of Osceola County decided to quit farming last spring, arranged with his banker, B, for his public auction on these terms: B to furnish the advertising, auctioneer, clerk and adjuster; to take all notes, cash, including what A may see fit to bid in, discounting the total 10 per cent, paying A cash for the balance, which was done, all but one cow, which C bought for \$51.00. C, thinking he gave too much for his cow got A to write B that he, A, would take \$40, cash, for the cow. As all notes were made to B, C gave B his note and kept the cow. The last A heard from the cow or \$40 was a letter from B dated May 31st that led A to think that his money would soon be forthcoming.

A has written B several times since which B ignores. What is your advice to A. The date of the sale was April 26. The notes were given for 8 months.—W. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.

—It is my opinion that you would have a right of action against B on his agreement in which he was to take the notes, discount them and pay you the balance in cash.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN SELL REMEDY THROUGH MAILS

I have a medicine that is a sure cure for white scours in calves. I would like to advertise and sell through the mail with a money back guarantee if not satisfactory. I have used it for years and know it is all O. K. Is there any law to stop me selling through the mail?—R. P., Harrisville, Mich.

—There is no law prohibiting you from selling this kind of a remedy through the mails.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WOULD HAVE RIGHT TO TAX LAND

I want your opinion on taxing property direct on town and county ditches. Now I own the southeast quarter of section 27 and there has been five ditches dug and I had to

pay a direct tax on all five. There are two on the north half running west and two on the south half running west, and one running east. Now they are digging one on the north half, eighty rods apart. Now this first ditch is 80 rods north of my north line and this one they are letting is 80 rods north of the first one. Now what I want to know is, can they tax me on this ditch, since I have paid two direct taxes on the eighty already.—E. C., Augres.

—If your land would be benefited by the ditch, the county would have the right to levy a tax against your land for its construction. If you feel that the assessment against your land, made by the drain commissioner, is unjust, you may appeal to the probate court to have a board of review appointed to pass on your claim.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN ALL PROPERTY GO TO HUSBAND?

Will you please tell me if in a case where there are no children and there is no joint deed, and in case the wife dies first, if her relatives can claim the wife's share, if she doesn't leave a will? Kindly answer in the Business Farmer, and thank you.—Mrs. O. P. D., Stanton, Mich.

—If there are no children, nor the issue of a deceased child, then the residue of the estate after payment of debts and expenses of administration would be distributed as follows: One half to the husband and one half to the father, mother, brother, sister, nephew or niece of the wife. If neither of the above are living, then the entire estate would go to the husband.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SHIPPED MORE THAN ORDERED

In the fall of 1922 I ordered a half barrel of liquid Asbestos roofing. The pamphlet stated it was sold in one gallon, five gallon, half barrel and one barrel lots at so much per gallon. Thinking a half barrel would meet my need I ordered a half barrel and was sent forty gallons. Is that a legal half barrel? Will I have to pay for it all? I sent pay for 16½ gallons, the amount I supposed I had ordered.—C. W., Beulah, Michigan.

—You would not be required to pay for more asbestos than you ordered, provided you didn't accept the additional amount. Unless there was an understanding as to what would be considered a half barrel, the regulation half barrel, or 15½, would be the proper amount.—Asst. Legal Editor.

IS HE ENTITLED TO ALL PRODUCE

When I pay cash rent, in the way of taxes, insurance and so much in money to make a certain amount same as cash, can I reap all the harvest such as wheat, rye and speltz that was sown in the fall? This is

FARM MECHANICS

TO KEEP WATER OUT OF CELLAR

I have a small cellar which has water in it every spring. It is part stone and part cement but has been plastered with cement but does not keep the water out. Is there a way to plaster it to keep water out? Cement will hold water in, why won't it keep it out?—H. C. O., Reed City, Mich.

—One difficulty which might occur in attempting to plaster a stone cellar to keep out water is that it is difficult to place the plaster to resist the pressure of water and also somewhat difficult to place the plaster so that it is really applied in single coat. It must be remembered that a job of this kind must be 100 per cent perfect to be made water-proof. One hole the size of a pin head is practically enough to render the work imperfect.

It is possible that, by cleaning the walls of the cellar with a solution of one part hydro-chloric acid and ten parts of water after which washing

thoroughly with water then plastering with a mixture of one part cement to two parts sand with one pound of lime added to each ten pounds of cement, the cellar might prove effective. Increased insurance against water may be had by washing the additional coat with a wash of cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream and applied.

The only way to insure a job of this kind is by a method which would entail considerable expense. It is to first cover the floor and walls with two or three thicknesses of tar paper which has been painted with asphaltum. The material is lapped somewhat like the roofing on a house, after which the entire surface is painted with asphaltum or mopped with hot pitch. The surface coat of two inches to four inches of concrete is then placed over this to protect it. We then have a thin membrane of asphaltum or pitch between the original floor and the new floor.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

heirship property owned by a number of heirs, of which I am one. My time of rent expired April 1st, 1923. And what about the straw from same? The heirs think they can get a share of the grain crop.—Mrs. J. W. B., Leonidas, Michigan.

—If you have an agreement with the other heirs, whereby you are to pay the taxes, insurance, etc., and an additional amount in money, as consideration for your right to use the farm, you would be entitled to all the produce you raise on said farm, the same as if you were renting the place on a usual money rent basis.—Asst. Legal Editor.

ANTS IN HOUSE

We are having considerable trouble with ants. They are in our house, they get into cupboards and on the food. Can you tell me how to get rid of them? Thank you.—Saginaw Reader, Saginaw, Mich.

—The ants that infect houses in Michigan may, for control purposes, be divided into two classes: those that like sweets and those that like grease, the latter being the very tiny red ants that love to collect on bacon rinds and on other greasy objects. The sweet-eating ants include the large carpenter ants, which are black, and several species of brown ants of varying size but all of them larger than the tiny grease-eating species.

In order to permanently rid a dwelling of these nuisances it is necessary that their nests be destroyed, and the easiest way to destroy these nests is to induce the ants themselves to do the work for you. A mixture of tartar emetic and extracted honey at the rate of one part of the poison to twenty of the honey seems about the right combination for the sweet loving ants, it kills the ants eventually but not quickly enough to hinder their getting back home and destroying their nests. We find that very thick honey is best, we even like to thicken it with powdered sugar and all mixing should be done without heat so as to keep the honey thick. The reason is that if the honey is thin the poison will settle out and the ants will not get it.

Get your druggist to mix up an ounce or so of this material and place it where nothing but the ants can get to it. I would invert an empty wooden box over the dish containing the poison or label it and put it away in some such manner that neither children nor any other creatures can get to it or mistake it for food. If it is impossible to take such precautions then it is better not to attempt to get rid of the ants in this manner. The ants will come to the poisoned honey and usually all that is necessary is to leave the poison-bait exposed for a few days or weeks until the ants have all had an opportunity to partake. Large ant-nests in the lawn may be treated in a similar manner. Place the poison-bait in a piece of tin or in a shallow dish on the nest and invert an empty wooden box over the dish and ant-hill, to prevent anything other than ants from getting at the poison.

Remember, that tartar emetic is a violent poison and extremely dangerous and just as effective against humans and pets as against insects. Take every precaution possible in its use and as soon as it has accomplished its purpose bury the remainder or take precautions which will prevent its being the cause of an accident later on.—R. H. Pettit, Prof. of Entomology, M. A. C.

HAS TOWNSHIP GOOD TITLE TO LAND?

A road is made on the line on A's land. The township has a deed of 66 feet of road on A's land. There is a fence on A's land, 33 ft. from the line, which was built 13 years ago. A agreed to give 33 ft. for road to the township; but the township made a deed of 66 ft. of road on A's land, without saying anything to A about it, which was recorded 12 years ago. Now the township wants to deed back to A 33 ft. What I want to know is: Must the deed go through the court before A should except it? In other words, must the deed go through the court before the township can deed back the 33 ft. to A?—A. M., Vulcan, Mich.

—If the township has a good title to the strip of land it could deed it to you, the same as one individual could deed land to another, and it would not have to go through the court.—Asst. Legal Editor.



Thinned Out Motor Oil Means Thinned Out Power

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Liberty.....	E. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Lincoln.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25.....	S. H.	Linn.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 18-30 and 20-35.....	S. H.	Little Giant, A & B.....	S. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Magnet, 14-28.....	S. H.
Andrews-Kinkade.....	E. H.	Mark VI.....	S. H.
Armington.....	S. H.	McCormick-Deering, 15-30.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45 and 30-60.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	E. H.
Automotive.....	S. H.	Mogul.....	S. H.
Avery, Model C.....	H.	Moline Universal.....	S. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-20, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50, 40-65, 20-35.....	E. H.	Monarch.....	S. H.
Avery Track Runner.....	S. H.	Montana.....	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, All Models.....	S. H.	Nelson Junior and Senior.....	S. H.
Best Tractor, All Models.....	E. H.	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50.....	E. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Big Four E-B.....	E. H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Buckeye Trundar.....	S. H.	Port Huron.....	S. H.
Burnoil.....	E. H.	Quadpull.....	S. H.
Capitol, All Models.....	E. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Case, 10-18, 10-20, 12-20, 15-27, 9-18.....	H.	Rex.....	S. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Rogers.....	E. H.
Case, 12-25, 30-60, 40-72.....	E. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Case, 20-40.....	E. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Cletrac, All Models.....	S. H.	Russell "Junior", 12-24.....	S. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Russell Boss.....	S. H.
Dart Blue "J".....	S. H.	Russell "Giant", 30-60.....	E. H.
Dill Harvesting.....	H.	Sampson, Model M.....	H.
Eagle.....	E. H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
E-B, All Models.....	S. H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....	H.
Ellwood.....	S. H.	Shelby, All Models.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Farquhar, 15-25.....	S. H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50.....	S. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Fitch Four Drive.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Flour City Junior.....	H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Flour City, 20-35.....	S. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Flour City, 40-50, 40-70.....	E. H.	Trundar.....	S. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Twin Ports.....	E. H.
Fox.....	E. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Frick, All Models.....	S. H.	Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90.....	E. H.
Good Field.....	H.	Uncle Sam All Models.....	S. H.
G-O.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Grain Belt.....	S. H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30.....	S. H.
Great Western.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Hadfield-Penfield.....	S. H.	Wheat.....	S. H.
Hart-Parr, All Models.....	E. H.	Western.....	E. H.
Heider.....	S. H.	Wisconsin.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar, All Models.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread.....	S. H.
Huber, All Models.....	S. H.		
Indiana.....	H.		
International, 8-16.....	H.		
International, 15-30.....	S. H.		
Klumb.....	E. H.		
Lauson, All Models.....	S. H.		
Leader.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	S. H.		

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

ARE you sinning against your tractor by using a thinned out motor oil? If so, stop now—before the bearing surfaces are worn and cut. An oil of poor body and wrong viscosity thins out very quickly in summer. Thinned out motor oil means short life to the bearings and frequent renewal. It means an insufficient oil film between all metal surfaces, and a consequent leakage of power. Follow the chart.

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The Summer season's most popular one strap model for dress wear. Uppers of fine white canvas; wave edge patent leather tip with medallion on toe; also patent leather instep and saddle strap, good wearing white soles and military white rubber heels.

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

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What the Neighbors Say

DOES PROHIBITION WORK?

Am sending you a clipping from Farm and Fireside which accurately describes the liquor or booze situation in my section of Michigan and I will gamble that the situation is as bad everywhere in the United States as it is here, or perhaps worse. Prohibition just simply does not prohibit. I have been practically a teetotaler all my life and my vote helped to make it dry, but in voting to make it dry I made a terrible mistake, so did every one else who voted to make it dry. What has prohibition done for us? It has deprived us of a market for our rye and barley. It has deprived our government of the liquor tax which was an immense sum which went to help pay the cost of government.

Has prohibition done any good? No. It has done great harm. There is more booze in my territory and I believe everywhere else than there ever was under the open saloon. I think I am well within the truth in saying there are from two to four moonshine stills on every square mile in the country districts and there are barrels and barrels of moonshine being made in our cities, towns and villages, and it never can be stopped. The profits in making moonshine and bootlegging are so enormous there is a large class of our citizens who have and always will take a chance of making and selling it. Where one man gets pinched and imprisoned there are a dozen more ready to take his place.

Has prohibition removed the temptation to drink booze by our young men? No. It is worse than ever before. Let anyone who does not believe this go to our country resorts where they run dancing pavilions all night, and stay around a while and keep their eyes open and they will soon be convinced.

There are more people being killed and others being made physical wrecks from drinking booze at the present time than there ever was under the open saloon. The open saloons were all wrong. Had the prohibitionists closed the saloons and then quit, the booze situation would have been a million times better than it is today. Had we, today, the army we sent to France and commissioned it to make this country dry it (the army) couldn't do it. Every farmer who has kept his eyes open will say the same thing—A. A. Lambertson, Kent County.

WHAT ABOUT MARKETING YOUR CROP?

THE old marketing routine is something like this: Sell the crop to a local buyer or to the casual visiting buyer. If neither of these provide a market then trust that the Lord will take care of "nit wits" and fruit growers by dumping the crop when harvested into the nearest central market.

A fruit grower who consigns his crop in an indiscriminate way has himself trained to feast on air, water and landscape and will be fortunate if he gets more.

Now I fancy some of my grower friends are saying, "Don't worry yourself Mr. Townsend, we were 'soaked' last year and the year before but we will not consign any more to the same people." Reminds me of two young farmers in Sauk county who had lost their father and were bewailing their misfortunes, recounting them to a visiting uncle.

"I tell you, Uncle John, it is something worse every year."

"That's too bad," says uncle John.

"What all has happened?"

"Well, four years ago the chickens all died, and I tell you Uncle John it is something worse every year."

"What happened worse the next year?"

"Three years ago the hogs all died of the hog cholera. It's something worse every year!"

"That's dreadful. What calamity happened next?"

"Something worse every year. Last year Pa died and this year the bull."

There is a good chance in consigning to the central markets that it

will be "something worse every year." Take a square look at what consigning involves. All consignees are honest. Always were honest and always will be honest, though my neighbor says there are two exceptions: they are all honest except week days and Sundays.

Of course consignees are efficient but if a buyer visits you from the central markets for goodness sakes don't give him any pre-Volstead cider. If you do he will possibly tell you how much better it is to sell out right to him, than consign because if there is a lot of stock in the market "they just slaughter things." Now we are all convinced that consignees are honest and efficient. What next?

The citrus growers were a plucky lot. They were more than that—they were both plucky and plucked and that too in a near innocent sort of a way. They shipped to Strausheimer on East River Street and Panatelli on West River Street. They were hustlers and had a variety of things to sell. Naturally they wanted to keep the retailers coming.

Mr. Retailer runs his truck down to Strausheimers to buy supplies but is looking for an "inducement." Now cutting prices on goods that are owned or handled at a fixed price is a sacrifice of profits but there is a way. You want some oranges and lemons. We can shade the list on those. The dealer who bought lemons at a shaded price on Tuesday visits Panatelli Wednesday and tells about the cut in price. Panatelli "sees" Strausheimers cut and goes him one better and so each consignee in the struggle to get business keeps cutting the price to meet some other distributor until the price scarcely pays the freight. If there is stock in competition consigning means price cutting at consignors expense and expense to all other growers—loss to all because of flat markets.

Produce and fruit merchants often have retail stores or are directly interested in such stores but of course they would never, never buy consigned goods for their own stores. If they bought of themselves they might cheat themselves and soon go broke but if there were no other stock quite as available it would really be an honor to the shopper to supply stock good enough for the jobbers own retail store.

Some jobbers as consignees might feel that if they paid eighty per cent of the value of a consignment and allowed themselves twenty per cent for the honor done the consignee by retailing his stock, that they had done quite well by the shipper.

A dealer must keep stock or go out of business. If the consigned supply is insufficient he must go out and buy stock to keep trade going. Suppose you consign a big lot just after the dealer has bought a large supply. Of course he will let his own stock rot, rot, rot, and hustle out and sell the consigned goods. There is a chance though, that you might consign to someone whose ethical sense had been paralyzed by spinal meningitis or something not quite so bad. In such cases the consigned stock would take second place in selling and may all spoil before the consignee can sell it.

Visible supply greatly affects markets. If a large number of cars are in the central markets at the same time buyers are apt to conclude that there will be lower prices and buy little and this further disturbs the market. If a considerable part of the crop was distributed to outlying markets the central markets would not be over stocked and the market would be stable.

Anyone who will allow his brain to function a little bit will see that commission merchants are probably as honorable as other business men but that no matter how honest the system is interwoven—fabricated—with vicious competition, irregular and often excessive supply, plus a number of other features that make it a ruinous marketing system.

The growers now have their own national organization and if they support it, distribution must improve and costs between the producer and the consumer reduced so that the outlet will be ample for any crop.—G. H. Townsend, Madison, Wis.

AMERICAN FARM PRODUCE AND EUROPEAN MARKET

It is said if we would help Europe get on her feet she would furnish a market for our agricultural products and farmers would be able to sell their products at a good price. Now I believe as Europe approaches normal conditions she will become more self-supporting instead of less so as regards food supplies.

Trade between nations is a matter of exchange of goods. No nation can go on continually buying without selling. If this country with its vast wealth should buy \$500,000,000 more goods than it sold and pay in money, in six or seven years its enormous gold supply would be exhausted.

This, of course, does not take into account the debit and credit situation. Before the war, Europe had investments in this country of approximately \$5,000,000,000 with an annual interest charge of probably \$250,000,000. This, of course, was paid in goods or agricultural products and made a market to that extent in excess of the regular exchange of goods. Now the position is reversed. Europe has borrowed from private sources in this country sums estimated from five billion to seven billion dollars with an interest charge of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty million dollars. This will be paid by imports in excess of the regular exchange of products.

Already, in March and April, imports in this country have exceeded exports. Aside from this, European countries owe this country eleven or twelve million dollars which we are pressing them for payment. One of our great unappreciated blessings is that Europe can't pay us either in goods or gold this vast sum. To do so would so disarrange our economical situation as to be disastrous.

As Europe gets back to normalcy she will require gold to back up her financial system. We have the gold and she will draw on us for gold in exchange for goods, enhancing the value of gold and lowering the price of goods. In all this I see little chance of any considerable or permanent rise in the price of agricultural products.

If this is so farmers are wasting time and energy in promoting legislation for the purpose of raising the price of agricultural products, as economic laws are much more powerful than legislative enactments. The farmer lost an opportunity last summer in not getting solidly behind the government in its attempt to settle the railroad and coal miners strikes.

It was supposed that as soon as railroad earnings permitted there would be a reduction in freight rates. Instead the railroads are now increasing the wages of the railroad men. This is natural as railroad workers are well organized and can make the railroads trouble, while the farmers are divided and a good share of them are backing railroad workers in their demands. Of course this will further postpone rate reduction.

As long as a considerable portion of farmers follow such leaders as LaFollette, Frazier, Brookhart, and our own Herbert Baker, they will play into the hands of those who are trying to prevent after-war readjustments.—K. S. W., Boyne City, Mich.

Book Review

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

Gardening With Brains—By Henry T. Finck. "The best that has so far been written on garden subjects," the world's most famous gardener, Luther Burbank, wrote to the author of this book.

"You get the facts in such a pleasing, human way," Burbank added, "that they are irresistible. Your articles suggest to me the difference between living, moving, growing plant life, and the dead, dry, flat specimens which one sees in herbariums."

The important facts are all here, mingled with wise and witty remarks, and enlivened with anecdotes that open to you a whole world of delights to be found in your garden.—Harper & Brothers, (\$2.50)

Bill Junior—"Pa, can we see sound?"

Bill Senior—"No, my son."

Bill Junior—"Then what did you mean by saying that mama's new hat looked like thunder?"

—Princeton Tiger.

THE FROWARD TONGUE

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "If any man thinketh himself to be religious while he bridleth not his tongue, this man's religion is vain."—James 1:26.

WHETHER the Business Farmer readers liked the sermon on "The Secret of Simple Living" or no, we all can agree that greater emphasis should be placed on personal righteous living. Christ placed his emphasis here. And anent this, the apostle James says, "If any man thinketh himself to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, this man's religion is vain." O, yes, this means you, too, good sister.

What is there that seems to be more immaterial, more unsubstantial than speech? Yet, what reaction is attendant upon it. What a soft, weak member physically speaking, is the tongue. Yet, what power in life it commands. Said the wise man of the froward tongue, "That soft tongue breaketh the bone." And again, "There is that speaketh rashly like the piercings of a sword."

Words have to do with the current of others' lives as well as our own. We have learned that on the use of the tongue, many times, depend large issues in individual and community life. "The mouth of the fool is present destruction to the individual," but according to James, it also sets on fire the whole round of nature. Let us notice the effect of the disobedient tongue under three heads: first, free and idle criticisms; secondly, gossiping; and again, grudges.

Sometime ago, I approached an office door in one of our cities which had on it these words, "Come in without knocking and leave without knocking." Yet, coming or going, we have the chronic "knockers". In most communities there are habitual critics. "Honest criticism always benefits". But I am referring to those who indulge in free and idle criticism. To them, human frailty in others is an invitation to point out and emphasize the defects. And the temptation is so alluring that they continue until their own vision is so blurred they can scarcely see anything good. They become alert and sensitive and go after their victim like a cat leaps after its prey.

Now, anyone who does this is doing profound harm to himself. Reaction is heaviest upon him and "his religion is vain". The one criticised may be suppressed in the enthusiasms of life, but only temporarily. The springs of his life will come back to glorify virtue and truth. And yet the rippling criticism spreads and spreads until the whole neighborhood is affected. What parasitical tongues about us! But I insist that the one who delights in finding flaws in others, who feels a sense of elation in dealing in keen criticisms of others, has taken a deadly poison that has no known antidote save the spirit of Jesus Christ. The apostle says that no mere man can tame such tongue.

In the home the man is usually the critic. He prides himself in it. I suppose his coming by a kind of self-righteousness qualifies him for this lordly thing. His wife, fearing criticism, doesn't come to him with her plans as she used to. Does she, brother farmer? The children have a certain fear of dad's harshness. "Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath". But this is the tyranny of the male and the reaction makes for progressive crustiness. "If any man stumbleneth not in tongue the same is a perfect man". And the community pastor must bare his bosom to the arrows of criticisms. His looks, dress, wife, children, finances; his sermons are too short or too long; he speaks truth too severely; and so on. Well, a community that freely indulges in this pastime is cultivating a spirit of mind and heart that makes it quite impossible to retain a wise, qualified preacher. This easy censuring will breed distrust and doubt. Certainly every church with such tendencies needs to have revived in it trust and loyalty to its chosen leader.

Now, what of gossiping? Well, this critical spirit encourages gossip. To express ones self about others' faults is soon taken up as idle talk. And here, the Gospel is keenly dis-

criminating when it calls us to account for idle words. "They say" lives in every neighborhood. She throws on her shawl and drops into your home every now and then. Feignedly, it is but a neighborly borrowing of a cup of sugar. But her practice is her only reward. "The words of a whisperer are as dainty morsels which go down into the chamber of the belly". But, socially, this keeping rumors playing on the tongue is a deep-dyed iniquity. "Rumor next—and Chance, and Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled", says Milton. It pollutes the community, kindles passion, and drives out love. The Pentecostal fire can not settle down when and where a church and a community are set on fire by the tongue.

"There is so much good in the worst of us,

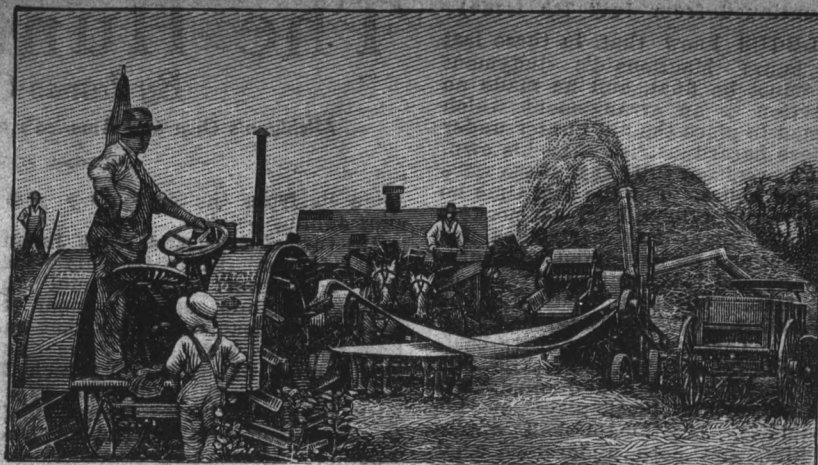
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it hardly behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us".

And grudges and offenses? Blighting as they are, they must needs come says the Book; but woe unto the one by whom they come. "It is profitable for him that a great mill stone be hanged about his neck and that he should be sunk in the depths of the sea". At least this is better than the final retribution that awaits this moral tripping-up of others. But where did this enmity start? You will remember you observed some passing attitude or remark you did not like. You criticised it audibly. It sounded so good to your titillating ears that you encored yourself. Then you found yourself really liking it and you harbored it so long that it hatched out in genuine grudge. And did you say that it was your nature to hold grudges? But the teaching from Above is, that if anyone be a Christian he has a new nature. And now, in our better moments, when we are looking in the right direction, we discover it would have been much better to have passed unnoticed the careless word or even the meant offense.

Surely, this occasions much stumbling. And the gravity of this sin but emphasizes the virtue of self-denial. After all, doesn't life everywhere need to enter into a new era of self-denial? And until it comes Jesus Christ will be pained and heart-broken. Not the conquering of the other fellow, but of yourself, makes you a militant victor in your moral life. And regarding all this, Christian teaching stays the foot as it stumbles over the occasion, the hand as it grasps it, the eye as it glazes over it,—all these are the agents of the inner life, and disclose its impure loves, and pleasures, and desires; and must be cut off that evil may not work through them. So, must we apply this rule to our tongue. This is rigorous means but the demand is stringent. Only this can bring about love and good-will in our community.

How happy we would be if we were not so sensitive and blundering; if we were able to see the good in others and love and forgive much! But our Savior did. And to let his love and mercy steal our hearts in all its largeness, is to make the slights and affronts of others seem small indeed. Friends, we shall find that grudging and hating are deep-seated in defective thinking about God and in a starved experience of his love. The Apostle says that with the same tongue we cannot bless the "Lord and Father" and curse men "who are made after the likeness of God".

The Chinese have a saying, "that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses". And now we are ready to accept the charge to bridle the tongue. When the baptism of fire sets upon it then it will be chastened and purified for the Master's use. This is well, for the purity of the home and the integrity of the community need guarding. And we need a host of folks who are set on disarming offenses and making peace. "If wisdom's ways you widely seek, five things observe with care: of whom you speak, to whom you speak, and how, and when, and where".



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**WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO YOUR FAMILY
IF YOU WERE ACCIDENTALLY KILLED?
SEE PAGE 20 AND ACT!**

(Continued from July 7th issue)

Aldous knew that in these last hours MacDonald's judgment must be final, and he made no objection to an arrangement which seemed to place the old hunter under a more hazardous risk than his own. And he realized fully that these were the last hours. For the first time he had seen MacDonald fill his pockets with the finger-long cartridges for his rifle, and he had noted how carefully he had looked at the breech of that rifle. Without questioning, he had followed the mountaineer's example. There were fifty spare cartridges in his own pockets. His .303 was freshly cleaned and oiled. He had tested the mechanism of his automatic. MacDonald had watched him, and both understood what such preparations meant as they set out on this last day's journey into the North. They had not kept from Joanne the fact that they would reach the end before night, and as they rode the prescribed distance behind the old hunter Aldous wondered how much she knew. They had given her to understand that they were beating out the rival party, but he believed that in spite of all their efforts there was in Joanne's mind a comprehension which she did not reveal in voice or look. Today she was no different than yesterday, or the day before, except that her cheeks were not so deeply flushed, and there was an uneasy questing in her eyes. He believed that she had sensed the nearness of tragedy, that she was conscious of what they were now trying to hide from her, and that she did not speak because she knew that he and MacDonald did not want her to know. His heart throbbed with pride. Her courage inspired him. And he noticed that she rode closed to him—always at his side through the day.

Early in the afternoon MacDonald stopped on the crest of a swell in the valley and waited for them. When they came up he was facing the north. He did not look at them. For a few moments he did not speak. His hat was pulled low, and his beard was twitching.

They looked ahead. At their feet the valley broadened until it was a mile in width. Half a mile away a band of caribou were running for the cover of a parklike clump of timber. MacDonald did not seem to notice them. He was still looking steadily and he was gazing at a mountain. It was a tremendous mountain, perhaps three miles away. Aldous had never seen another like it. Its huge shoulders were of almost ebon blackness, and glistened in the sunlight as if smeared with oil. Between those two shoulders rose a cathedral-like spire of rock and snow that seemed to tip the white fleece of the clouds.

MacDonald did not turn when he spoke. His voice was deep and vibrant with an intense emotion. Yet he was not excited.

"I've been hunting for that mountain for forty years, Johnny!"

"Mac!"

Aldous leaned over and laid a hand on the old mountaineer's shoulder. Still MacDonald did not look at him.

"Forty years," he repeated, as if speaking to himself. "I see how I missed it now, just as DeBar said. I hunted from the west, an' on that side the mountain ain't black. We must have crossed this valley an'

The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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

Copyright by James Oliver Curwood

come in from the east forty years ago, Johnny—"

He turned now, and what Joanne and Aldous saw in his face was not grief; it was not the sorrow of one drawing near to his beloved dead, but a joy that had transfigured him. The fire and strength of the youth in which he had first looked upon this valley with Jane at his side burned again in the sunken eyes of Donald MacDonald. After forty years he had come into his own. Somewhere very near was the cavern with the soft white floor of sand, and for a moment Aldous fancied that he could hear the beating of MacDonald's heart, while from Joanne's tender bosom there rose a deep, sobbing breath of understanding.

And MacDonald, facing the mountain again, pointed with a long, gaunt arm, said:

"We're almost there, Johnny. God has mercy on them if they've beat us out!"

CHAPTER XXVI

THEY rode on into the Valley of Gold. Again MacDonald took the lead, and he rode straight into the face of the black mountain. Aldous no longer made an effort to keep Joanne in ignorance of what might be ahead of them. He put a sixth cartridge into the chamber of his rifle, and carried the weapon across the pommel of his saddle. He explained to her now why they were riding behind—that if their enemies were laying in wait for them, MacDonald, alone, could make a swift retreat. Joanne asked no questions. Her lips were set tight. She was pale.

At the end of three quarters of an hour it seemed to them that MacDonald was riding directly into the face of a wall of rock. Then he swung sharply to the left, and disappeared. When they came to the point where he had turned they found that he had entered a concealed break in the mountain—a chasm with walls that rose almost perpendicular for a thousand feet above their heads. A dark and solemn gloom pervaded this chasm, and Aldous drew nearer to MacDonald, his rifle held in readiness, and his bridle rein fastened to his saddle-horn. The chasm was short. Sunlight burst upon them suddenly, and a few minutes after MacDonald waited for them again.

Even Aldous could not restrain an exclamation of surprise when he rode up with Joanne. Under them was another valley, a wide-sweeping valley between two rugged ranges that ran to the southwest. Up out of it there came to their ears a steady, rumbling roar; the air was filled with that roar; the earth seemed to tremble with it under their feet—and yet it was not loud. It came sullenly, as if from a great distance.

And then they saw that MacDonald was not looking out over the sweep of the valley, but down. Half a mile under them there was a dip—a valley within a valley—and through it ran the silver sheen of a stream. MacDonald spoke no word

now. He dismounted and levelled his long telescope at the little valley. Aldous helped Joanne from her horse, and they waited. A great breath came at last from the old hunter. Slowly he turned. He did not give the telescope to Aldous, but to Joanne. She looked. For a full minute she seemed scarcely to breathe. Her hands trembled when she turned to give the glass to Aldous.

"I see—log cabins!" she whispered.

MacDonald placed a detaining hand on her arm.

"Look ag'in—Joanne," he said in a low voice that had in it a curious quiver.

Again she raised the telescope to her eyes.

"You see the little cabin—nearest the river?" whispered Donald.

"Yes, I see it."

"That was our cabin—Jane's and mine—forty years ago," he said, and now his voice was husky.

Joanne's breath broke sobbingly as she gave Aldous the glass. Something seemed to choke him as he looked down upon the scene of the grim tragedy in which Donald MacDonald and Jane had played their fatal part. He saw the cabins as they had stood for nearly half a century. There were four. Three of them were small, and the fourth was large. They might have been built yesterday, for all that he could see of ruin or decay. The doors and windows of the larger cabin and two of the smaller ones were closed. The roofs were unbroken. The walls appeared solid. Twice he looked at the fourth cabin, with its wide-open door and window, and twice he looked at the cabin nearest the stream, where had lived Donald MacDonald and Jane.

Donald had moved, and Joanne was watching him tensely, when he took the glass from his eyes. Mutely the old mountaineer held out a hand, and Aldous gave him the telescope. Crouching behind a rock he slowly swept the valley. For half an hour he looked through the glass, and in that time scarce a word was spoken. During the last five minutes of that half-hour both Joanne and Aldous knew that MacDonald was looking at the little cabin nearest the stream, and with hands clasped tightly they waited in silence.

At last old Donald rose, and his face and voice were filled with a wonderful calm.

"There ain't been no change," he said softly. "I can see the log in front o' the door that I used to cut kindling on. It was too tough for them to split an' burn after we left. An' I can see the tub I made out o' spruce for Jane. It's leaning next the door, where I put it the day before we went away. Forty years ain't very long, Johnny! It ain't very long!"

Joanne had turned from them, and Aldous knew that she was crying.

"An' we've beat 'em to it, Johnny—we've beat 'em to it!" exclaimed MacDonald. "There ain't a sign of life in the valley, and we sure could

make it out from here if there was!"

He climbed into his saddle, and started down the slope of the mountain. Her eyes were blinded by tears.

"It's terrible, terrible," she whispered brokenly. And it—it's beautiful, John. I feel as though I'd like to give my life—to bring Jane back!"

"You must not betray tears or grief to Donald," said Aldous, drawing her close in his arms for a moment. "Joanne—sweetheart—it is a wonderful thing that is happening with him! I dreaded this day—I have dreaded it for a long time. I thought that it would be terrible to witness the grief of a man with a heart like Donald's. But he is not filled with grief, Joanne. It is joy, a great happiness that perhaps neither you nor I can understand—that has come to him now. Don't you understand? He has found her. He has found their old home. To-day is the culmination of forty years of hope, and faith, and prayer. And it does not bring him sorrow, but gladness. We must rejoice with him. We must be happy with him. I love you above all else on earth or in heaven. Without you I would not want to live. And yet, Joanne, I believe that I am no happier today than is Donald MacDonald!"

With a sudden cry, Joanne flung her arms about his neck.

"John, is it that?" she cried, and joy shone through her tears. "Yes, yes, I understand now! His heart is not breaking. It is life returning into a heart that was empty. I understand—oh, I understand now! And we must be happy with him. We must be happy when we find the cavern—and Jane!"

"And when we go down there to the little cabin that was their home."

"Yes—yes!"

They followed behind MacDonald. After a little a spur of the mountain side shut out the little valley from them, and when they rounded this they found themselves very near to the cabins. They rode down a beautiful slope into the basin, and when he reached the log buildings old Donald stopped and dismounted. Again Aldous helped Joanne from her horse. Ahead of them MacDonald went to the cabin nearest the stream. At the door he paused and waited for them.

"Forty years!" he said, facing them. "An' there ain't been so very much change as I can see!"

Years had dropped from his shoulders in these last few minutes, and even Aldous could not keep quite out of his face his amazement and wonder. Very gently Donald put his hand to the latch, as though fearing to awaken some one within; and very gently he pressed down on it, and put a bit of his strength against the door. It moved inward, and when it had opened sufficiently he leaned forward so that his head and a half of his shoulders were inside; and he looked—a long time he looked, without a movement of his body or a breath that they could see.

And then he turned to them again, and his eyes were shining as they had never seen them shine before.

"I'll open the window," he said.

"It's dark—dark inside." He went to the window, which was closed with a sapling barricade that had swung on hinges; and when he swung it back the rusted hinges gave way, and the thing crashed down at his feet. And now through the

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK AT THE COUNTRY STORE

By Tyson



open window the sun poured in a warm radiance, and Donald entered the cabin, with Joanne and Aldous close behind him.

There was not much in the cabin, but what it held was earth, heaven, and all else to Donald MacDonald. A strange, glad cry surged from his chest as he looked about him, and now Joanne saw and understood what John Aldous had told her—for Donald MacDonald, after forty years, had come back to his home!

"Oh, my Gawd, Johnny, they didn't touch anything! They didn't touch anything!" he breathed in ecstasy. "I thought after we ran away they'd come in—"

He broke off, and his hat dropped from his hand, and he stood and stared; and what he was looking at, the sun fell upon in a great golden splash, and Joanne's hand gripped John's, and held to it tightly. Against the wall, hanging as they had hung for forty years, were a woman's garments; a hood, a shawl, a dress, and an apron that was half in tatters; and on the floor under these things were a pair of shoes. And as Donald MacDonald went to them, his arms reaching out, his lips moving, forgetful of all things but that he had come home, and Jane was here, Joanne drew Aldous softly to the door, and they went out into the day.

Joanne did not speak, and Aldous did not urge her. He saw her white throat throbbing as if there were a little heart beating there, and her eyes were big and dark and velvety, like the eyes of a fawn that had been frightened. There was a thickness in his own throat, and he found that it was difficult for him to see far out over the plain. They waited near the horses. Fifty yards from them ran the stream; a clear, beautiful stream which flowed in the direction from which the mysterious rumble of thunder seemed to come. This, Aldous knew, was the stream of gold. In the sand he saw wreckage which he knew were the ancient rockers; a shovel, thrust shaft-deep, still remained in the cabin. Then he came out. Very carefully he closed the door. His shoulders were thrown back. His head was held high. He looked like a monarch.

And his voice was calm.

"Everything is there, Johnny—everything but the gold," he said. "They took that."

Now he spoke to Joanne.

"You better not go with us into the other cabins," he said.

"Why?" she asked softly.

"Because—there's death in them all."

"I am going," she said.

From the window of the largest cabin MacDonald pulled the sapling shutter, and, like the other it fell to his feet. Then they opened the door, and entered; and here the sunlight revealed the cabin's ghastly tragedy. The first thing that they saw, because it was most terrible, was a rough table, half over which lay the shrunken thing that had once been a man. A part of its clothes still remained, but the head had broken from its column, and the white and fleshless skull lay facing them. Out of tattered and dust-crumbling sleeves reached the naked bones of hands and arms. And on the floor lay another of these things, in a crumpled and huddled heap, only the back of the skull showing, like the polished pate of a bald man. These things they saw first, and then two others; on the table were a heap of age-blackened and dusty sacks, and out of the back of the crumbling thing that guarded them stuck the long buckhorn hilt of a knife.

"They must ha' died fighting," said MacDonald. "An' there, Johnny, is their gold!"

White as death Joanne stood in the door and watched them. MacDonald and Aldous went to the sacks. They were of buckskin. The years had not aged them. When Aldous took one in his hands he found it was heavier than lead. With his knife MacDonald cut a slit in one of them, and the sun that came through the window flashed in a little golden stream that ran from the bag.

"We'll take them out and put 'em in a pannier," said MacDonald. "The others won't be far behind us, Johnny."

Between them they carried out the seven sacks of gold. It was a load for their arms. They put it in one of the panniers, and then Mac-

Donald nodded toward the cabin next the one that had been his own.

"I wouldn't go in there, Joanne," he said.

"I'm going," she whispered again.

"It was their cabin—the man an' his wife," persisted old Donald. "An' the men was beasts, Joanne! I don't know what happened in there—but I guess."

"I'm going," she said again.

MacDonald pulled down the barricade from the window—a window that also faced the south and west, and this time he had to thrust against the door with his shoulder. They entered, and a low cry came from Joanne's lips—a cry that had in it horror, disbelief, a woman's wrath. Against the wall was a pile of something, and on that pile was the searching first light of day that had fallen upon it for nearly half a century. The pile was a man crumpled down; across it, her skeleton arms thrown about it protectively was a woman. This time Aldous did not go forward. MacDonald was alone, and Aldous took Joanne from the cabin, and held her while she swayed in his arms. Donald came out a little later, and there was a curious look of exultation and triumph in his face.

"She killed herself," he said.

"That was her husband. I know him. I gave him the rock-nails he put in the soles of his boots—and the nails are still there."

He went alone into the remaining

two cabins, while Aldous stood with Joanne. He did not stay long. From the fourth cabin he brought an armful of the little brown sacks. He returned, and brought a second armful.

"There's three more in that last cabin," he explained. "Two men, an' a woman. She must ha' been the wife of the man they killed. They were the last to live, an' they starved to death. An' now Johnny—"

He paused, and he drew a great breath.

He was looking to the west, where the sun was beginning to sink behind the mountains.

"An' now, Johnny, if you're ready, an' if Joanne is ready, we'll go," he said.

CHAPTER XXVII

AS THEY went up out of the basin into the broad meadows of the larger valley, MacDonald rode between Aldous and Joanne, and the pack-horses, led by Pinto, trailed behind.

Again old Donald said, as he searched the valley:

"We've beat 'em, Johnny. Quade an' Rann are coming up on the other side of the range, and I figger they're just about a day behind—mebbe only hours, or an hour. You can't tell. There's more gold back there. We got about a hundred pounds in them fifteen sacks, an' there was twice that much. It's hid somewhere. Calkins used to keep his'n

under the floor. So did Watts. We'll find it later. An' the river, an' the dry gulches on both sides of the valley—they're full of it! It's all gold, Johnny—gold everywhere!"

He pointed ahead to where the valley rose in a green slope between two mountains half a mile away.

"That's the break," he said. "It don't seem very far now, do it, Joanne?" His silence seemed to have dropped from him like a mantle, and there was joy in what he was telling. "But it was a distance that night—a terrible distance," he continued, before he could answer. "That was forty-one years ago, coming November. An' it was cold, an' the snow was deep. It was bitter cold—so cold it caught my Jane's lungs, an' that was what made her go a little later. The slope up there don't look steep now, but it was steep then—with two feet of snow to drag ourselves through. I don't think the cavern is more'n five or six miles away, Johnny, mebbe less, an' it took us twenty hours to reach it. It snowed so heavy that night, an' the wind blowed so, that our trail was filled up, or they might ha' followed."

Many times Aldous had been on the point of asking old Donald a question. For the first time he asked it now, even as his eyes slowly and searchingly swept over the valley for signs of Mortimer FitzHugh and Quade.

(Continued on Page 17)

Guaranteed for Life!

McCormick-Deering Tractor Crankshaft and Main Bearings

THE crankshaft and the crankshaft ball bearings of the McCormick-Deering 10-20 and 15-30 tractors are guaranteed against breakage, not for a month or a year, but *during the entire life of the tractor.*

This guarantee covers breakage from any cause whatsoever, and in the case of the ball bearings guarantees them from wearing out or burning out during the life of the tractor.

Read this SPECIAL TRACTOR WARRANTY, which every purchaser gets in writing:

The seller agrees to replace free the Two-BEARING CRANKSHAFT in any 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, should it break during the life of the tractor, provided the broken parts are promptly returned to the factory or one of the branch houses.

Further, the seller agrees to replace free any CRANKSHAFT BALL BEARING in the 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, which may break, wear out, or burn out during the life of the tractor, provided that the defective ball bearing is promptly returned to the factory or one of the branch houses.

THINK of it! Never before in the history of the automotive industry—with automobiles, motor trucks, engines, or tractors—has such a warranty been given. You have never before seen nor heard of so liberal a tractor guarantee. This is convincing proof of the indestructibility of the crankshaft and the crankshaft ball bearings in the McCormick-Deering tractors, and you will find the machines of uniform quality throughout.

In addition, the Company continues its policy of providing tractors with all necessary equipment—throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders, brake, etc. No extras to buy.

Your McCormick-Deering dealer will show you the many valuable features of these tractors, such as ball and roller bearings at 28 points, unit frame, replaceable wearing parts, etc. He will show you the size of the guaranteed crankshaft and demonstrate how easily it runs in the guaranteed main ball bearings. When you buy a tractor, be sure this valuable guarantee is written into the contract!



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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OF AMERICA
[Incorporated]

Chicago, Illinois

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923

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THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
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The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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 willing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer!" It will guarantee honest dealing.

"The Farm Paper of Service"

WHAT THE FARMER WANTS

THE July issue of the Locomotive Engineers Journal is devoted entirely to "What the Farmer Wants", and comes from the headquarters of one of the greatest labor unions in America. It covers every point of the "Farmers Revolt" excepting that it fails to mention that the one thing the farmer wants more than anything else is lower freight rates. It is a little hard for a farmer to hold the plow handles straight in a rocky field with the sun broiling down on the back of his neck, wondering whether or not the crop he is planting will come safely through and net him a few dollars profit, or whether possibly it will be a total loss, when he looks across the field at the locomotive engineer, in his upholstered cab, and realizes that the engineer with no investment of capital draws about \$1.00 an hour for his time, with time and a half for overtime and double time for holiday work!

It is rather interesting to see so powerful a labor union taking so considerate a view of the greatest industry in America. The farmer, however, is not one who forgets so easily the laws that were hurried through Washington during the very critical days of the war to satisfy the demands of the railway labor unions. The farmer does not forget that during the past two years when his crops have been selling at prices which did not pay for the actual cost of production, the labor unions have demanded the "last pound of flesh."

If the locomotive engineers want to know "what the farmer wants" and they will go to the actual working farmers in the fields and not the political leaders who claim to champion the farmer's cause but serve only to befog his issues, they will find that what the farmer wants most, is to know how they "put-it-over." So far the farmer seems to be a dismal failure in getting what he needs through organization. He gets what he "wants", or what the politicians think he wants, but far from what he needs, which is, as we see it, a guaranteed return on his investment like Capital gets and a guaranteed wage for his time like Labor gets.

GOOD-BYE FOREVER

THERE will be no wheels-of-chance on the Michigan State Fair Grounds this year. This announcement just made by George W. Dickinson, Secretary and Manager, will send a chill up the backs of thousands of city men and women who have apparently, heretofore, depended on "Lady Luck" for their food and raiment. We wonder how they will get along!

At former fairs it has been possible to take a chance on the wheel and win anything from a poor, little, wild yellow bird in a reed cage, to a basket of sawdust carefully camouflaged over the top with a layer of fruit. When you consider that there were from one to two hundred chances on the spin of a wheel, that each chance was sold for ten cents, and that the value of the prize was seldom more than a dollar, you can appreciate why there were nearly two city blocks of these stalls at the last State Fair, and why the space at \$60 per foot for the ten days fair was sold immediately and at a profit to the fair which we understood to have been \$29,000!

The passing of the wheel-of-chance marks one of the last steps in cleaning up the State Fair. Much credit for which should be given to Mr. Dickinson who has so ably managed and built up the wonderful exposition which the state acquired last season. It must be remembered that within the term of office of the present management a saloon was operated under the grandstand, and

public betting on the horse races was allowed and the privilege sold. On the midway everything from the Egyptian dance to the snake eating wild-man was permitted, and the lemonade was only sweetened water with a drop of red paint in it.

The present board of managers of the State Fair are therefore to be credited with the mark of progress which they have made in doing away with one of the last of the objectionable features, even at the cost of \$29,000 for a season. We predict that this money will be spent in other quarters or will increase the attractions of the fair in such a way that this amount will be made up.

The Business Farmer cannot help but feel that as the present plans of the management are consummated Michigan will, without doubt, have the finest exposition of its kind on the American continent, if it does not enjoy this position today.

Every indication points to the fact that this year's fair will be one of the greatest ever held in Michigan. It is easy to say "Bigger and Better" but we make the above assertion with a knowledge of only a few of the improvements which have been made for your approval this year. Better plan ahead now to bring the folks and spend one day at least at the State Fair. It is not too early to start planning to come and if you can come for a night or two there will be camping space with running water and all conveniences on the grounds. Tell the folks now you'll come and bring the whole family!

BETTER POTATO PRICES

THERE is a ray of hope, at least, for the potato growers of Michigan who have gambled again against the elements and the even worse effect that comes from a glutted market, in the statement just issued by the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, which predicts a higher price for this year's potato crop.

Only three states, they point out; Maine, Ohio and Nebraska, have larger crops than last year, and only Maine is an important contender with Michigan in the production of this staple. All other states show a decrease in predicted production, and there is a shortage of over 47,000,000 bushels from the estimate of 1922 taken at this time.

It is not yet safe to predict but that conditions may change and produce an even greater shortage. We hope so for the sake of the potato growers of Michigan who have had the courage to gamble on this precarious crop.

The potato market suffers more from overproduction than it does from bugs and blight. The Agricultural College and other specialists ought for this reason to give potato marketing a greater share of their attention.

FEDERAL AID FOR STATE ROADS

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made in Washington of the mileage of good roads which will be given federal aid under the existing bills for that purpose.

Michigan, with 4,582 miles leads her neighboring states in the mileage of good roads which we have available for federal aid. Ohio having 4,506 miles and Indiana, only 3,957 miles. This would indicate that Michigan has in reality made some progress in good roads since the fifty million dollar plan was undertaken.

The total mileage of good roads in the United States receiving federal aid, will approximate 187,406 miles, and will connect nearly every city in the country having a population of over five thousand. It has been stated that these roads comprise a network which will bring good roads within ten miles of 90% of the entire population of the country.

Good roads are expensive, but America with good roads is prosperous, while China which has no roads whatever, is a pauper country, with millions of people living shoulder to shoulder in closely congested cities, while millions of acres stretch toward the Great Wall, uncultivated and uninhabited.

If the difference between America and China is good roads, then the price we pay is of little consequence.

HOW OLD IS ANNE?

A SALT LAKE CITY chemist, Dr. Paul Baltinke, says that men and women ought to live to be a hundred and fifty years old, and will someday learn to live that long.

We meet a lot of folks that we would like to have on earth with us a hundred and fifty years, but once in a while we meet one that we would just as soon have pass on at the normal age.

Dr. Baltinke is serious, however, in his statement because he believes that better living conditions and social hygiene is changing the physical condition of the race. As men learn to live right they learn to live long.

FARM LABOR IS SCARCE

THERE is a shortage of farm labor all over the United States. It has been attracted to the city by the high prices being paid in the industrial plants.

There seems to be no remedy which can be offered for this situation. Like all other commodities, labor depends upon supply and demand. There is a greater demand in the metropolitan centers and the farmers cannot at the present selling price afford to pay anywhere near the amount that would be necessary for them to attract labor back to the farm where it belongs.

All of the investigations that can be made will only arrive back at this same conclusion, because there is a natural condition here to overcome which operates as surely as the laws of gravitation.

We have predicted that the shortage of labor would decrease the total of the crop production this year to a point where a farmer could get more for his products and thus meet some of the losses he has had to take during the past few years.

Indications seem to point to the fact that this will be a year of small production. The present low price of wheat does not indicate in any respect the possible production. It is, manipulation pure and simple, which may be due to the insistent demand from some quarters that the Government step in and control the price of wheat. If it were possible for the United States Government to control the production of wheat grown in the Argentine and Ukraine, we might be in a position to set the price of the world's market for wheat, but inasmuch as that is impractical, the control of world's wheat price is no less a "will-o-the-wisp!"

THE ROADSIDE MARKET

WITH the rapid development of Michigan as an industrial state a large proportion of our farms are in proximity to cities and towns or lie along the network of state highways so that thousands of automobiles pass their gates daily. This change has brought an opportunity for the individual farmer to sell the perishable and other products of his farm direct to the consumer and at a larger profit to himself. A recent investigation of this growing and profitable business points out two or three facts which should be brought to the attention of farmers who are thus fortunately located.

In the first place, our farmers must build for themselves a reputation for fair and square dealing. It is obvious that the farmer can make much more for himself and yet sell at a price slightly under the retailer in the city. For the farmer, therefore, to charge the same or a higher price is only defeating his own best interests. If the city customer buys strawberries at 25 cents a box from the farmer and finds they are selling for 20 cents at his corner grocery store he is not going back to the country. On the other hand, if the conditions are reversed, that farmer has secured for himself a steady cash customer who comes out to the farm and buys his products, not only for the slight saving that is made, but because the products purchased, direct from the farm are fresh, and therefore, more desirable.

Another weakness is the attempt on the part of some to combine with their sales of farm products the sale of "pop", candy, tobacco and "hot dogs." It is obvious that this small store-keeping is seldom done by legitimate farmers, and is usually attempted because a request is had once in a while for these articles. Our investigations show that this is seldom profitable to the farmer because his family uses up more of the knick-knacks which he buys for re-sale than he actually sells at a profit. While the better class of his legitimate customers for farm products pass his place by because it does not look like a real farm and they are not interested in trading at an imitation corner store.

We know of many farmers who are selling all of the green vegetables they can conveniently raise direct from the roadside. The children like to do this and it gives them a good business training. It brings in ready cash for the household expenses and usually more than just "pin money." The automobile has made this new roadside market possible, and if our farmers will protect their own interests by fair and square dealing, offering the best they have at a fair price and keeping their premises clean and inviting, this business can be doubled with each passing year.

There are any number of by products of the farm such as cider, maple syrup, honey, vinegar, cottage cheese, etc., which can be made and sold at even larger profits. It is also easy to build for the winter a parcel-post trade in butter, eggs and other products from these summer roadside customers. We would be glad to pass along to our readers any other ideas on the roadside market which any of you have found profitable.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

The Collection Box

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

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

1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.

2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.

3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another.

These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

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

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report Ending July 16, 1923

Total number claims filed.....2303

Amount involved.....\$22,658.82

Number of claims settled.....838

Amount secured.....\$12,655.06

THE COLLECTION BOX GROWING
SUMMER time may bring some lull in the other departments of a farm paper but the Collection Box is busier than ever, if possible, trying to keep up with the complaints we receive.

The surprising thing is however, how few of the complaints which are registered with us we are not able to collect. Most mail-order houses acknowledge our claims within ten days and usually forward the amount direct to our reader. Some take longer. A few require many letters and sometimes a personal call from one of our representatives but where the claim is clear and unquestioned, we never let go until our subscribers claim is satisfied.

THE AUTO KNITTER

THERE is never an end to the letters regarding the auto knitter, which are advertised to lift the mortgage on the old homestead and make it possible for the woman to sit comfortably in her rocking chair and with a simple twist of the wrist turn out hosiery which finds a sale even before it is manufactured.

Somewhere, someday, we expect to find one of these machines in successful operation. There seems to be no question but that in the hands of an expert they will work, but whether they can be made to produce profitably and are worth the \$50 to \$75 which they cost, is another question altogether, and we still contend that we could have to have some mighty conclusive evidence before we would care to recommend them for a widow lady or an invalid, and yet it is most often someone of this type who is interested in this so-called home money-making machine.

JONES OF OLNEY

EVERY month brings us several inquiries regarding a gentleman who signs himself "Jones, the real estate salesman, Olney, Illinois." We have before us his circular matter now, and he gives four bank references and letters from cashiers who say he lives up to his promises. His agreement, however, consists

only of promising to print 1000 circulars, send you 200, keep the other 800 for mailing to interested farm buyers, and printing an advertisement for you in the Farm Buyers Guide, in addition to which he will write personal letters to parties interested in farms for sale, and in other ways endeavor to aid you in selling your property." For this you are to send Mr. Jones \$7.25 in advance, the balance of the commission \$22.75, you are to pay him when the farm is sold. It is not easy to sell farms these days, and there are plenty of them for sale, so that Mr. Jones' business might be profitable even though he was not successful in selling any great proportion of those from whom he collected the \$7.25.

He has been doing business in Michigan for several years. If any of our readers have had any dealings with him we would be glad to hear from them including those for whom he sold farms.

BUYING DETROIT REAL ESTATE

FROM recent letters I take it that the real estate operators have for some reason forsaken Detroit which is in the throes of a season of prosperity, the like of which has not been known for some years, and in the face of this have gone out to the farmers in the state selling subdivision lots.

The property adjacent to Michigan's metropolis, as far north as Saginaw Bay, south to Ohio line, somewhat west of Lansing and Jackson, to say nothing of lower Ontario, in subdivision lots, the value of which as farm land or resort property is unquestioned, but as home sites for Ford, Dodge and General Motors workers, we cannot be so enthusiastic. If conditions were reversed, and the farmers were highly prosperous, with city men out of work, we might understand why the country was being worked so thoroughly, but under existing circumstances we certainly advise any farmer to look very, very carefully before he leaps into Detroit real estate (so-called).

MORE ABOUT McRAE

DEAR Mr. Shocum—We are much interested in the talks concerning Warren McRae, and we would like to tell our experience with him. We had a farm for sale so answered his ad. He wrote us the same as he did the others. Offered to take five dollars seeing we would not send ten. We asked for references before sending any money. He sent us the bank at that place. He probably thought he would fool us that way, but not so. We wrote the bank and they replied he had had a small account there at one time, further they knew nothing about him. So we kept our money thanks to our farm paper for its advice. We believe farmers appreciate having these things exposed thru The Business Farmer. We enjoy our paper very much. Yours truly, Mrs. S. C. Calhoun County, Mich.

The Week's Editorial

DO YOU LIKE MICHIGAN FRUIT?

WHEN the Michigan fruit-growers find themselves at a disadvantage in shipping and marketing their product everyone within the zone of that market and who eats fruit is concerned about it.

It is manifestly preposterous that it should cost more to bring fruit from the Michigan fruit belt to Detroit than from Kansas City to Detroit. Nor is it reasonable that it should cost more to ship Michigan grapes to California than to ship California grapes to Michigan. And there are other perplexities.

The situation has been met in other parts of the country, and doubtless similar processes will succeed here, by organization among the fruit growers on a district basis, working separately from the national organization. The immediate objective of such associations is twofold, first the railroads, and second efficiency among the growers in handling and shipping. Usually both these factors need close attention and constant watchfulness.

Michigan is particularly rich in its fruit. The Wenatchee and Yakima apples, large and rosy and highly polished, look like masterpieces, but their flavor does not match that of the Michigan product. When the first strawberries appear on the market everyone immediately rejoices, with the qualification, that when the Michigan strawberries appear, then will be tasted strawberries de luxe. And none can traverse that wonderful western shore district along the sand dunes without profound respect for the prolific supply of delicious fruits of all kinds.

Flavor is the highest point in Michigan fruit products and Michigan people, as a whole, prefer them to any other. It should be possible for the people of this state to get possession of them, for present eating and for preserving, at a price commensurate with proximity to the market. The public will watch the progress of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Incorporated, with a personal interest and a waiting supply of preserving jars.—Detroit News.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Think of the glow of satisfaction you would experience in being able to say, "I own \$5000 worth of Federal first mortgage bonds."

Write for Booklet AG913

Tax Free in Michigan

Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

6½%

FEDERAL BONDS
Are Better Bonds

(913)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY
FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

MONEY TO LOAN

On the 33-Year Government Amortization Plan to desirable borrowers who own good, well-managed farms in Michigan and Ohio, and wish to borrow not over 50% of the value of their land plus 20% of the appraised value of the buildings.

No commissions—Low interest rates. No stock investment. Unusually prompt and satisfactory service. If your loan will meet these requirements, write us.

FIRST JOINT STOCK LAND BANK OF CLEVELAND
Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio



Beginning in the August 4th
Issue of The Business Farmer

A Complete
Short Story by O. HENRY

America's Greatest
Short Story Writer

Copyrighted, 1920, by Doubleday, Page & Co.; published by special arrangement with the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.

This will be good news for every reader of The Business Farmer, but great news to the fortunate ones who have ever read any of the famous short stories by O. Henry.

Each story will be complete in the issue in which it is printed. None will be continued, but all are like a slice from life itself. You read the innermost secrets of preacher and teacher, cowboy and bar-room tough, the whole gamut of human emotions which go to make up the people of the world.

You'll want to save up every issue of The Business Farmer!

Don't Miss This Great Feature in
Every Issue. Renew Now At the
New Low Rates—60c per year,
Two Years for \$1 and Send in a
Friend's Subscription With Your
Own!

THE SONG OF A FARMER'S WIFE

I'm a Farmer's wife!
It's a glorious life,
Wholesome and clean that I lead.
To help with the work,
And never to shirk;
This has become my creed.

Sights of ne'er ending toil.
And vast richness of soil,
Surround me and thrill me each day;
Stirring dreams in my heart
For a still greater part
In this battle of life to play.

In the twilights I sigh
O'er the beauties of sky,
And the sunsets I see o'er the hill.
While the dawn with its ray
Brings another glad day,
And I set to my task with a will.

So, work as you can
For it's God's own plan,
That our lives should come out of the soil.
No nobler task
Shall I ever ask,
Than to live and to love as I toil.

—Charlene Weathers Hopson.

IS IT WRONG TO HAVE BOBBED HAIR?

A GREAT deal has been said for and against bobbing the head of our girls. I have listened to so many of my younger girl friends pleading with their parents to consent to this cutting that I am wondering if the same problem has reached the girls on the farm. Is it wrong for them to have their hair cut? What have the morals or virtues of our girls got to do with bobbing? I have noticed that some of the girls say they will never go back to long unsanitary hair again. It is so comfortable that the freedom from doing up long hair is a thing of the past with the coming generation. Again I notice where one girl has the courage to bob she brings into the circle of bobbed heads all her friends and each one has a number of other girls that bob their heads and so all these families are upset until they get used to seeing their daughter and sister with her hair cut.

I can remember when I first wanted to wear a corset and my mother held up her hands in horror at the grown up idea I had on my mind. And oh how glad I was with that first pair. I got them on upside down and did not know it until my older sister laughed and told me. I am wondering if the same feelings come to the bobbed-haired girl. Does it make her move flippant and saucy or is it just an expression of freedom, no more corsets, no more hair. In the olden days we wore wigs and ruffles, silk stockings, garters, ribbons and laces. They have gradually brought their dressing down to a very simple and plain outfit that can be gotten into quickly. Are the girls of to-day trying for the same goal? I would like very much to get a few opinions about the bobbed head girl and see if our mothers on the farm feel as the city and town mothers do.

CLOTHES PIN APRON

I OFTEN see women out hanging up their washing, stooping over two or three times a minute to get the clothes pins out of a basket that they move along on the ground. If they only knew what a help a clothes pin apron is, they would never bend to the basket again.

The pocket is practically all there is to the apron. It goes clear across, is twelve inches deep, and comes to within an inch or two of the band. In this way I don't have to stoop to reach into the bottom of it.

Ticking or blue denim is best for one of these aprons if you are buying new material. They will wear for years. However, I usually use just something I have around the house. It may wear out in a year or two but the making is so simple that I don't mind if it does. An old pillow ticking can be used and, if you care to, bind the edges with a bright tape.

LETTUCE AS A BLOOD BUILDER

DO not forget the greens and fresh vegetables are our best friends in keeping our health all thru the summer months. Lettuce is one of the most cooling foods and purifier of our blood. It does not have a filling feeling but if we can form the habit of eating it at least twice a day with our meals, you will find a great improvement in clearing up the complexion. I try and have a fresh salad all during the summer and it just seems as tho our systems demand this sort of food. When the hottest days come let-



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS—I know everybody is busy these days canning, making jelly and jams for the winter, right now, and I am writing this article and running to my kitchen watching some current jelly that just had to be fixed this morning. It is a busy time for every woman keeping house. I do want you to read and notice how simple and inexpensive the new method of cold-pack canning can be made in every farm home. Read about our bobbed-hair girls and some one write me her opinion. This is a big subject and is going to be this summer more than ever. I am still looking for some more threshing letters. Hoping to hear from some of our readers upon these subjects, I am

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

tuce growing in the open gets tough and bitter. To overcome this plant some seed for mid-summer lettuce in the shade of a tree or plant it in the open and cover with a thin piece of cloth.

FLOWERS IN OUR HOMES

TRY putting a piece of blotting paper under the doily before setting vase of flowers upon it and you will find it can be put upon the choicest polished piece of furniture.

Keep the home supplied if possible with a vase or two of flowers. It makes a room look so cheerful with the bright colors.

HINTS FOR OUR FLOWER GARDEN

LET no seeds form and mature on sweet peas and nasturtiums. Pick at least every other day.

The Petunia is a most pleasing annual and gives so freely of blossoms until late fall. Keep the dead blossoms snipped off. I have my window boxes filled with pink and purple petunias with sweet Elysium between the plants and it makes a beautiful sight from the room inside and is beautiful from the lawn.

SERVING HOT WEATHER MEALS NICELY

DURING these warm days a good plan is to give the family all the vegetables growing but serve them attractively so they will be inviting to eat.

Beets can be cut in nice slices and served with butter, pepper and

salt, or with vinegar, pepper and salt. To serve hot make a sour sauce.

Melt two tablespoons butter, add two tablespoons flour and pour on the beet juice that has formed from the beets having been cut in cubes. Add one-fourth cup, each, vinegar and cream, one teaspoon sugar, one-half teaspoon salt and a few grains pepper. Serve in a vegetable dish any of these ways of fixing beets and with a large serving spoon one can have them upon their dinner plates and save dishes.

Peas can be served hot with just butter, pepper and salt. If you wish to cream them, add enough cream to suit taste and thicken with just a little flour. This should be served in small vegetable dishes.

FRUIT JUICES FOR WINTER USE

WITH sugar high in price, why not put away some fruit juices for winter use? Juices from the raspberry, blackberry and grape may easily be canned when the fruit is in season and stored for winter use. If preferred, the boiled juices may be made when required. The way to do this is to wash and stem the berries or grapes and place in a preserving kettle. Crush lightly with a wooden spoon, cover with water and cook very slowly for 30 minutes, stirring frequently. Remove from the fire and pour the juice through a moistened cloth (preserve the pulp for a butter or marmalade mixture).

Pour the strained juice into a clean kettle, boil for five minutes and skim. If the fruit juice is being

Doing Your Canning By Cold Pack Method



A good rubber can be stretched without breaking

TOPS for screw-top jars must not be screwed on tightly during the processing. Screw the tops as tightly as possible, using only the thumb and little finger, or until juice does not run out when jar is inverted. Screw top tightly after jars are taken from the canner.

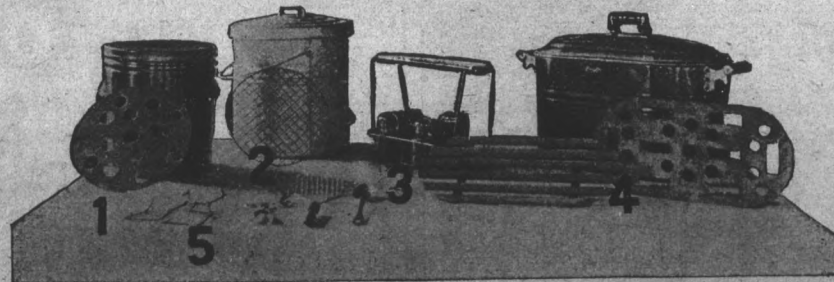
It is economy to

buy the best rubbers obtainable. Rubbers should not be used a second year. The following tests should be applied to rubbers used for the cold pack method of canning:

- A rubber should stand a reasonable amount of stretching and pulling without breaking or permanently losing shape.
- Rubbers should be about 1-12 of an inch thick. A pile of one dozen rings should measure one inch.
- The inner diameter of the rubber ring should be 2 1/4 inches; the flange 5-16 of an inch. This does not blow out.
- A rubber should stand pinching between the thumb and forefinger, and when pressure is removed should not show the effects.
- The color of the rubber ring is no index to the quality. Good rings may be either red, white or black.



A good top should not permit thumb nail to be inserted



Simple canning equipment may be made in the home: 1. Large can with false bottom. 2. Garbage pail with wire rack. 3. Improved holder and rack for wash boiler. 4. Wash boiler with metal and wooden racks. 5. Simple utensils for removing jars from canner.

prepared for a beverage add a cup of sugar to each quart of juice, boil five minutes. Pour into hot sterilized jars, filling the jars to overflowing. Close immediately and set inside to cool. Store in a dry, dark place. If currant juice is being prepared in this way use one-third as much sugar as juice.

FRUIT BUTTERS

Fruit butters are made from fruit cooked to a smooth consistency. It is frequently found to be cheaper to make fruit butters from fruit pulp left after the first extraction of the pectin in jelly-making.

General rules for butters:

- Put the pulp of the cooked fruit through a sieve; remove seeds and skins.
- Use half as much sugar as pulp.
- Cook altogether, slowly, until thick.
- Store as for jelly or canned fruit.

CONSERVES

Conserves are cooked like jam, but raisins or nuts, sometimes both, are added, together with oranges cut in small sections.

General rules for making conserves:

- Cook rapidly.
- Add nuts about five minutes before removing conserves.
- Store as for jelly or canned fruit.

Plum Conserve

6 pounds plums; 2 oranges sliced; 1 1/2 pounds large table raisins, seeded; 1/2 pound nut meats; 3 pounds sugar.

Prepare the oranges as for marmalade, let stand in water to cover over night. Cook the plums without water till soft and press the pulp through sieve. Cook oranges till tender, add with raisins to the plums and sugar and let cook till the mixture is like marmalade. Add the nuts near the end of the cooking.

MARMALADE

To each pound of fruit add one-half pound of sugar. Boil from one to three hours, or until the jelly stage is reached. Pour into hot glasses and seal at once.

Carrot Marmalade

2 cups ground carrot, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 2 lemons, 2 tp, ground ginger root.

Cook carrot until tender. Add the sugar and lemons, quartered and cut in thin slices. Cook slowly until thick. Pack in hot jars and process. The ginger root may be omitted if desired. This marmalade does not have the jelly-like consistency of orange marmalade.

PRESERVES

A preserved fruit is one which has been cooked in a cane sugar syrup until it is clear, tender and transparent. It will keep its form and plumpness and be crisp.

Preserved Spiced Peaches

1 peck peaches, peeled and cut in half, 3 pints cider vinegar, 3 1/2 lbs. brown sugar, 1 oz. cloves, 1/2 oz. nutmeg, 1 oz. cinnamon (spices tied in a cloth and boiled with the peaches).

When the vinegar, spices and sugar are boiling, add the peaches. When transparent, seal in fruit jars. Serve one-half peach with juice for dessert.

Preserved Ginger Apples

4 lbs. apples, pared, cored and sliced thin; 4 lbs. sugar; 1 cup water; 4 lemons, sliced; 2 oz. ginger root.

Boil altogether until as thick as marmalade. Skim out the ginger root, and pack as you would jelly or jam.

Preserved Ginger Pears

Substitute pears for apples in recipe given above.

Mothers Problems

THE BABY IN THE FAMILY

A DORABLE as the baby in the family always is it is not right to make of him, or of her, a little tyrant. It is neither good for the baby, nor good for the elder children, if Baby's every wish has to be granted. At the same time a generous spirit toward the weaker, younger member of the family must be encouraged. Between this spirit of generosity and the habit of in-

indulgence, it is often hard to draw a line.

Certainly, however, it is unwise indulgence that allows a mother to let the baby play with Big Sister's Christmas doll until she breaks it, or tear down the toy radio Big Brother has so painstakingly constructed, and then scold the older brother and sister if they are angry because the baby did it! When Baby is allowed such liberties, it is little wonder if the older children express the wish that a baby had never come to their house!

Sometimes, of course, a baby will get away from Mother's watchful eye and accidentally destroy some treasured possession of an older brother or sister. Then must the older children learn a hard lesson. They must learn to forgive the little child who couldn't understand that he was doing wrong. The mother must calm them, and guide them along the paths of patience and forgiveness.

"Give it to Baby;" "Let Baby have that;" "Baby wants that;" are commands heard all too frequently in many families. Baby soon learns if he can order the household around; if he finds he can, he proceeds to run things with a high hand.

Be careful in issuing such commands as the above. Consider the baby's welfare and consider the older children's rights. A child does not have to be very old to have a sense of injustice.

TEACH HUMANENESS TO YOUR CHILDREN

CONTRARY to an altogether too commonly accepted idea, just because a child is a boy is no excuse or reason for him being cruel. Cruelty has no place in God's scheme of things. Though Man has been given dominion over the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, he has not been given license to practice cruelties upon them.

Boy nature and girl nature are two distinct types. A little girl is the embryo mother. Her mission in life is to give life, not to take life; therefore, if she be a normal little girl, she shrinks from doing anything that hurts or kills. Little boys, on the other hand, are incipient husbands and fathers—providers, in other words—and in their blood there runs a trace of the blood of their ancestors who, to provide food for their family, must first go forth and kill it. Taking life to them has no horrors. And, since they can contemplate killing without a qualm, it is only to be expected that they lack the finer sensibilities of their sisters when it comes to hurting dumb creatures.

The trouble is, when a boy practices cruelty on birds or animals, that he has never been taught to feel for them. A little girl seldom needs training along that line; a little boy practically always does.

A boy's training in humaneness should begin as soon as he is able to creep. A love for all living creatures must be taught, an interest in their life and habits must be aroused and in their hearts must be instilled the knowledge that all living creatures suffer pain just as we humans do.

Until children have reached an age of understanding, keep them away from the slaughter-pen. The early years of life are highly impressionable; let not the sight of beasts suffering make its mark on the child-mind. It is not effeminate for a boy to be humane, unwilling to inflict needless suffering; it is an ideal manliness. If your boy is cruel, there is someone to blame. Is that someone you?

The Runner's Bible

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Put on therefore***humbleness of mind. Col. 3:12. Before honor is humility. Prov. 15:33. It is of utmost importance to possess humility. It means that one is receptive, teachable; growth and achievement follow naturally. Without humility the world lags, even retrogrades. The lack of this divine attribute accounts for the commonplaceness of the world in general. One who hugs his precious opinions to himself clips his own wings. The great ones of the earth are humble. Greatness tho, knocks at every door, but the door is usually barred, and double barred by old beliefs, pride or opinion, or selfish contentment. Real humility values nothing as it does the truth, and is ever ready to receive it. 34. The reward of humility and the fear of the Lord is riches, and honor and life. Prov. 22:4.

Personal Column

Red Stain from Lavender Dress—Could you tell me how to take a red stain that has gotten into a lavender dress from a red dress. It is a good dress and I hate to have it spoiled.—M. I., Brown City. —Maybe some reader has had a similar accident and I would appreciate hearing from her.

Raising Flowers for Market—Would you please send me the address of some good place where I may obtain books on raising flowers for market. I have been a reader of The Business Farmer for some time but have not found anything along this line.—Mrs. M. G., Fruitport, Michigan.

—The book called "Garden Guide" by T. A. De LaMarl is about as fine a text book for information regarding the making of our grounds more beautiful, and it tells how to grow and care for nearly every flower, plant and shrub that is not a freak specimen. It costs seventy-five cents.

RECIPES

Cocoa Cake—One and one-half cup brown sugar; one cup sour milk; two eggs; two tablespoons cocoa; piece of butter size of an egg; cinnamon; cloves and nutmeg to suit taste; one teaspoon soda; one teaspoon baking powder; two cups sifted flour. This makes a delicious cake and can be baked in a sheet or in layers.—Mrs. E. B., Ionia County, Mich.

Spice Cake—One cup butter or lard; four cups brown sugar; one cup milk; eight eggs; two teaspoons cinnamon; one teaspoon cloves; one teaspoon nutmeg; two teaspoons baking powder and one and one-half teaspoon salt. Flour to make as stiff as you like.—Mrs. J. W. H.

Molasses Cookies—Two eggs; two cups molasses; one cup sugar; one cup lard; one cup sour milk; four level teaspoons soda; one teaspoon ginger and one teaspoon salt. Flour to make stiff enough batter to roll out. May be made without eggs.—Mrs. J. W. H.

Spanish Pickles—Four heads of cauliflower; dozen large green cucumbers; six bunches of celery; one gallon vinegar; one tablespoon tumeric; one-half pound ground mustard; one tablespoon whole cloves; one peck tomatoes; one-half dozen large sweet peppers; one quart small pickling onions; five pounds brown sugar; one-half cup white mustard seed one-half cup wheat flour and one tablespoon ground cinnamon. Coarsely dice vegetables, leaving onions whole. Soak for 12 hours in brine made up of one gallon of water and one and one-half cups salt. Drain. Boil vegetables and vinegar and sugar for one-half hour. Then make a paste of spices, mustard, flour and a little vinegar; add to boiling vegetables, boil for five minutes, stirring carefully until all is thickened. Seal hot in clean, hot jars.

Sweet Pickled Peaches—one-half peck peaches; two pounds brown sugar; one ounce stick cinnamon; a few cloves and one pint of vinegar. Remove skins from peaches. Stick cloves into peaches, make a syrup by boiling the sugar, vinegar and cinnamon for twenty minutes. Add only one-half of the peaches at the beginning and cook until soft. Remove and put into jars and repeat for the other half of the peaches. Fill the jars with hot vinegar and seal.

Hot Water Dumplings—May be used with chicken or beef stock. Take enough flour to make what you need for a meal. Say one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt in a dish having your teakettle boiling hard, pour right on flour and salt and roll out and put in stock while hot. They are always flaky and good.—Mrs. J. W. H.

Chili Sauce—Twelve ripe tomatoes; one red pepper; one green pepper; one large onion; two cups vinegar; one cup brown sugar; one tablespoon salt; one teaspoon whole allspice; one teaspoon cinnamon; one teaspoon ground nutmeg and one teaspoon ground ginger. Remove skins from tomatoes and chop with the peppers and onions. Add the vinegar and spices and bring to a boil. Stir to prevent burning. Boil until sauce begins to thicken (about one hour.) Pour the chili sauce into hot jars and seal at once.

Corn Relish—Eighteen ears corn; one pepper, ground or chopped; three teaspoons mustard; one quart vinegar; three-fourths cup sugar; four onions, ground and one cabbage, sliced very thin. Cut corn from cob, mix with other ingredients and cook thirty minutes.

—if you are well bred!

When one is at the table eating it is not necessary to keep the hands busy every minute. Rest awhile and chew what one has in one's mouth before struggling with utensils to keep putting more food into the mouth. Elbows should not be on the table. Rest one hand in your lap while using fork or spoon in the other in conveying food to mouth.

THE SIGN OF QUALITY
For Your Protection



"Make Me a Child Again, Just for Tonight"

Can't you remember how wonderful a slice of bread tasted when you were a child? Maybe it was piled high with brown sugar! An in-between meal smack! Perhaps it was swimming in fresh maple syrup—the kind with the flavor running clear back to the tree.

Even now bread tastes just as good—if you use the Lily White flour in baking. Even when you were a child with your bread and butter after school, Lily White was satisfying thousands of the best cooks who knew what the flour would do.

And through all these years Lily White quality has never varied. Always high grade, always regarded as the very best for all baking Lily White today is a standard household necessity in many thousands of homes.

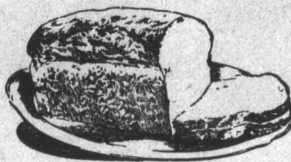
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HOW TO MAKE MILK BREAD

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

Lily White will Surprise You--Delightfully.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

The model 4434 to be used for a corset is very fine for the average woman of 125 to 145 pounds weight. I use them entirely now and find so much comfort. I never have a back-ache. It seems to strengthen all the muscles that ordinarily a corset would support. Nearly all the younger girls in or out of school are wearing this type of corset and they have a big sale in the Detroit stores.

Colored bands folded around the crown of a hat are very smart for our mid-summer wear. Such combinations of silk or georgette, of pale pink or lavender, blues and yellows make a very striking color scheme.

4434. A Comfortable Practical Model—Here is a "corset" style that affords ease and comfort to the wearer. It may be made of jean, muslin, linen, broadened silk or mercerized materials, satin or drill. Gussets set in at the sides give freedom in movement. These may be of elastic webbing. 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 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. For gussets of elastic or webbing 3/4 yard 9 inches wide or wider is required.

4447. An Up-To-Date Frock—Mustard color linen was chosen for this pretty model, the collar and cuffs are edged with white bias banding. This is a good model for taffeta, silk, gingham or ratine. The sleeve may be finished with a turned back cuff as in the large view, or, the peasant portion may be added. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material.

4432. A Stylish Blouse—The model has the new hip band finish, and the popular "front drape" in cascade effect. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

4441. A Pretty Undergarment—Nainsook, cambric or crepe may be used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material.

4420. A Pretty Apron Model—Figured percale edged with rick rack braid is here portrayed. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 4 yards of 27 inch material.

4425. An Attractive Negligee—Foulard is here portrayed with girdle and bindings of satin in a contrasting color. This model is good also for crepe, printed voile or crepe de chine. 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 4 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

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ADD TEN CENTS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



THE BOASTFUL PIGS

ONCE the horses and the cattle, the aristocrats of the farmyard, took a democratic turn and invited the pigs to a New Year feast. But, when the pigs came, they treated them haughtily.

The pigs protested at this treatment, and said,

"You claim to be important! But are you? The master of the farmyard lets you find your own food in the fields and makes you work until you are old. But the master sends us our food every day and his servants clean out the places where we live. We do not have to work. We play all day. See how fat we are."

So the pigs had the best of the argument. But the master, who had heard it all, said,

"If the pigs knew what happened after they were fattened, they would not be so ready to boast."

Those who grow fat and do not work are like pigs. And—do they know what will happen to them?

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the Children's Hour in the Michigan Business Farmer so I decided to write a letter. I am a farmer girl between the ages of 11 and 17. Whoever guesses my age right will receive a letter or card from me. I have brown hair, gray eyes, and I am about five feet and one and one-half inches high. I am light complexioned. I passed the eighth grade this year. I was sick with scarlet fever last year, and couldn't take the eighth grade examinations. I have five brothers and two sisters, and my mother and father are both living. My brother and I have been having the measles. The baby is sick and I think that she is coming down with them. I can tat, crochet, knit, embroider and sew. I wish some of the cousins that can crochet, would send me some new patterns. If they would I would send them some. We have a Ford car that I can drive and I like to drive very much. We have a lot of cattle, a truck, tractor, Overland touring car, and a lot of other things that I will not name. As I have written quite a lot I will close. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. Someone put this riddle in the paper. What walks like a cat, looks like a cat, and acts like a cat? I think that the answer is a cat. She said that she would write a letter to the ones that guessed it right, so I will hope that I get it right, as I like to get letters. Your niece, Evelyn Soper, R. F. D. No. 1, Gregory, Michigan.

I am sure many of the girls will be glad to exchange patterns with you as many of them are real experts at crocheting and have a great variety of patterns or designs.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I don't suppose there is much use in writing because just as sure as you or I are living it will land in the waste paper basket. But what's the difference? I can say I have written to you again any way. I wrote to you some time ago and believe me I was surprised to see my letter printed. I received a lot of letters, from cousins too, they just poured in. I had almost forty correspondents in all during the first week. Then some stopped writing for unknown reasons so that at the present time I only have seven correspondents. I love to write letters don't you, Uncle Ned? I like to receive them, too. You must receive a lot in one day. I wish I might help you read them. Some of the other cousins are "cordially invited" to write to me. It's quite lonesome in the summer time and you haven't anything to do. In the winter time there is a lot to do, for instance school work. Your niece, Halcetia Currier, Algonac, Michigan.

—This is the time you got fooled; your letter is printed after all. Well, I like to write letters but like better to receive them. Yes, I receive a great many letters every day and every one is welcome. I read them all with a great deal of interest and hope some day that we can spare space enough to print them all.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Oh my, the weather is warm. We certainly would welcome a rain at the present. The crops are sorely in need of rain too. I live in a small town, or rather a railroad junction and the population is about three hundred. The South Shore and St. Paul railroads cross here. About the only work going on in the summer is the work on the section; but in the winter there is plenty in the camps around here. We have some very beautiful lakes around here. South of Sidnaw is a lake called Norway. It certainly is a pretty lake. It is in the midst of Norway pines. You can imagine how nice it is to sit around a camp fire and listen to the whispering among the pines. We camp fire girls went for a two weeks camping trip out there about two years ago. My folks own a one hundred and eighty-acre farm north of Sidnaw, so you see I know what it is to be a farmer's daughter. I suppose I should give a sketch of myself. I am seventeen years of age. I have dark hair and eyes and have a dark complexion. I will be a senior next year. It has always been my plans to take



up teaching and go out west to teach. I would like to hear from both boys and girls of my age. I will ring off. Your loving niece, Marie Powell, Sidnaw, Michigan.

—You may find it lonesome at present but shortly after the nieces and nephews read this they will begin to write letters to you and you will be so busy answering them all that you will forget all about being lonesome. Write again.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote to you and the letter was in the M. B. F. last week. I put in some riddles for the boys and girls to answer and I received 27 letters and one card and I am so busy on the farm that I can't write to them all so I will thank them all for trying to answer the riddles. Out of the 27 letters there was only one that got them right and that was Ruby E. Fletcher, R. 1, Pellston, Michigan. I will give the address so if any one wants to know what she received they may write and ask her. Our crops are coming dandy. My brother is cutting hay. A friend of mine wants some girls to write to him, and also some boys. His address is William Grant, R. F. D. No. 3, Tawas City, Mich. I thank the girls and boys for trying to answer the riddles. Say Uncle Ned you put my age wrong I will be 16, March the 3rd, 1924. Well Uncle Ned I will send you the picture of the quarry. Good-bye, Harry Rescoe, Alabaster, Michigan.

—It was fine of you to send me the picture of the quarry. Thank you. No that picture on your letter does not look like me.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle. I have been a reader of the Children's Hour for nearly a year. When we first took the M. B. F. we lived at Oxford, Michigan, but we moved a year ago last May. Some move! We live about a half mile from Saginaw Bay. The water is fine. I was 15 years of age the 29th of last January. Have I a twin? Will the girls and boys write to me? I will gladly answer all letters. I am 5 feet and 1/2 inch tall, have medium brown bobbed hair and brown eyes. Your niece, Gladys Classman, R. 1, Sebawaing, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to the Children's Hour before but I have often thought I would like to belong to your merry circle. I am 13 years old. I am in the eighth grade. I go to a consolidated school. I have three miles to ride. We have a nice bus to ride in I am the youngest of the family. I have blue eyes and brown hair. I live on a forty acre farm. I am glad we did not put in any pickles this year as I don't like to pick them and I never did. The answer to Harry Rescoe's riddles are as follows: 1st, 11 pans; 2nd, a duck; 3rd,

a wheelbarrow; 4th, a churn; 5th, a flat iron and 6th, a bottle. I will close with some riddles. Black upon black, black upon brown, four legs up and six legs down. As I was going across a bridge I met my Susie Anne. I pulled off her head and drank her blood and let her body stand. Your niece, Eva Ruth Soper, R. 1, Copemesh, Michigan.

—So you are glad that you do not have to pick pickles this year. I do not blame you, I never liked to do such work when I lived on the farm. If you were picking strawberries it would be different, wouldn't it? You could eat some of the berries but one does not care for the pickles as they come from the vines.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a reader of the M. B. F. for some time, and have especially enjoyed the Children's Hour page. My father has taken the M. B. F. for several years. I will describe myself now. I am five feet in height. I have light brown hair, and dark blue eyes. I am sixteen years of age. I live on a farm of 210 acres near the Muskegon river. We girls, and boys are going to raise pickles this summer, and we are to receive two-thirds of the crop. Say, would not some of your cousins enjoy helping pick them? I think I have written quite enough for the first time, so I will close with a riddle, and whoever guesses the answer will receive a card or letter from me. A duck, a frog and a skunk went to the fair. The duck and frog got in but the skunk did not. Why didn't the skunk get in? I hope to hear from some of the girls and boys.—Lovingly, your niece, Alice Kempton, R. 1, Box 63, Grant, Michigan.

—I'll bet I can guess the answer to your riddle. He left his (s)cent at home and he could not pay his admission. Am I right? I hope that the crop of pickles is large and you receive lots of money for your share.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are you these fine days? I am just fine. I have not written to the Children's Hour for a year, so I thought I would write a few lines. It is raining here today so it is pretty wet. Well Uncle Ned, the cherries are getting ripe down here. Do you like cherries? Come down here and you can get all you want. There are acres and acres of cherry orchards around here. There is also a canning factory near Northport where the cherries are canned, and shipped to other places. It is interesting to see when the factory is running. My sister is going to work there this summer. I will describe myself. I have brown, bobbed hair, blue eyes and weigh about eighty-five pounds. I am eleven years old. My birthday is on October tenth. Have I a twin? If I have, write to me, and I will answer.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH"

AN TODAY is the Fourth of July! Everybody seems to be havin' a high ol' time, noise is everywhere an' firecrackers an' such is more so. An' what is it all about? How many of our folks know why we celebrate this one day more'n any other day?

Well, there's a whole lot'a folks, mebbe they don't know why we celebrate but they know we do an' they are the ones what sell fireworks. Oh no, they aint the only ones either. Our big politicians know its a great day with our folks an' they scramble out an' make a few speeches, many speeches if I may be allowed to say so, an' they try to tell us why we have saved the country, by jest puttin' them in office.

An' now comes Mr. Couzens, our latest senator, or one of the latest, appointed to fill the vacancy of a man elected—well mebbe without without qualifications 'ceptin' money. Anyway Senator Couzens sez "The Volstead Act is ridiculous an' the folks that passed that law are back numbers," or words to that effect.

Well now we've always kinder admired Mr. Couzens. As manager of the Ford business, mayor of Detroit an' a few little things like that, Mr. Couzens was quite a feller. Mebbe he did as well at that as anybody could do. But when our Senator Couzens sez 'at 5 per cent beer aint an intoxicatin' drink, when he sez any drink containin' 5 per cent alcohol aint intoxicatin', then it goes to show 'at our new senator aint never had much experience with 5 per cent beer or else he's tryin' to hoodwink somebody. Mebbe the big

beer interests have whispered to our new senator, mebbe he likes 5 per cent beer. No matter which way he thinks, no matter what he does or is, good friends, any law that permits 5 per cent beer, light wines or any other 5 per cent stuff, is jest an openin' wedge for all the drinks 'at we've ever had.

Mr. Volstead might'a been out of his head a little when he got the law passed shuttin' out all the stuff men an' women had been usin'—mebbe he wuz a little wild at that time, but good folks, there aint hardly a man, woman or child today but'll say its a good law. Oh, excuse me, there are a lot of 'em 'at sez it aint, but what an' who are they? Licker sellers—well they don't like the law so much—drunkards, old hard shells 'at thought 'at they had to have it—oh my sakes they like the law alright; most of 'em are now workin' an' savin' money. Who then aside from the new senator wants 5 per cent beer an' any other 5 per cent stuff? Oh hol'on a minute an' I'll tell you. The big beer interests, an' that includes all likker interests; the casual drinkers, an' that includes many of our best church members; the bum who doesn't care what happens if he can get his hootch; an' the one who would like the privilege of sellin' all these 5 per cent drinks, he could add a little 40, 60 or 90 per cent stuff an' nobody would be any the wiser.

Mr. Couzens may be an awful nice man—he probably is—but if he ever tries the 5 per cent stunt in Congress—well, Mr. Couzens can be a private citizen as nicely as anybody else. Cordially yours,—UNCLE RUBE.

I think Dorothy Postma's age is about thirteen. Did I guess right? Will close with a riddle: Spell blind pig with two letters. With love to Uncle Ned and all the cousins.—Gladys Carlson, Box 49, Omens, Michigan.

—I should say it has been a long time since you wrote to the Children's Hour. Aren't you ashamed to neglect us so long? If I could find the time to get away from my office I would come up and help you pick and eat cherries. Do you like cherry pie or cherry pudding? I do, very much.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have ever written to you. We are having pretty warm weather out here. I live on a farm of 117 acres. We have five cows, one calf, three horses and fifty chickens. For pets I have a dog, two rabbits, and ten little ones and one kitten. I am 12 years old and weigh 113 pounds. I have brown hair and eyes and am five feet and three inches tall. I am in the seventh grade at school. We have two lakes on our farm. The largest lake is Potter. It is a summer resort. The other lake is marshy and has no bottom. It has a high bank around it which is very pleasant. It has a nice woods about 30 feet from it. Potter lake is about 4 rods from it. We have geese that live on the lake most of the time. The one that guesses this riddle will receive a card from me. As round as an apple as deep as a cup and all the king's horses can't pull it up. Your friend, Miss Doris Margaret Scott, R. F. D. No. 3, Davison, Michigan, Box 144.

—We too are having warm weather. I do not like it to be too warm; do you?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. My father has taken the M. B. F. for several years. I live on an 80-acre farm one mile from town on the stone road. I am 14 years old. My birthday is the 17th of May. I am in the seventh grade. I have bobbed hair, blue eyes and am not very fleshy. I have three sisters and three brothers. We have 7 cows, 6 calves, 50 chickens, 8 little pigs, 1 old pig and two horses. For pets I have a cat and a dog. Will close for this time. Will some of the nieces and nephews write to me. I will end with a few riddles. When may a pocket be empty and yet have something in it? What must you add to nine to make it six?—Etta Bannister, Box 404, Hale, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I did not know what to do tonight so I thought I would write my first letter to the M. B. F. May I join the merry circle? I have been reading the Children's Hour and like it very much. Will you please have the drawing contest? I just love to draw and I will send some of my drawings when we have the contest.—Helen Herbert, Box 33, Port Austin, Michigan.

—Watch our page and read it each week so you will not miss the announcement of our drawing contest. I expect to announce it shortly.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I am feeling sort of lonesome I happened to think of you and thought that maybe if I'd write you a letter it may get printed and bring me some correspondence. I sure am yearning for correspondence, as I am a lover of writing. I sure would answer every letter sent to me. I am 14 years old and will be 17 on the 28th of next month. I am 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall and weigh about 180 pounds. Altho I am stout, I sure am full of fun. I am here in Rose City taking my vacation, but my home town is Bay City. I have written you before and I did appreciate it very much as my letter was printed. I have no mother but my dad was married last month so I got a step-mother now, but I cannot get used to calling her mother as it seems impossible for me to do so. I would like to have correspondence from nieces and nephews of the age of 14 or over. Your niece, Miss Meta Miller, 205 N. Linn St., Bay City, Michigan.

—I can not tell you how sorry I am that your mother is no longer on earth. I do not wonder that you are lonesome but hope that in time you will learn to love your step-mother enough to call her mother. Write when ever you feel like it.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I saw my letter in print and am delighted to know you have permitted me to join your merry circle. It is rather warm out here. The sun is shining bright and the green grass and the beautiful trees are a wonderful sight to look at. Uncle Ned I love the birds and the flowers and everything that's beautiful. In the evening I love to sit out in the swing and hear the whip-poor-will singing. Uncle Ned I saw in the last issue of your magazine that a girl from Cadillac, Michigan by the name of Trece Sweeney, writing you that I wrote a very interesting letter. I want to thank her for her compliment. I will close with a few riddles: What is the longest and yet the shortest thing in the world; the swiftest and the most slow; the most divisible and the most extended; the least valued, and the most regretted; without which nothing can be done, which devours everything however small and yet gives life and spirit to all things however great.—Stella Violet Nowak, Temperance, Michigan.

Crops Benefited by Recent Rains

OUR county correspondents write us that the Michigan hay crop is about all taken care of and the crop averages from light to good, with a fair average for the state. The wheat harvest is under way and a fairly good yield is expected. Corn and oats are looking good. Beans, taking the state as a whole, look fine while the stand of potatoes averages fair. Rains during the last three weeks have helped crops in most sections according to reports. The following reports were sent to us by our correspondents under date of July 13th:

OGEMAW—Farmers have no potatoes or corn to sell. Hay light, wheat not good but other crops looking fine.—James Anderson.

CALHOUN—Ideal harvest weather. Plenty of rain. Crops looking good. Wheat half cut, lots of straw but going to be a disappointing yield and quality. Lots of short oats.—Geo. Rundle.

CLINTON—Hay short crop. Large acreage of beans. Oats short, 70% of average crop. Corn acreage same as last year, stand is fairly good. Wheat acreage is smaller than last year, crop is about 70% of normal.—Theo. Bengel.

LAPPEE—Crops as a rule are looking good. Wheat is fair, corn and beans are looking fine, oats are short but are growing good now. Has been too dry until now. Haying is delayed on account of rain.—Callan Bryant.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Crops look good considering late planting. Grasshoppers are bad in some localities. We need more rain. Small fruit looks fair. Quite a lot of hay and it is a fair crop.—Chas. Button.

TUSCOLA—Hay very short and light crop. Weather bad to put up. Beans and corn looking good considering how late they were planted. Oats are poor, too dry forepart of the spring. Wheat and rye good.—Robt. B. Chambers.

BRANCH—Corn is looking fine. Oats good. Hay poor to fair. Wheat good. Rye fair. Fruit good. Alfalfa mostly good. Crops in general are fairly good. We have had some good rains lately. It was quite dry before the 4th. Some road work being done.—W. W. Cook.

MISSAUKEE—Haying nicely begun, good weather and good crop. Most corn looking good. Potatoes small, a poor stand and plenty of bugs. Oats very poor. Fruit falling, caused by the hot dry weather. Pastures are drying up.—H. E. Nowlin.

INGHAM—All crops coming fine. The wheat harvest is going on where ground is not too soft. The heavy rains softened the ground many places too much for binder. Corn and oats good. Beans fine, large acreage. Hay crop fair. Work of haying, harvesting and cultivating all coming together and help scarce and high priced.—C. I. Miller.

ST. CLAIR—Hay on old meadows light, new good. Wheat is a heavy crop and filling fine, about ready to cut. Oats only fair on account of weather being dry and cold the forepart of season. Corn is looking fine, will be a good crop. Beans are looking good but not far enough along to say much about. Sugar beets are a little late but growing.—Isaac Justin.

MONTCALM—The weather is quite dry, with hot days and cool nights. Farmers very busy, some planting, others cultivating and others working in hay. Grain almost ready to harvest. The crop will be light in most places. Cultivated crops looking none too well on account of late spring. Plenty of most kinds of fruit.—Geo. B. Wilson.

SANILAC—Crops are looking very good in most places. Farmers are busy haying. The new seeding from 1922 is a fair crop, older meadows are not so good. The wheat on most farms is looking very good. Beans and corn on the low land are looking very good. Have had a few local showers. In some localities there seems to be just enough rain and not enough in others.—Aaron Bartley.

JACKSON—Weather warm. Crops have been helped by last Saturday's rain. Farmers are finishing up haying. Hay crop is very light and many farmers will dispose of their young stock before winter. No help. Farmers are harvesting their wheat which is fair to good crop this year. Oats light on account of dry weather. Big crops of huckle berries, apples and pears scattered.—G. S.

ST. JOSEPH—Crops are looking fine. Plenty of rain to make them so. Hay is about all made and was very light. Wheat is a fairly good crop and rye good. Potatoes are looking fine so far. Corn is as high as the fences. Some loss of stock from lightning. Plenty of work for all who want to work, only the farmer has to go it alone on account of low prices for his produce.—W. Wyant.

CRAWFORD—Rains have been enjoyed here and there throughout the county and were needed too. Everyone is working at hay and the crop is fair. Potatoes seem to be in good condition but corn is not what it should be for this time of year.—A. H.

OAKLAND—Having lots of rain lately. Haying going slow and a very light crop excepting alfalfa which is good. Wheat

is about ready to cut and there is some very good wheat. Oats will be short but are improving. Corn is doing well. There is about the usual amount planted. The same with potatoes, which are coming up and look like a good stand. No beans planted in this locality. Pastures are poor.—E. Foster.

BAY (C)—Farmers have their hay crop secured, which is a good crop this year. Wheat harvest has begun. Cherry picking is at full blast now. Growers are getting 5 and 6 cents per pound. Corn is very good, also beans. In many localities the stand of late potatoes is light owing to excessive hot and dry weather at planting time.—Fred Andrews.

BAY (S. E.)—The weather is fine now. We had some nice rains. Caught some hay but other crops benefited. All crops have gained wonderfully during the last month. Haying going on. Wheat and barley nearly ripe. Wheat looking fine. All farmers are working short handed and have more work than they can do. Can not get help at any price. Road building taking all extra labor.—J. C. Armour.

BERREIN—Weather fine with plenty of rain. Hay about one-half a crop. Corn looking good. Fruit farmers harvesting an enormous raspberry crop. The strawberry crop scarcely paid expenses and the raspberry crop promises to do the same. Oats are short. Grapes promise a good yield.—O. C. Y.

(Editor's Note—We would be pleased to hear from any of our readers who would care to send us a report every two weeks of conditions in their territory. Let us hear from you and we will send you report cards by return mail.)

THE HUNTED WOMAN (Continued from Page 11)

"I've often wondered why you ran away with Jane," he said. "I know what threatened her—a thing worse than death. But why did you run? Why didn't you stay and fight?"

A low growl rumbled in MacDonald's beard.

"Johnny, Johnny, if I only had could!" he groaned. "There was five of them left when I ran into the cabin and barricaded myself there with Jane. I stuck my gun out of the window and they was afraid to rush the cabin. They was afraid, Johnny, all that afternoon—an' I didn't have a cartridge left to fire! That's why we went just as soon as we could crawl out in the dark. I knew they'd come that night. I might ha' killed one or two hand to hand, for I was big an' strong in them days, Johnny, but I knew I couldn't beat 'em all. So we went."

"After all, death isn't so very terrible," said Joanne softly, and she was riding so close that for a moment she laid one of her warm hands on Donald MacDonald's.

"No, it's sometimes—wonderful—an' beautiful," replied Donald, a little brokenly, and with that he rode ahead, and Joanne and Aldous waited until the pack-horses had passed them.

"He's going to see that all is clear at the summit," explained Aldous.

They seemed to be riding now right into the face of that mysterious rumble and roar of the mountains. It was an hour before they all stood together at the top of the break, and here MacDonald swung sharply to the right, and came soon to the rock-strewn bed of a dried-up stream that in ages past had been a wide and rushing torrent. Steadily, as they progressed down this, the rumble and roar grew nearer. It seemed that it was almost under their feet, when again MacDonald turned, and a quarter of an hour later they found themselves at the edge of a small plain and now all about them were cold and towering mountains that shut out the sun; a hundred yards to their right was a great dark cleft in the floor of the plain, and up out of this came the rumble and roar that was like the sullen anger of monster beasts imprisoned deep down in the bowels of the earth.

MacDonald got off his horse, and Aldous and Joanne rode up to him. In the old man's face was a look of joy and triumph.

"It weren't so far as I thought it was, Johnny!" he cried. "Oh, it must ha' been a terrible night—a terrible night when Jane an' I come this way! It took us twenty hours, Johnny!"

"We are near the cavern?" breathed Joanne.

(Continued in August 4th issue)

Sunday School Teacher: "Ernest, who defeated the Philistines?"
Ernest (rattled from day-dreams): "Dunno. I don't follow none o' them bush league teams."
—The Passing Show (London).

MORE PROFITS

The promotion of agriculture, which means certain increase in profits for the farmer, is the big idea back of the Michigan State Fair.

This great exposition is the clearing house of agricultural knowledge. Here the state and federal governments, agricultural institutions, practical farmers display their latest discoveries.

The great yearly growth of the fair during its 74 years of life is powerful testimony to its value as an educational institution.

\$50,000 Free Shows!

This year will see probably the greatest program of entertainment ever witnessed.

A \$50,000 free attraction scheduled is one of the "eye-openers."

Auto races and horse races. The world's greatest trotter, Peter Manning.

Two stupendous fireworks spectacles, "The Burning of Smyrna" and "India." Educational and inspiring!

Half a dozen groups of the most skilled and daring acrobats.

Balloonists will race from the clouds in parachutes. Every dive a thrill.

A girl will ride a horse in a daring 40-foot dive.

Three famous bands and many other big acts.

Many Other Features!

Police dogs running down "criminals" will be one of the startling features of the all-breed dog show.

A great Better Babies Contest, in which every baby will be given a thorough medical examination.

The lecturers at the art exhibit will tell you how to make your home and yard beautiful. There you will see how artists work from living models in their studios.

Twenty-two great shows on the "Midway." Clean, attractive and packed full of fun.

And scores of other activities any one of which is worth coming many miles to see.

At DETROIT

August 31 to September 9

Michigan State Fair

Nation's Greatest Show

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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

G. P. PHILLIPS

THE GOLDEN RULE AUCTIONEER
Bellevue, Michigan
Pedigreed Sales a Specialty.
Write, wire or call for terms and dates.

HOLSTEINS

FASCINATION FARM, VASSAR, MICHIGAN.
Holsteins, registered fully accredited 32 1/2 lb sire. Write your want.

HEREFORDS



Mr. L. Whitney Watkins

Requests the honor of your presence at
WATKINS FARM
Near Manchester, Michigan
on Thursday, July 26th, 1923

10:30 A. M. RECEPTION, Michigan Hereford Cattle Breeder's Ass'n. and visiting farmers.
12:00 Noon LUNCHEON Barbecued Hereford Baby Beef.

1:30 P. M. AUCTION, 1st Annual Watkins Farm Sale of 63 HEREFORD CATTLE.

45 Lots (18 calves presented free with their dams) 5 Bulls including an excellent son of the King of Hereford Sires Perfection Fairfax, and another out of a great daughter of Bear Mischief. 40 Cows and Heifers. All the best Hereford blood represented. First Class individuals. Prices are sure to be low in keeping with present farm conditions. Sale under cover rain or shine. For Illustrated Catalog, address, **T. F. B. SOTHAM & Sons, Sale Mgr's, ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN**

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. **CRAPOT FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.**

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at \$2.50
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at \$3.00
292 rooms
at \$3.50
295 rooms
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MORRISON HOTEL

THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
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CHICAGO'S WONDER RESTAURANT



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Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Earle-Herford 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 1169786, one of two sons of the famous Fairfax out of a daughter of the famous Disturber.

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

STEERS FOR SALE

70 Herefords 700 lbs. 86 Herefords 550 lbs.
80 Herefords 600 lbs. 48 Herefords 500 lbs.
Each bunch even in size, dark reds, good grass flesh. Also know of other bunches. If in the market for real quality, well marked Hereford steers one load or more your choice. Write stating number and weights preferred. Some pastures getting short.

V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa

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

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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.

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

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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. 60133 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.**

JERSEYS

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.**



O. I. C.

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 akin. Record free. Citz. phone. 1/2 mile west of depot. **OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.**

HAMPSHIRE

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PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE

We have an exceptionally well bred lot of sorted spring boars, priced to sell. These boars are by a "General Pershing of Ferndale" boar, out of Shady Lane Messenger All Over and Messenger Masterpiece Dam. Price \$12.00 each. Also a choice lot of boar pigs by the "GRAND CHAMPION—INTRUDER" out of Ethel M. Pershing. Price \$15.00 each. We have a fine outstanding April 1922 boar ready for service. Sired by General Pershing of Ferndale, out of Jennie D. 2nd. Price \$35.00. Registration papers furnished. We ship on approval. **ALBERT SCHECK & SON, South Boardman, Mich.**

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.**

DUROCS

HILL CREST DUROCS, PERRINTON, MICH. We are breeding twenty sows and eighteen gilts. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co., Mich.

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

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

DAIRY INDUSTRY SHOWS RAPID GROWTH

FROM the time the first cows were brought to this country by the early settlers, there has been a steady, and at times a rapid, increase in the dairy business, until there are now more than 30,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States, producing indispensable food products which form a large and important part of the diet of our entire population and for which consumers pay more than \$1,000,000,000,000 a year, or about \$30 per person. The vital importance of the dairy industry and its relation to the prosperity and health of the American people have been reviewed by the United States Department of Agriculture in the 1922 Yearbook.

While there were more beef cattle in the United States in 1920 than dairy cattle, the latter led in value all classes of livestock; and the farm value of dairy products in 1921 represented 45.1 per cent of the total value of all animal products. Dairy production is important for a number of reasons, but chiefly because of its favorable relation to the production of crops, the maintenance of soil fertility, and the seasonal distribution of labor; because of its large total income from the sale of products; because of its stabilizing effect on agriculture in general; because of the large part of our meat that is supplied as a by-product of dairying; and because milk and its products are so important in the proper nourishment of our people.

Dairy products form an important part of the diet of the American people, and records show a noticeable increase in consumption during recent years. The per capita consumption of milk alone in the United States has increased from 42 gallons in 1914 to 49 gallons in 1921. Dietary studies made by the department show that of the total amount of money paid for food, a little more than one-fifth—or, to be exact, 20.7 per cent—was spent for dairy products. Of this nearly one-third was for butter, and the remainder principally for milk, with a little for cream and cheese.

The consumption of butter has been increasing. For the year 1921 the consumption was 16.1 pounds per capita, which is a 10 per cent increase over the previous year.

Compared with Europeans, the American people are small consumers of cheese, the amount used per person being approximately 3.8 pounds, while in some European countries the consumption is 4 or 5 times this amount. Increasing the consumption of cheese offers large opportunities for development of the dairy industry. If the people of this country would consume as much cheese per capita as the Dane, the Englishman, the Hollander, the German, or the Frenchman, or half as much as the Swiss, it would create a market for 9,000,000,000 pounds of milk more than is required at the present time.

In discussing the development of the dairy industry in the United States it is shown that there has been a steady increase in the total production and value of dairy products, the number of dairy cows has not kept pace with the growth in population. In 1850, there were 275 cows per 1,000 population, while in 1920 there were only 215 per 1,000 persons.

The period of 20 years from 1870 to 1890, however, was one of rapid development in the dairy industry in the United States. Scientific methods were applied to all branches of dairying. The use of the thermometer became general. The centrifugal separator was invented in Sweden and brought to the United States in 1882. Large numbers of dairy organizations were started. The Babcock test for measuring the quantity of fat in milk was given to the world in 1890. Silos were first constructed in 1873 in the United States, and refrigerator cars were first used in 1875.

The average number of dairy cows per farm varies greatly. Wisconsin has 13.6 per farm, Vermont 11.3 per farm, followed by New York with 8.9, Minnesota 8.3, California and South Dakota each with 7.6. The

average decreases to 1.6 cows per farm in South Carolina.

The efficient dairy herd must be composed of high-producing cows. A study of yearly butterfat and income records of 18,014 cow-testing association cows showed rapid and almost uniform increase in income over cost of feed as production increased. These records showed that the cows giving 100 pounds of butterfat a year produced an average income for the farmers above feed cost of about \$10; at 200 pounds of butterfat a year the income above feed cost averaged about \$42; at 300 pounds a year the income averaged about \$72; and at 400 pounds of butterfat the average income over cost of feed was about \$106 a year per cow.

From these records and others the conclusion drawn is that in the economical production of milk and butterfat, the largest gains are to be obtained through the culling out of those cows that produce less than 4,000 pounds of milk containing less than 160 pounds of butterfat. This figure has been estimated as the yearly production of the average dairy cow in this country. Selection, feeding, and breeding could double this low average. With double the present average production, fewer cows would furnish the present supply of dairy products at much less cost.

In spite of the general recognition of the value of purebred dairy cattle and their efficiency in breeding up a herd for greater production, they constitute only 2.92 per cent of the dairy cattle reported on farms in 1920. These purebred cattle are widely distributed over the United States, there being very few states that do not have representatives of all five of the breeds. There would be a tremendous economic gain to the dairy industry if more of our grade cattle could be replaced by purebreds. The scrub and grade cattle are, however, being gradually though slowly improved by the use of purebred bulls.

In 1921 there were less than 80,000 purebred bull calves registered by the breed associations. But there were probably as many more born that were not registered for various reasons, many of which were slaughtered because their breeders were not able to market them profitably. This is because the average farmer is not yet convinced of the advantages to be derived from the use of purebred sires. If every purebred bull calf born in this country were raised, it would take a three or four years' crop of calves to replace the 600,000 scrub and grade bulls now being used in dairy herds.

HOLSTEIN TOURS BOUNDING INTO SHAPE

COUNTY Agents in the twenty-five Holstein Counties in which the tours are to be staged, as mentioned in a recent issue, are arranging for the line of march and for the noon meetings.

Roy W. Weinberg, County Agent of Hillsdale, was the first man to send in his schedule. He writes:

"For the combined Holstein Breeders and Calf Club Tour to be held July 31st, Mr. Matthias and I have decided on five places to call, as follows:

"8:30 a. m., Leave Court House, Hillsdale; 9:30 a. m., B. S. McFate, 1 mile south, 2 west of Prattville; 10:30 a. m., Eli Bennett & Son, East of Prattville; 11:30 a. m., Picnic Dinner on Bailey Lawn, Elisha Bailey, Pittsford. Talk by Earl Cooper, Calf Club Leader for National Holstein Ass'n., D. D. Aitken, Ex-Pres. National Holstein Association. 2:15 p. m., Wm. McCully, East Bason St.; 3:15 p. m., Glenn Benedict."

Eaton County, R. W. Tenny, Co. Agent, bobs up next with a program for his day—July 30th. Tenny writes as follows: "The plan, tentatively outlined in my own mind, would start us from Charlotte about 8 o'clock in the morning and hit Claude Reeder's about 7 miles southwest of Charlotte; thence to Noble & Sons, east of Eaton Rapids; thence to Mr. C. E. Burk's, north of Eaton Rapids; thence to Baldus's and Warren's, north of Diamond Lake; thence to the picnic ground at Grand Ledge.

After the stuffing contest and the hot air wind and dance we can traverse to Pardee's west of the Ledge; thence to J. T. Chaplin's, southwest of the Ledge; thence to C. I. Brunker's and John Strang's, south of the Ledge and wind up at Loucks & Sons on the Lansing Road just out of Charlotte."

The old bus will surely have to be hitting on all four to follow Tenny on a race such as he has planned!

The dates for the tours arranged by the State Holstein Association cooperating with the Dairy Department of M. A. C., and the County Agents and local Holstein breeders in the several counties, are as follows:

July 23, Macomb; July 24, Wash-tenaw; July 25, Wayne; July 26, Monroe; July 28, Ingham.

July 30, Eaton; July 31, Hillsdale; Aug. 1, Lenawee; Aug. 2, Oakland; Aug. 3, Livingston.

July 31, Jackson; Aug. 1, Barry; Aug. 2, Calhoun; Aug. 3, Allegan; Aug. 4, Ottawa.

Aug. 7, Gratiot; Aug. 8, Saginaw; Aug. 9, Tuscola; Aug. 10, Sanilac.

Aug. 7, Shiawassee; Aug. 9, Clinton; Aug. 9, Ionia; Aug. 10, Kent; Aug. 11, Genesee—Grand Round-up at farm of D. D. Aitken, Ex-Pres. National Hol. Ass'n.

SPECIAL SWINE REPORT

AN increase of nine tenths of one per cent in number of pigs saved from farrowings in the six months ended June 1, 1923, as compared with the number saved during the same period last year, is indicated in reports gathered by rural mail carriers of the Post Office Department for the United States Department of Agriculture, from 140,000 hog raisers in all parts of the country.

For fall pigs, hog raisers have expressed an intention to breed 28.3 per cent more sows than farrowed last fall. For the corn belt states the increase is indicated as 25.5 per cent. The Department points out, however, that last year the actual farrowings ran less than the intentions to breed. Producers in the corn belt states last June (1922) expressed an intention to increase fall breeding 49.3 per cent, but the actual increase in farrowings was 27.8 per cent. In December, they expressed an intention to breed 15.6 per cent more sows for spring pigs, but the actual increase in sows farrowing in the spring was 8 per cent. For the United States the December intention was 13.1 per cent, but the actual farrowings were 3.9 per cent greater.

The present survey shows a probable continuance this year of the tendency to increase fall breeding proportionately more than spring breeding. This tendency has been evidenced both by the market receipts and farm reports for the past two years, especially in the corn belt, and is making for a more uniform monthly distribution of market receipts throughout the year.

NATIONAL MILK WEEK OR DAIRY WEEK

WHY not a National Milk Week or Dairy Week? It's not a new idea by any means and enough has been done in some localities to show that it is possible to interest the public generally in dairy products. In St. Paul the fourth Thursday of every month is that city's official Dairy Day, and although it is as yet a new venture, it has been pronounced a success. The St. Paul newspapers carry front page material featuring the food value of dairy products and boosting dairying generally. One paper conducts a recipe contest. The hotels and restaurants draw attraction to the significance of the day on their menu cards and serve special dairy dishes. The large department stores cooperate by carrying a reference to Dairy Day in their advertisements. One of their window displays featured the preparation of dairy dishes. The crowd that gathered on one occasion to see a domestic science expert pull off a demonstration blocked the traffic several times during the day.

A National Dairy Week beginning on the opening of the National Dairy Exposition, wherever it might be held, has been offered as a suggestion. During this week, individual cities could celebrate their local Dairy Days in a manner to suit their own local interests. The effect of

such a National Dairy Week would be to concentrate the public mind upon the food value of milk and to bring appreciation of a great source of our national wealth. The public would be benefited and the dairy industry would profit from its enterprise.

This year the Exposition will be held at Syracuse, New York, from October 5th to 13th. Why not make the week of October 8th, National Dairy Week, and then invoke every means and method to acquaint the public with the value of milk and its products and pay homage to the dairy cow in a manner fitting her high station in our scheme of life?

While the nation would be celebrating its National Dairy Week, the dairy cow, unperturbed, would chew her cud and deliver her usual output of milk which last year averaged 270,000,000 lbs. per day.

MICHIGAN JERSEY COW WINS A. J. C. C. SILVER MEDAL

PANSY'S Bogis Lassie 525188 owned by J. K. Hatfield, Remus, Michigan, has broken into the list of Silver Medal winners. This Jersey started test at 2 years 8 months of age and in one year produced 10132 lbs. of milk and 600.29 lbs. of butter fat exceeding the required yield for a medal by a wide margin. Her sire, Pansy's Pogis of Riverside 174549 is a grandson of the great Gold and Silver Medal bull, Pogis 99th of Hood Farm 94502; and her dam is Hero's Buttercup 508859.

HEIFERS UNDER SIZE

I purchased three Jersey heifers at a registered Jersey sale. They are now twenty months old and they have just freshened. When would be the best time to have them bred back? These heifers are too small to suit me and how can I get a better growth in body before they freshen again and not injuring them as cows?—R. P. F., Vicksburg, Mich.

—I would suggest that these heifers be allowed to milk a full twelve months with their first calf and then breed them so that they will calve about 15 months from the date they freshened the last time. If they have just freshened, this would mean that they be bred so as to have their calves a year from this fall. In this way they will have an opportunity to grow, but after they have been stunted as calves you can never expect them to get the full growth they would have had otherwise.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

MICHIGAN CROPS

CROP FOR BURNED OVER LAND

I have some land that was burned over last fall. Will it raise corn or buckwheat? Would it be best to plow it or disk? I put five acres in oats and it is coming up nice now. I also sowed some clover seed and it is up.—J. W. B., Homer, Mich.

—You do not state whether your burned over soil is sand, sandy loam, or muck, consequently it is impossible to give a very definite answer to your question. If muck, it probably would not pay to plow for corn. If the soil is low in fertility buckwheat would be more likely to prove successful.—C. R. Megee, Farm Crops Dept., M. A. C.

HOW 40 OHIO FARMERS RAISED 100 BUSHEL OF CORN PER ACRE

EXTENSION specialists at Ohio State University have compiled the experience of the 40 Ohio farmers who in the past six years have succeeded in growing 100 or more bushels of corn to the acre on 10 acres.

The tabulation shows that of all those who have made the "Hundred Bushel Club", 68 per cent have planted corn following clover; 43 per cent have manured the land; 45 per cent have used mixed fertilizer; 48 per cent have used acid phosphate; and 35 per cent have used acid phosphate and manure.

55 per cent of the successful contestants planted their corn in checks, and 45 per cent in hills; 65 per cent planted yellow corn, and 35 per cent planted white varieties.

"Rather sad about that friend of yours who was killed in an auto accident." "Very. He allowed his life insurance policy to lapse in order to have enough money to buy the car."—Judge.

MULE-HIDE

The Tuffest Asphalt Roofing Made

THE unequalled durability of Mule-Hide roofing is not an accident but the result of a sincere desire to make the best overhead protection on earth!

That toughness for which it is famous is built into it through the careful selection of genuine Mexican asphalt, all rag long fibred felt and skilled workmanship of exceptional character.



Mule-Hide Slate-Kote Roofing is made in two weights, 90 lbs. per roll of 108 square feet and 105 lbs. per roll of 108 square feet. Furnished in unfading red and green colorings. Nails, cement and directions for applying packed with each roll.

Manufactured by
THE LEHON CO.
CHICAGO

Repair
Rebuild
Re-roof
Now!

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

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Free booklets on
Farm Sanitation*

They contain practical suggestions for the prevention of diseases common to livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

Kreso Dip No. 1

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Parasiticide and Disinfectant
For all Livestock and Poultry

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- No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is Sold in Original Packages at all Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES.
CHAS. KEPNER, Carson City, Michigan.

ARE YOUR LOVED ONES PROTECTED?
SEE PAGE 20

KEEP BACTERIA OUT OF MILK



B-K kills germs on utensils, in milk house, in barns, on cows, on calves—at every step in production.

Remarkable results. 70% of farmers shipping milk to large cities with less than 10,000 bacteria per c.c.

Can be done anywhere. Follow directions. B-K at your dealers. *None genuine without our big blue label and trade mark.* Money back guarantee. Write for bulletin 320-B.

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420 Dickinson St., Madison, Wisconsin

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost.

NEWTON'S A veterinary compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion. Warm expeller. Conditioner. At dealers or by parcel post.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

GALLOWAY'S BIGGEST BARGAIN Our cream separator, a tried, tested, high quality separator. Famous for close skimming, modern improvements, economical operation, at a price that makes it easy to own a Galloway. Our terms suit your pocketbook, our special offer permits you to try it before you buy it. Write today.

William Galloway Co., Dept 363, Waterloo, Iowa

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TOM LYNCH AND WIFE BOTH KILLED!

Only last month, Thomas Lynch, a farmer, and his wife, Mary Lynch, were riding to town in their automobile, when it was struck by a train. Both father and mother were killed and several children injured. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lynch had North American Accident Policies for which they had paid only 75c each! Their children received \$1,000 in cash from each policy or \$2,000 to keep the wolf from the door!

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We Want Every Business Farmer Reader To Be Insured!

THE Business Farmer has made it possible for every single reader to carry \$1,000 Accident Insurance for the trifling sum of 75c per year!

This is the total cost of the insurance policy here described and it is issued by the well-known North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago.

There are no other costs if you are a paid-in-advance subscriber to The Business Farmer and you can secure a policy for every member of the family providing one member is a subscriber, at the same cost, 75c for each policy.

This is YOUR opportunity to do what you have been putting off so long.

There is no red tape—no medical examination—just sign the Application Blank in the corner of this page and send it in with the required amount—Seventy-Five Cents (75c) for each policy.

Just one requirement—ONE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY MUST BE A PAID-UP SUBSCRIBER TO JULY, 1924, or longer—and you must enclose the address label from this or any recent copy of The Business Farmer to prove it.

If your subscription is not paid-up to July, 1924, or longer, add SIXTY CENTS for a renewal to July, 1924, and send 75c for each policy desired.

OLD AS WELL AS NEW SUBSCRIBERS MAY SECURE THIS POLICY!

Any or all members of a family from 16 to 70 years of age may secure this policy, providing they live at one address, at which one member of the family is a paid-up subscriber to The Michigan Business Farmer.

What the Policy Gives You

It is only because The Business Farmer has contracted for thousands of these policies that we are able to offer them at this low price. It is a genuine travel accident policy that gives you the very protection you need. It may pay you or your family hundreds of dollars, it costs but 75c for a whole year's protection. Under the terms and conditions outlined in this policy it pays for death or injury of the insured sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any public or private vehicle while riding as a free or fare paying passenger.

FOR THE LOSS OF LIFE.....	\$1,000.00
FOR THE LOSS OF BOTH HANDS.....	1,000.00
FOR THE LOSS OF BOTH FEET.....	1,000.00
FOR THE SIGHT OF BOTH EYES.....	1,000.00
FOR THE LOSS OF ONE HAND AND ONE FOOT.....	1,000.00
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DISABILITY, 13 WEEKS OR LESS.....	\$10.00 Per Week
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EMERGENCY BENEFIT.....	100.00
\$10.00 a week for 13 weeks for injuries received while riding in any kind of vehicle.	
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READ WHAT THIS POLICY GIVES YOU AND THEN ACT! DELAY IS DANGEROUS!

ORDER AND REGISTRATION FORM

The Michigan Business Farmer, Date.....1923
Insurance Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

I hereby apply for a \$1,000.00 TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY of the North American Accident Insurance Company, for which I enclose Seventy-five cents (75c) in check, money-order or registered letter.

☐ I also enclose my address label from a recent issue of The Business Farmer to prove that my subscription is paid-up for one year.

☐ I enclose SIXTY CENTS (60c) in addition (\$1.35 in all) and my old address label, for which you are to mark my subscription paid in advance One Full Year.

SIGNED..... Age.....

Post Office..... R. F. D. No.....

State..... Occupation.....

In consideration of my subscription I may also wish to secure..... additional \$1,000.00 Travel Accident Policies for other members of my immediate family, send necessary Order and Registration forms with my policy.

CHANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

THE CONDITION OF COUNTRY NEIGHBORLINESS

BUT is it so? We hear this assertion wherever we go—"Neighbors are not what they used to be." In olden times—not so very old, either—neighbors were neighbors. They rejoiced with one another in prosperity, and gave sympathy and support to one another in misfortune. There was always time for a pleasant social evening together. Every farmer "changed work" with his neighbor.

And the community gatherings—the barnraisings—the cornhuskings—the old-time country fair. Ah! those were the happy days.

Yes, those were happy days. But what of ours today?

There is one great fundamental difference between olden times and 1923 times. That is transportation. First, it was the steam locomotive. Now, it is the automobile.

When transportation facilities were much less favorable than they are now, communities were thrown together within themselves much more. Each neighborhood was a world unto itself. There was no escape. Contact was close by compulsion—whether one liked the contact or not. And since human nature was human nature, then as now, occasionally, one can't help but surmise, this contact was not wholly pleasant or desirable in its consequences. Farm feuds such as were common in the old days are far less common today.

"The way to have good neighbors is to be one." There is no place anywhere which less forgets or better remembers that great truism than the country.

Contact in the country is still close enough to lend itself to the development of real neighborliness. And yet there is always, today, some escape from the little world. The married daughter upstate is seen several times a year; in olden times she might have been seen only once in several years. The stimulating, rejuvenating influence of contact with new people, new scenes, is easily obtained.

Coming back from an auto trip away, who says it isn't easier rather than harder to be a good neighbor?

SPENDING MONEY TO MAKE MONEY

WE can see old Grandmother now, thrifty, shrewd 85-year-old, as she claimed, "I knew it! I knew Ham Brown would end in debt and failure." And the rest of us didn't press her for her explanation. We knew what it was. Ham Brown had adopted progressive modern dairying practices. He was the first in the township to "grain." As events worked out, poor management in other things had put Ham down and out.

Grandmother didn't believe in graining. She was a type, some of whom, among the very old, are still found in farming communities. Plenty of good well-cured hay and fodder—yes. Grain? Only when you are fattening for slaughter.

It is hard for the present generation to realize the widespread farm prejudice against "graining" for milk which existed for years after that practice was first introduced. Many of the thriftiest and the shrewdest held out against it. And there was a reason for it—an in-ground farm trait which today still holds a great many farmers back.

Feeding grain to cattle for milk was a form of spending money to make money. That was why it came hard—it was spending. The race of farmers had learned this secret of accumulation: Do without. Spend as little as possible. Save as much as you can.

To open up and spend freely seemed in conflict with a fundamental law of thrift. True, there was a chance of greater profit, but why abandon a sure thing for a chance?

Economic conditions in recent years have changed. The man who has made the most money is the man who has spent money to make money. He has been thrifty, too—careful, cautious, in his spending. But he has been willing to spend, realizing what far greater profit pos-

sibilities there were in the economic instruments and agencies which money could buy than in the money put in savings bank at 4 per cent.

One of these days we hope the agricultural colleges will introduce a course in "farm spending." Successful spending has a heap to do with successful farming!

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.

SLIME IN SEPARATOR

IN THE issue of June 23rd, W. S., of Morley, Mich., asks the cause of slime in the cream separator. Will you please pardon me if I answer that question for them as Professor Lucas did not answer just to my satisfaction. If W. S. is very careful to thoroughly rinse each part of the separator in plenty of warm (not hot) water before putting it in the water containing any soap or soap powder then wash and scald as usual, I know they will have no further trouble. I know from experience. The milk and the cows are perfectly all right as far as the slime is concerned. The trouble lies in the method of washing separator.—Mrs. L. S., Milford, Mich.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER

THERE was only two families remained home June 21st in Sanilac county. The whole population turned out to the annual farm bureau picnic at Sanilac Park on the shores of Lake Huron.

I understand the members of these two unfortunate households were quarantined or they too would have been present.

Someone said there was eight thousand people there but I happen to know they were wrong because I counted ten thousand cars and surely every car would have to have a driver.

But anyway we all set the table under the trees and satisfied the inner man.

I drank 2 quarts of cold tea flavored with lemon and ate 1/2 pound of picnic ham besides a liberal helping of salad, pie, cake, etc. I was short of breath all the afternoon.

Crowding, I believe the doctors call it.

The band played "Hail! Hail! The gang's all here!" And we gathered around the platform.

"Honest" Dare Knight made the address of welcome, and introduced the speakers.

County Agent J. D. Martin outlined the progress the bureau has made and said he was tickled to see us.

Then came Mr. Quame of the Federal Farm Loan Board of St. Paul. Mr. Quame gave a splendid talk and farmers should not miss an opportunity to hear him.

He was followed by our state representative, Philip O'Connell, who gave an instructive talk on taxation problems.

Then came our old standby, Dr. Mumford. The mosquitos swarmed on my back in mass formation, but I stayed and heard Dr. out. I lost some blood but was well paid for it.

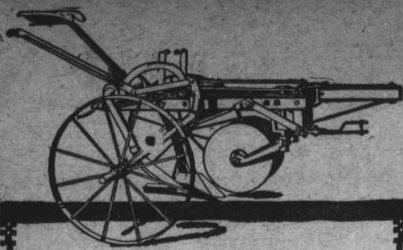
The picnic was a gala affair all through. Good speaking, lots of water, plenty of heat and everything.

I would write more about it but that old cuss of a black cow is making the wire squeak. The other sixteen are waiting for her to make a road.

I'll have to chase them down the lane, and in the morning chase them back up again.—A. P. Ballard.

A TRIP ON A MERRY-GO-ROUND

A colored gentleman at a county fair had spent all his money on the merry-go-round. When he alighted from his last ride, his thrifty wife confronted him with: "Now you spent yoh money, nigh, wha's you bin?"—Everybody's.



Saves Money Harvesting Beets

Fewer beets are damaged, fewer are left in the field, the work is done much easier and quicker and it is easier to retain hired help when you use a

JOHN DEERE No. 20 Riding Beet Lifter

Lifting blades, shaped so as not to cut or damage the beets, run along the row and lift the beets a short distance, leaving them upright and loose, so that they are easily handled for topping. The beets are protected so that frost does not damage them, and the sun does not dry them out. Remember—you sell beets by their weight.

Only two wheels—easy to operate—no heavy tongue truck to drag over the tops of the beets or to lift at ends of rows.

Pivoted-pole; foot dodge, detachable chilled points.

Sold by John Deere dealers.

FREE BOOK describes the No. 20 Beet Lifter. Write today, address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet 10-6 33

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

DOCTOR DISCOVERS NEW RUPTURE REMEDY

Akron, Ohio—A prominent Ohio physician has discovered a wonderful new method, which is completely revolutionizing the treatment of rupture. This remedy is totally different from any other—no operation—no cutting, and nothing to "rub on." Anyone can use it without pain or danger and without losing an hour from work.

Relief is felt almost immediately and recovery is usually so rapid as to seem miraculous. Anyone who is ruptured may obtain full information regarding this remarkable discovery, by writing E. H. Scott, Hernia Specialist, Suite 605T, Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio, who will send interesting booklet in plain sealed wrapper.

**Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY**

\$44 Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.
NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 6 1/2 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago

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.

LEGHORNS

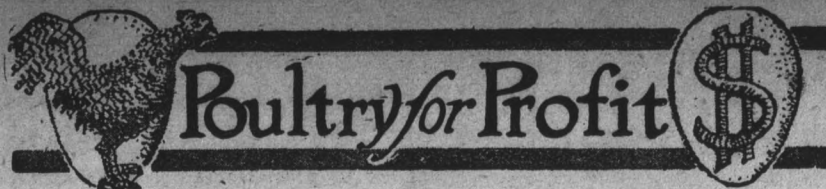
LEGHORNS

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

HATCHING EGGS

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

**DO IT NOW
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!**
See Opposite Page



MANY DISEASES IN FLOCK

I wish to ask a little advice about my hens. There are so many of them that the feathers come out or break off their backs. (They are Rhode Island Reds.) They seem to be healthy. A while ago two hens started dumping and they had diarrhea and their combs turned purple, and they died—one did and I killed the other one. Now there are several seem to be all right, combs red, but they get big bunches on their feet between their toes and they break and matter comes out, one is a little lame but the rest are not. I feed good corn and oats, lots of fresh water and they run out and get all the green stuff and gravel they want.—H. S., Caro, Mich.

Evidently you have a number of unrelated symptoms in your poultry flock that are causing these various troubles. The loss of feathers over the back is a common occurrence in the breeding pen and may be due, either to the presence of male birds in the flock during the breeding season or to wearing out the feathers in gaining entrance to the nests. The former trouble, however, is very common. There is no cure for this complaint. The birds will usually moult and lose their feathers during the regular moulting period. The two birds that were lost undoubtedly died of apoplexy. This is a common trouble during the spring and summer, especially among large fat hens. The fact that the combs turned purple indicates a congested circulation, possibly due to the accumulation of internal fat. Severe culling and proper feeding is the only method to eliminate losses among this particular type of fowl. The appearance of so-called bunches on the feet and between the toes of the fowl is known as bumble foot. This is supposed to be due to hens flying from high roosts or in case of shallow coops, the hens jumping directly to the floor. Some hens are more sensitive in this respect and develop bumble foot very readily. These bunches should be lanced, releasing

the pus after which any good disinfectant could be used. The trouble is not considered very serious and it will affect only one or two individuals.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

BABY CHICK MEN TO HOLD ANNUAL MEET IN WASHINGTON

THE eighth annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association will be held in Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 8th, 9th, and 10th. The following is the tentative program as arranged. You will note especially that the dates have been changed from the 1st, 2d, and 3rd to the 8th, 9th, and 10th, in order to bring the International Baby Chick Association and the American Poultry Association conventions on adjoining weeks and thus facilitate the joint attendance of persons at both conventions.

On Tuesday, the day preceding the convention, there will be a meeting of the Welfare Committee and the Board of Directors, Wednesday will be devoted to the business of the convention, reports of important committees, Boards, and the President's address, and, in the evening, a most important address by Edward Brown of England on the subject "The Poultry Outlook in Europe." Thursday morning will be devoted to a discussion followed by addresses covering some of the most important problems which are facing the baby chick producer today. The afternoon will be given over to a business session followed by a banquet with informal discussion of the transportation problem at which representatives of the Post Office Department will be present. Friday afternoon one of the features will be a sail on the Potomac River and a trip to Mount Vernon. On Saturday special arrangements are being made with the Bureau of Animal Industry for a trip to the Government Poultry Farms at Beltsville.

FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by FRANK D. WELLS

THE BERRY MENACE

THIS is the time to look for raspberry diseases. Afflicted plants can usually be detected without much difficulty and should be removed at once.

Orange rust is frequently found on wild raspberries and blackberries, from which it is transmitted to cultivated plants. It is easily recognized by the orange colored spores on the leaves and young growth. Plants thus affected are weakened and in a year or two die. There is no cure. The plants should be promptly dug out.

Mosaic and blue stem are apparently the same. The disease is not yet well understood, but it is evidently something that should receive prompt treatment. Affected plants should be cut out at once as the disease spreads rapidly. If a cone has dark leaves with light green spots it is to be looked upon with suspicion. If the leaves, or some of them, curl downward and are undersized, while the new cones are bluish near the base, the whole plant having a sickly look, it is best to dig it out.

Leaf curl is not confined to red raspberries, but is not frequent on others. The foliage is dark and, as may be inferred from the name, curly. It is causing much damage to Cuthberts and some other kinds, while Kings are not often afflicted. The fruit of diseased plants is small and crumbly.

There is no remedy for either the mosaic or the leaf curl, but much can be done to prevent the spread of the diseases by cutting out all weak and sickly plants as soon as noticed. Care should also be taken to secure stock from healthy cones when setting new fields.

Hundreds of acres of raspberries will be grubbed up this year, not

only in Michigan but in Ohio and New York, where the growers have become considerably alarmed over the situation. An effort is being made to get rid of the trouble by the states mentioned, but at present it looks like trying to lock the door after the horse has been stolen.

TO MAKE TREES BEAR

I have a Siberian crabapple tree ten years old that has never had a blossom. Can you tell me what to do, if anything?—N. B., Grandville.

Try girdling. Select a limb, if you do not wish to risk the whole tree, remove a narrow ring of bark completely around it, as narrow as you can, but be sure that you go entirely through the bark, so as to sever the connection between the bark above and that below the ring. Do this between the latter part of June and the middle of July. The wound will close up and next year there should be fruit.

This treatment should induce bearing if anything will. Even a Spy has been made to bear at seven or eight years old, though ordinarily it does not produce fruit till ten or twelve. If you try this we shall be pleased to hear about it next year.

NO NOURISHMENT IN SUCKING GLASS

An old dorky from Georgia was sent to a hospital in Charleston. One of the nurses put a thermometer in his mouth to take his temperature. Presently, when one of the doctors made his rounds, he asked,

"Well, Nathan, how do you feel?"

"I feel right to'ble, boss."

"Have you had any nourishment?"

"Yassir."

"What did you have?"

"A lady done gimme a piece of glass ter suck boss."—Everybody's.



More and Cheaper Silage—Less Labor

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MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Diversify Your Crops

THIS is what many wise farmers are going to do more than ever, it being the part of prudence at a time when some farm products make so much better returns than others. Some farmers say they intend to cease growing wheat, but this does not seem generally advisable, although lowering the wheat acreage might be a good thing. It is true, wheat has sunk to an unremunerative price, but perhaps next year prices will go much higher because of lowered acreage. Hogs have had an enormous fall in prices, and it does not pay out to feed the present high-priced corn after the pigs reach a moderate size, but men who have prospered for a long period of years by feeding hogs are not going out of business, even if they do breed fewer sows. A discouraging feature of the farming industry is found in the boom in wages paid to helpers, but this is met in part at least by reducing the acreage to what one man can handle, harvest time excepted, and then quite a number of farmers are increasing the yield per acre by using more manure and other fertilizers. Many men who paid extreme prices for farms during the inflated war period now regret doing so, and the farmer who owns clear of mortgage a nice little farm and raises a little of everything is not going to fail. Most Michigan farmers do not need to be reminded that a small flock of sheep is a handy thing to own, the manure alone being a valuable article, and some cattle, with hogs following them in the pasture, are well worth owning. Of course, a silo is indispensable for stock feed, and the farmer's wife can be trusted to see that there are plenty of hens, while a vegetable garden, orchards and grape vines help out a lot. In the territory near Chicago more farmers than ever before are keeping hives of bees, and many of them cultivate flowers to encourage them to manufacture honey, while stands holding honey are offered for sale to the thousands of automobilists traveling through the farming districts.

Enlarged Corn Acreage

The Department of Agriculture in its July crop report states that the hay crop of the United States is only 94,000,000 tons, comparing with 113,000,000 tons raised last year. The corn acreage is placed at 103,310,000 acres, comparing with 102,423,000 acres in 1922; and while it is early to talk definitely about the crop, it estimates the yield at 2,377,000,000 bushels, which compares with 2,391,000,000 bushels harvested last year. A year ago the coming corn crop was estimated at 2,860,000,000 bushels. Corn was planted about two weeks later than usual in a large part of the corn belt but it has been shooting ahead rapidly under hot, forcing weather, with fair rainfalls. The report indicates a promise of plenty of all grains for home consumption, as well as for export, there being a promise of 5,249,000,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 bushels over the final returns in 1922. The wheat crop is estimated at 321,000,000 bushels, or 41,000,000 bushels less than the final returns last year. The spring wheat crop of the four northwestern states is placed at 167,000,000 bushels, comparing with 220,000,000 bushels harvested last year. The oats crop is estimated at 1,284,000,000 bushels, or 83,000,000 bushels more than that of 1922. The rye crop is estimated at 69,000,000 bushels, being less than last year; while the barley crop is estimated at 198,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 bushels ahead of 1922. On the first of July the farmers of the United States held, it was estimated, 35,684,000 bushels of wheat, comparing with 32,359,000 bushels a year ago.

Wheat Sells Below \$1

The July government crop report was a help in putting prices for

MARKET SUMMARY

Bullish crop news checks price declines in wheat market. Corn wanted. Oats dull. Beans easy after recent declines. Butter and eggs in demand and receipts under requirements. Potatoes firm. Vegetable market active. Cattle market active. Hogs and sheep slump.

(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.)

wheat still lower, sales being made below \$1, and there was not much confidence on the part of holders, with a much smaller export trade in wheat and flour of late than a year ago and no large buying of wheat by American millers. The United States visible wheat supply exceeds that of a year ago, but it is not extremely large, being about 25,000,000 bushels. In striking contrast, the visible corn stocks are down to the insignificant amount of about 3,000,000 bushels, comparing with 28,779,000 bushels a year ago, and so much corn has been converted into lard and meats that there is going to be a shortage in all probability before the growing crop can be harvested.

Obviously, corn is in a strong position, prices still tending upward and ruling far higher than in recent summers. Corn, as well as oats, is in much smaller export demand than a year ago, but considerable rye and barley are being shipped to European countries. The visible oat supply is down to about 7,000,000 bushels, comparing with 42,400,000 bushels a year earlier; while the visible rye supply aggregates 15,450,000 bushels, comparing with only 1,195,000 bushels a year ago. Speculative interest centers in wheat, and expansion in the wheat area of the principal exporting countries and the decreased buying power of western Europe have caused present low wheat prices, according to a report by a committee of economists and statisticians who had assembled at the invitation of Secretary of Commerce Wilson. It was recommended that American wheat growers take steps during the coming autumn to lower the winter wheat acreage, now about 14,000,000 acres above the pre-war average. It was pointed out that a corn shortage may develop by the summer of 1924, a heavy hog production having wiped out large corn surpluses. July wheat sells in the Chicago market at 99½ cents, comparing with \$1.15½ a year ago; July corn at 84 cents, comparing with 62½ cents last year; July oats at 38½ cents, comparing with 34½ cents last year; and July rye at 63½ cents, comparing with 84½ cents a year ago.

People Are Eating Beef

Much has been said of late about advocating eating more meats, but it would appear that beef is already a popular article of food, for large marketings of beef cattle are going into consumption rapidly, and prices for all good to prime beefs have held up surprisingly well, with reactions following weak spots when supplies happen to be unusually liberal. Cattle are selling at much higher prices than one and two years ago, and good profits are being returned to men who understand the game. Prices are far below the inflated war figures, but all fat cattle are selling far higher than in pre-war times, and turning back to 1913, it is recalled that common to prime steers were selling at \$3.60 to \$7.85, these prices comparing with \$6.75 to \$11.50 paid in the Chicago market recently. The bulk of the steers have been selling at \$9 to \$11, with good lots taken at \$10.25 and upward and choice beefs at \$11 and upward. Middling kinds sold at \$9 and over, with sales down to \$6.75 to \$8.75 for common to fair light steers. The best yearlings were not any too numerous and sold at \$11 to \$11.25, with too large a percentage of poorly finished yearlings and light weight cattle. Limited numbers of inferior little steers sold at \$5 to \$6.50. Butcher stock that

graded well sold high, with not any over large supplies, heifers that graded well fetching \$8.25 to \$10.25, but less attractive heifers brought \$5.50 to \$7.50, while plenty of cows sold at \$3.35 to \$5.25. Canner and cutter cows brought \$2 to \$3.50, bulls \$4 to \$8 and calves \$5 to \$12.50, while there was a small trade in stockers and feeders at \$4 to \$8.25, mainly at \$5.25 to \$7.25. Last week's Chicago cattle receipts were much smaller than a year ago, and prices were well maintained. Large numbers of prime weighty steers brought \$11.50. A year ago common to prime steers brought \$6.80 to \$10.60 and two years ago at \$5.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs Marketed Liberally

The hogs are in the country, and they are moving to market rapidly, owners not caring to hold after they are in fair marketable condition. At times, as happened in Fourth of July week, supplies are held back, but the following week saw a high record for a July day, the Chicago receipts for Monday mounting up to 86,714 hogs, causing a drop of about 40 cents per 100 pounds. Later in the week, however, large supplies were well taken at advanced prices, buyers of the better class of hogs, and their operations helped to steady prices. Many grassy sows were marketed, and prices have widened out materially, the bulk of the transactions covering a range of over \$1. Prime light hogs sell highest, with the best heavy butchers about 20 cents below them. The domestic consumption of fresh pork products and cured meats and lard continues extremely large, but lard exports are running much short of a year ago. According to the recent government report, the spring pig crop was as large as last year in the corn belt, when the number exceeded all past records. Last week's Chicago hog receipts reached unusually large proportions, and at the close sales were made of common to prime grades at \$5.70 to \$7.55, comparing with \$6.20 to \$8.05 a week ago and \$8 to \$11.05 a year ago. At this time in 1915 hogs sold at \$6.50 to \$7.85. Receipts in twenty markets for the year aggregate 23,164,000 hogs, comparing with 18,092,000 a year ago and 18,718,000 two years ago.

Larger Lamb Supplies

The Chicago market has been receiving much larger supplies of lambs, free shipments being made from the ranges of Idaho and Washington, and much lower prices were paid than a short time ago or one and two years ago. Prices are far below war values, but they are far above pre-war times, the best lambs having brought \$8.20 eight years ago and \$7.55 twelve years ago. An active demand exists for feeders and breeding ewes, but very few are offered, and good lots sell high. Within a week lambs have sold off as much as \$1 per 100 pounds, buyers paying \$8.50 to \$15.25, with feeder lambs at \$12 to \$13. Ewes sold at \$1.50 to \$7, wethers at \$5 to \$8, bucks at \$2.50 to \$3 and breeding ewes at \$5.50 to \$9.50. A year ago the best lambs sold at \$13.85, two years ago at \$11.75 eight years ago at \$8.20 and twelve years ago at \$7.55.

WHEAT

There is a growing belief that the recent decline in the wheat market has gone far enough, that the broad-casting of bearish conditions has been overdone, that there is no over-

supply of wheat, at least, there will be no oversupply a little later, that the world can easily consume the world's supply. This feeling is growing and the number of bulls increasing although they have not yet enough courage to do any active buying. They say the returns are all in on the bear side of the market. The Armour Grain Co. has issued a circular showing only a normal carry-over at the end of the wheat year and expressing a belief that prices are low enough.

Those who believe they see the end of the slump in wheat prices and probably an advance to a higher level are basing their faith on less favorable crop conditions. They think rust is doing some harm, that returns will be disappointing. Nebraska reports wheat not turning out well and it is scarcely to be expected that both winter and spring wheat will turn out first class crops. They believe export demand must improve because European supplies are low, and should the Ruhr trouble be settled it is believed demands will increase, although it is reported that Russia is ready to fill the needs of Germany at very low prices.

The market lacks speculation. Buyers who usually invest in wheat when it begins to move are finding some other employment for their money this season. Millers report a moderate increase in the domestic flour trade and there is active demand for all the feedingstuffs the mills can produce.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.12½.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.05½; No. white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.01.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.16; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.14.

CORN

Prices in the corn market were affected some by the slump in the wheat market at Chicago but by the end of last week there was considerable firmness to the tone of the market and prices closed the week at Detroit higher than they were two weeks previous. Hot and dry weather over Texas and Oklahoma for some weeks past has lent a bullish note to the trend of the market as dealers feel that the yield will be very small in that section. Country offerings to arrive show a decline while receipts at many points increased. Demand is fair to good and the market firm at most terminals.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 93c; No. 3, 92c; No. 4, 90c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 90c; No. 3, 84c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 71c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 4, 68c.

OATS

The oat market has just passed through one of the dullest seasons in the year. Price changes were limited to a very narrow range and selling was very scattered. Domestic shipping demand was fair during the past fortnight and country offerings to arrive were at a standstill. Crop news was favorable.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3, 46c; No. 4, 45c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3, 40½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 3, 39½c; No. 4, 35½c @ 37½c.

RYE

Rye experienced an increase in demand on the Detroit market during the early part of last week but by the closing day there was a decline of ½c and the market was easier. This left the price at Detroit ½c higher than it was two weeks previous.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 68½c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 65c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 85c.

BEANS

The bears seem to have the bean market completely under their control at the present time and prices continue their way downward. The Detroit market declined 35c week before last and last week the total was 25c, or 60c lower in the two weeks. It is plainly evident that the present market is not controlled by the law of supply and demand; prices would not be going downward as they are if it was.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P. \$5.50 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P. \$5.85 @ 6.25 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P. \$8.80 per cwt.

POTATOES

Chicago reports a dull market and declining while Detroit and points east have a firm and active market. Receipts are of good size and dealers who have a supply on hand are ready sellers.

Prices

Detroit — Michigan, \$1.00 @ 1.08 per cwt.
Chicago — Early Ohios, \$2.25 @ 2.50 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$2.50 per cwt.

HAY

Markets generally are strong on good hay but are slow and irregular on the poorer sorts. Farm work is curtailing country shipments and some reports show that not enough hay arrives to test the market. As a whole, markets are steady to firm, especially for good hay. New hay is reported as generally fair quality.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$17.50 @ 18; standard, \$17 @ 17.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50 @ 16.60; light clover mixed, \$17 @ 17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$15 @ 16; No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 14.
Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$23 @ 24; No. 2 timothy, \$19 @ 20; light clover mixed, \$21 @ 23; No. 1 clover, \$17 @ 18; No. 2 clover, \$14 @ 16.
New York—No. 1 timothy, \$27 @ 28; standard, \$15 @ 18; No. 2 timothy, \$25 @ 26; light clover mixed, \$27 @ 28.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Standard timothy, \$19 @ 20; No. 2 timothy, \$18 @ 19; light mixed, \$19 @ 20; No. 1 clover, \$15 @ 16.

WOOL

The wool market feeling is a little better than during the past few

weeks. Inquiry has increased, especially in the east, and some sales have been made fully up to the quoted basis. The market in general is steady to firm, with trade just fair, but many holders optimistic as to future trend, and inclined to hold for steady to higher bids.

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

Washington, D. C. for the week ending July 13, 1923.

FEED—Markets quiet. Interior demand slow, prices hold fairly steady, as mill offerings for future deliveries are light. Hominy feed offerings small, demand slow, prices easier. Gluten feed quiet, prices unchanged. Demand and offering light. Quoted Minneapolis, bran \$19, middlings \$24, flour middlings \$28, red-dog \$30. Gluten feed Chicago \$37.15, white hominy feed St. Louis \$31, Chicago \$32. 32 per cent linseed meal Minneapolis \$38, Buffalo \$39.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Virginia Irish cobbler potatoes irregular leading markets for the week; slightly weaker at shipping points. South Central bliss triumphs tend lower. Watermelon markets decline. Georgia Hiley peaches generally steady. Cantaloupes show an upward tendency in most leading markets. Prices reported July 12: Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes \$200-\$475 bulk per car, top of \$650 in New York, 22-30 lb. average \$100-\$375 f.o.b. cash track to growers. Labelled stock \$225-\$400. South Carolina melons \$275-\$650 eastern markets, \$175-\$400 f.o.b. Texas Tom Watson melons 28-30 lb. average \$400-\$450 in Chicago and Kansas City, \$75-85 f.o.b. usual terms at shipping points. Georgia peaches, Hileys \$2-\$3 per 6-basket carrier leading cities. Belles \$1.60-\$2.50, top of \$3 in New York, \$1.40-\$1.65 f.o.b. usual terms. Virginia and Maryland, Eastern Shore cobbler potatoes mostly \$5.50-\$6.75 per bbl. eastern markets, Norfolk section stock \$4.50-\$6 consuming centers, \$5.50 to \$5.75 f.o.b. Kansas Early Ohio \$2.25-\$2.60 sacked per 100-lbs. in Chicago and Kansas City, \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. South Central bliss triumphs \$2.25-\$2.75 midwestern markets. South Carolina green meats, standards 45's \$1-\$1.25 in Baltimore. California salmon tins standards 45's \$2.25-\$3.50 eastern markets. Arizona stock \$3-\$3.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—While butter gained strength most of the week and price advances occurred, the tone at the close was barely steady to weak, poor quality due to hot weather defects has had the effect of cutting down the percentage of top grades, causing a scarcity of these and some accumulation of undergrades.

Closing prices of 92 score butter—New York 39; Chicago 38; Philadelphia 40; Boston 39 1/4. Cheese markets fairly firm and active following advances of around 1c in Wisconsin on Monday which placed trading generally on a higher price level. Considerable quantities have been bought for storage. Rains and cooler weather in some of the principal producing sections resulted in quality showing considerable improvement during the week. Cheese prices in Wisconsin Primary Markets July 12—flats 22c; twins 21 1/2c; single daisies 22c; double daisies 21 1/2c; Young Americas, longhorns and square prints 22 3/4c.

BETTER BOOK-KEEPING REQUIRED

In order to encourage greater attention to good book-keeping methods among the local marketing associations, the directors of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange have recently ruled that no credit will be extended and no loans made to locals unless a monthly financial statement is made and filed with the Exchange accounting department.

A YEAR-AROUND BUSINESS

According to records in the office of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac that organization sold late crop potatoes during every month for the past year. Fourteen cars were sold during the last week of August, 1922, and twenty-eight cars have been sold during the first two weeks of July, 1923.

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FOR SALE—POULTRY AND SMALL FRUIT farm, 1 1/2 acres with new six room bungalow and garage. Write **J. NORMAN RAGAN, 146 E. 16th Street, Traverse City, Mich.**

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Week of July 22

IMMEDIATELY after the first part of this week storminess will increase in Michigan with very strong winds and locally heavy rains.

About Thursday it is expected that the temperatures will fall for a brief spell but will change to much warmer before the end of the week has arrived.

These warm temperatures will be the forerunner to series of thunder storms that will continue into next week.

Week of July 29

The average temperature for this week will be below normal and cool weather will remain until about Friday or Saturday.

During the entire week we are expecting little or no rainfall in this state but generally pleasant sunshiny days and comfortable, moonlight nights.

Not until the end of this or beginning of next week will the sky become seriously overcast and threatening. At this time some general showers may be expected.

Warm and Dry in August

We do not look for any storm to carry a general rain period into this state until about or after the 10th of August. The first six or seven days of August will average warmer than normal but rainfall will be below normal. This will probably prove to be a critical time for the growth of corn and as we see the conditions, do not believe the Michigan corn crop will be a full one.



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