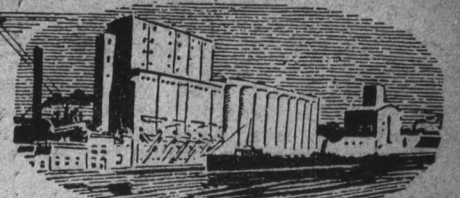


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



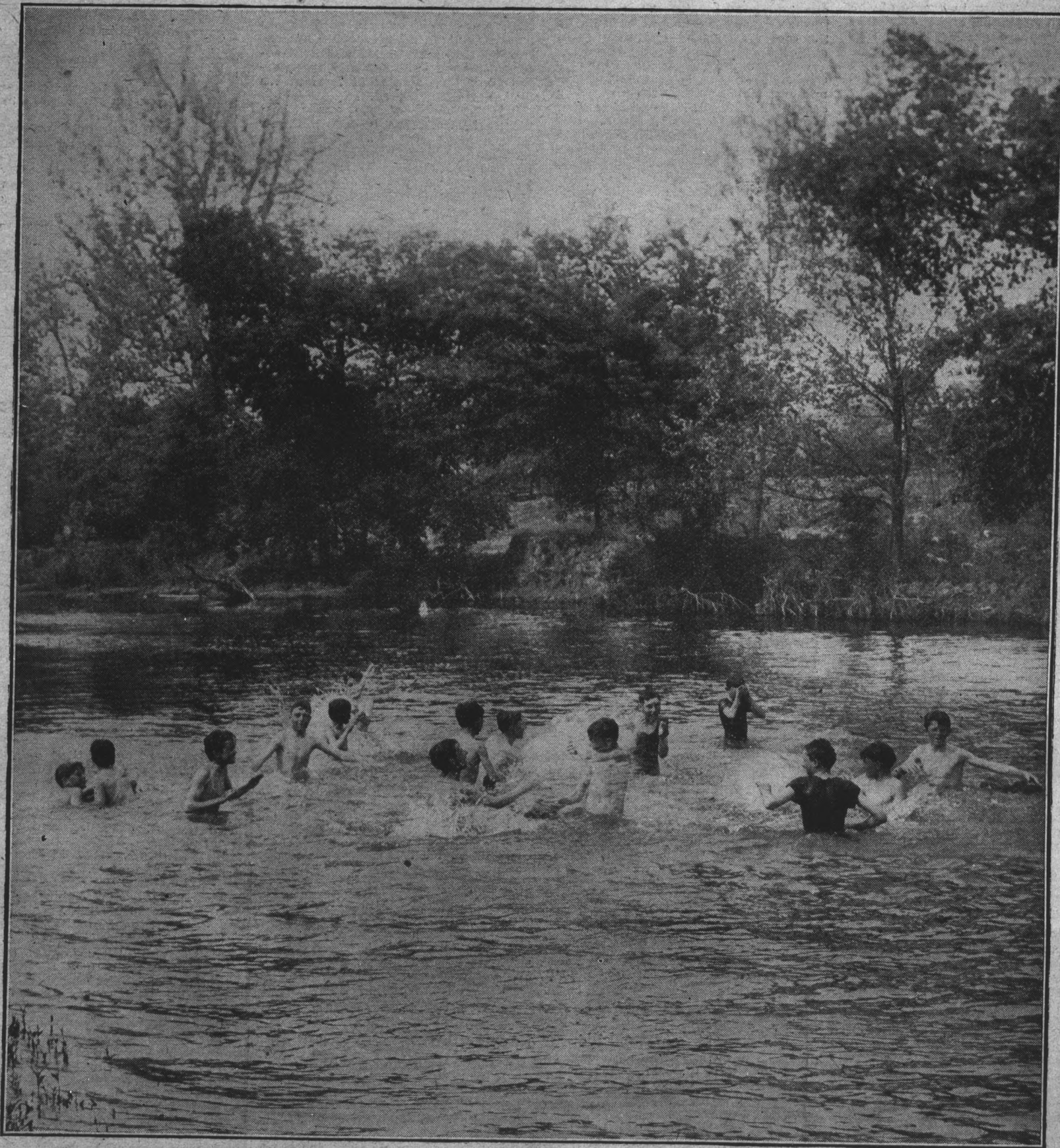
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1923

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
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Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! where the creek so still and deep
Looked like a baby-river that was laying half asleep,
And the gurgle of the water round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we on't ust to know
Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;
But the merry days of youth is beyond our control,
And it's hard to part ferever with the old swimmin'-hole.

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! In the happy days of yore,
When I ust to lean above it on the sickamore,
Oh! it showed me a face in its warm sunny tide
That gazed back at me so gay and glorified,
It made me love myself, as I leaped to caress
My shadder smilin' up at me with such tenderness,
But them days is past and gone, and old Time's tuck his toll
From the old man come back to the old swimmin'-hole.

The Old Swimmin'-Hole

By James Whitcomb Riley

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole In the long, lazy days
When the hum-drum of school made so many run-a-ways,
How pleasant was the journey down the old dusty lane,
Where the tracks of our bare feet was all printed so plane
You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole
They was lots o' fun on hands at the old swimmin'-hole.
But the lost joys is past! Let your tears in sorrow roll
Like the rain that ust to dapple up the old swimmin'-hole.

There the bullrushes grew, and the cattails so tall,
And the sunshine and shadder fell over it all;
And it noddled the water with amber and gold
Tel the glad lillies rocked in the ripple that rolled;
And the snake-feeder's four gauzy wings fluttered by
Like the ghost of a daisy dropped out of the sky,
Or a wounded apple-blossom in the breeze's control
As it cut o'cross some orchud to'rds the old swimmin'-hole.

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! When I last saw the place,
The scenes was all changed, like the change in my face;
The bridge of the railroad now crosses the spot
Where the old divin'-log lays sunk and forgot,
And I stray down the banks where the trees ust to be—
But never again will theyr shade shelter me!
And I wish in my sorrow I could strip to the soul,
And dive off in my grave like the old swimmin'-hole.

REDUCE WHEAT ACREAGE SAY GROWERS AT CONFERENCE

REDUCTION of acreage, diversified farming and co-operative marketing are the keynotes of the resolutions adopted by the Wheat Producers Conference of the Southwest at Wichita, July 16. The Southwestern wheat growers have put an organization into the field that is going to work for immediate results, they declare, as well as for methods to prevent distress to wheat growers in future years. At the close of the sessions it was stated that vigorous carrying out of the conference's program would go a long way toward putting the wheat industry on a sound basis "before snow flies this year."

The Wheat Producers Conference of the Southwest is composed of representatives from the hard wheat states of Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Texas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. These states represent 8,236,000 acres now in wheat in excess of the acreage of 1913, or eight elevenths of the total acreage of the United States in excess of that of 1913.

No mention of government price fixing is made in the resolutions. As one delegate pointed out, "The subject of political action was not mentioned in the debate. The hard wheat men know that their only salvation is by economic means." The features that stood out most prominently in the discussions were, summer fallowing in the hard wheat states, reduced acreage, improved cultural methods on the reduced acreage, diversified crops and raising of home food necessities, and recognition that the increasing world output of wheat meant disappearance of a world market for American wheat at a profitable price.

In the order of their adoption, the resolutions state that present wheat prices make future "normal" production impossible. Farmers, bankers and millers are called on to cooperate to solve the problem. Fifty to one hundred percent increase in taxes and other production costs are cited. Use of rural credits and the federal warehouse act are urged to prevent dumping of the wheat crop. Feeding to stock of low grade wheat in place of dollar corn is recommended. Grading of wheat by protein content is recommended.

Speedy curtailment of acreage, diversified farming, dairy and stock raising and growing of feed crops for their maintenance are adopted as basic principles. Organization of wheat growers into co-operative units governed by "valid, long term marketing agreements" is declared essential. The organization was made permanent with a board of not less than ten directors representing the farm organizations and the state board of agriculture of the member states.

Unconditional endorsement of the resolutions of the southwestern conference was given by Grover Dawe, executive vice-president of the Wheat Council of the United States, who attended the conference as a delegate.

E. E. Frizzell of Larned, Kas., was made president of the permanent organization of the Wheat Producers Conference of the Southwest. L. Gould of Amarillo, Tex., is secretary.

STATE POULTRY MEN LAUNCH ASSOCIATION

THE Michigan Poultry Producers' Association, an organization devoted to the interests of the poultry breeders of the state, was organized and launched upon its career on July 13, when 150 representatives of the industry in the state met at M. A. C., and completed preliminary organization steps. The new association will plan eventually to get into the co-operative marketing field, it is understood. An effort will be made to help stabilize poultry commodities. Eventual grading of eggs will be one of the definite goals toward which the organization will work.

BETTER SEEDS POPULAR IN MICHIGAN

PEDIGREED seed from improved farm crops varieties was sown on thousands of acres of Michigan farm land this year, according to a report just issued by H. C. Rather, secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement association and extension specialist at M. A. C.

The certified seed is grown by members of the crop improvement

Current Agricultural News

association from varieties developed by the M. A. C. experiment station. Many of the varieties included in the list of Michigan certified grains have won fame throughout the entire country by their winnings at national shows and exhibits. Rosen Rye, first released from the M. A. C. station in 1912, is probably the best known of these pure strains, while Red Rock wheat, Worthy and Wolverine oats, Robust beans, and corn varieties are rapidly winning a national reputation for Michigan growers.

MAKES FINE 30-DAY BUTTER RECORD

WE take great pleasure in writing you in regard to a splendid 30-day butter record made by our junior 2-year-old heifer. Charlevoix Ormsby Zwelle No. 681455, by Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes 40th, out of Maple Lane Zwelle Riblet.

Our great son of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes is proving his propency beyond the shadow of a doubt, and we will have a large number of his daughters to freshen this fall and next spring, all of which makes the future look very bright.

Charlevoix Ormsby Zwelle made 25.15 pounds of butter in 7 days from 327.9 pounds of milk, which lacks only about one pound of the state record. Zwelle shattered the 30-day state butter record as follows: 103.013 pounds of butter from 1,842.2 pounds milk. (The former state record was 100.566 pounds of butter).—Loeb Farms.

TOO MANY ACRES WHEAT BLAMED FOR LOW PRICES

WHAT'S behind the big slump in the wheat markets? This is the all important question which is being asked by wheat growers everywhere as they face the prospect of selling their 1923 crop at prices well below the dollar mark.

Considerable interest attacks, therefore, to the recently announced report of the committee of 12 economists and statisticians selected by Secretary Wallace to study this and similar problems.

In their report they declare, "The expansion in the wheat area of the chief exporting countries, coupled with the decreased buying power of Western Europe, is responsible for the price situation which now pre-

vails." They go on to show that the five chief wheat exporting nations are now growing 28,000,000 acres of wheat more than the pre-war average, and declare that there is no buying power in the world capable of absorbing this tremendous surplus, which in the United States alone amounts to some 14,000,000 additional acres.

The report concludes that only drastic reductions in the wheat acreage in all the chief wheat exporting countries can bring relief to the present world wheat situation.

TO DEVELOPE A "MICHIGAN'S OWN" SUGAR BEET

DEVELOPMENT of a "Michigan's Own" sugar beet variety—a strain which will be better adapted to conditions in the state than those now grown, is the goal toward which extensive experiments started this year at M. A. C., in cooperation with the recently transferred U. S. Department of Agriculture beet station, is aimed.

"While most of the sugar beet companies feel that it does not now pay to raise our own seed here in Michigan, because foreign seed can be bought so cheaply, the price of the seed would be but a comparatively small matter if a variety could be developed which would increase the tonnage production of sugar per acre," explains E. E. Down, research assistant in charge of sugar beet work at the M. A. C. station, in commenting on the experimental program which he and the government men have started. "It is the aim of our work to develop such a variety."

GRATIOT PIG AND CALF CLUB PIONIC AUG. 4

BOYS and girls of Gratiot county, who are conducting pig and calf club projects, will have a big picnic and school of instruction at the Gratiot County Fair Grounds, August 4. Mr. Nevels Pearson, state Live Stock club leader, will be present and have charge of the program which will include judging instruction, fitting and showing and other live stock work. Some time will be devoted to games and forms of recreation and each member is to bring along eats for the noonday luncheon. It will be a full day program.

FOUR MICHIGAN COUNTIES FREED OF T. B.

A MENDMENT of the federal cattle tuberculosis eradication regulations, as announced by the department of agriculture, provides for classification of counties, where a complete test of all cattle shows less than one half of one per cent to be affected with tuberculosis as modified-accredited areas.

These areas will be recognized and freed from certain inhibitions which are necessary in other territory. No cattle may be taken in unless from an accredited herd if they have passed a satisfactory tuberculosis test except for slaughter or feeding and grazing under certain conditions.

Counties classified as modified-accredited areas included:

Michigan — Hillsdale, Charlevoix, Antrim, Emmet.

INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

A GENERAL decline in production is noticed in the report for the week ending July 24, when all groups show a decrease in production.

Production for the week amounted to 3,639 eggs making a total to date of 119,482.

The pens have held up remarkably well however, and the contest management had looked for this slump to take place even early this summer. Some of the pens are showing some moult and others considerable broodiness.

In the Barred Rock section the standing remains the same as last week, Brummers' Poultry Farm, Mrs. Chilson holding first and second place and tying for weekly production.

The Wyandottes have dropped in production and no changes occur in their standing.

In the Ancona section Beckwith's pen with 48 eggs leads, followed by Van Bree with 46 for the week.

Mr. Shaw's pen of W. Leghorns are continuing to keep up their good work, finishing this week with 53 eggs for the week and 1,765 to date.

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

Holland—New Masonic temple to be completed August 4.

Iron Mountain—Work to start soon on new Ford dock, building progressing rapidly.

Grandville—\$12,000 to be spent on boulevard lighting system.

Grand Rapids—Abattoir company plans location on old Wallin tannery site.

Manistique—New 75-ft. lookout fire tower to be erected in this township.

Ionia—Contract awarded for Ypsilanti reed warehouse to be erected soon.

Houghton—Old copper tailings dumps to be worked over in Calumet & Hecla section.

Flint—20,000 skilled employees of Buick Motor Company turn out 17,000 cars monthly.

Ypsilanti—Paving of Washtenaw avenue road and Whitmore Lake road to begin soon.

Pontiac—Fisher automobile body plant being created in this city at cost of \$2,000,000.

Lansing—Consumers Power Company given franchise, substation to be erected at Ovid.

Marysville—Wills motor plant to be operated as Wills Sts. Claire Motor Company, Inc., capital \$15,000,000, production to be increased.

Manistee—Work on local prospective oil well to continue day and night within a short time. Paving of 5½ miles Ludington-Scottville to be completed September 1.

Saginaw—Washington avenue Presbyterian church to be enlarged by \$5,000 addition. Construction of new Board of Commerce building well under way. 50,000 gals. oil to be used on roads in this vicinity.

Detroit—Belle Isle bridge over Detroit river to be completed August 24. Cadillac Motor Car Company ready to start construction of 3 large groups of factory buildings. Ford Motor Company distributing \$1,000,000 to 30,000 employees.

Lansing—Contract let for paving 30 miles of state trunk line highway. Durant Motors to erect two large additions to local factory at cost of \$350,000, to increase production from 400 to 550 cars a day. 75 miles of state highway authorized built at cost of \$1,000,000.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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(Effective April 2nd, 1923)

To JANUARY, 1924, 25c

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SATURDAY

August 4th

1923

VOL. X, NO. 25

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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3rd, 1879.

Urges U. S. Advance Cash On Farmers' Wheat

American Farm Bureau Urges Secretary Wallace to Take Advantage of Recent Credit Legislation and Allow Farmers to Warehouse their Own Wheat and Other Products

WHEAT selling below \$1 per bushel is a national tragedy in America. It is tragedy not only to the farmer who grows the wheat at a loss, but also to the consumer—the business man and the laborer—who must ultimately depend on that farmer's wheat dollar for their continued prosperity and happiness.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that co-operative marketing is the ultimate solution to the national wheat price problem. We are now at work on a national co-operative grain marketing policy, being formulated upon instructions from our members. Under this plan the growers of the nation will in effect place their grain in a common bin and will merchandise it in an orderly way over the consumptive period, instead of dumping it on an already overloaded market during the four months following harvest. Co-operative marketing of wheat will unquestionably solve the price problem to the benefit of both producer and consumer. But except in a few sections, the southwest and north-west, co-operative marketing is not ready to meet the present wheat crisis.

USE NEW CREDIT ACT

Fortunately we have ready at hand the machinery which, if permitted to function, will enable our farmers to store their wheat and hold it for orderly distribution. We refer to the new Intermediate Farm Credit, provided by the last session of Congress at the insistence of the Farm Bureau and the Farm Bloc, to be used in conjunction with the amended U. S. Warehouse Act.

Under the Warehouse law the Secretary of Agriculture may rule if he sees fit that a proper farm storehouse, a wheat granary in this case, be designated as a U. S. bonded warehouse. The Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the Colleges of Agriculture and the Farm Bureaus, has a representative in every county. He is known as the county agricultural agent or farm advisor. The county agent or some other official representative of the Department of Agriculture may properly be delegated to the task of inspecting storehouses. The farmer may then put his wheat in a bonded bin on his own farm, lock it, and deliver the key to the county agent, who can serve as the official warehouseman and give the farmer a lawful bonded warehouse receipt for his grain. These farm warehouses, together with terminal and line warehouses, have sufficient capacity to store the crop.

NO BETTER SECURITY

Is there any better security for borrowed money than wheat in the bin? The soundness of this particular collateral is proverbial.

Under the Intermediate Credits Law, 12 intermediate credit banks are set up on conjunction with the 12 Federal Land Banks, at Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Houston, Tex.; Berkeley, Cal.; and Spokane, Wash. The United States Treasury is authorized to advance each of these banks a capital of \$5,000,000 or a total of \$60,000,000. Each of the Intermediate Credit Banks is authorized to loan to farmers on proper security, such as bonded warehouse receipts, a total of 10 times its capital or \$600,000,000. This money is obtained through the sale of debentures, which are tax-free and which

FARM BUREAU PLAN WOULD ENABLE FARMER TO HOLD WHEAT OFF MARKET

A PLAN to withdraw 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the market and store it on farms is outlined by the American Farm Bureau Federation in an official statement signed by President O. E. Bradfute. Under the new Intermediate Credit Act and the amended Warehouse Act the Farm Bureau proposes that the grower borrow three-fourths of the market price of his wheat and hold it for a satisfactory price. It is estimated that \$150,000,000 of Intermediate Credit would be ample to enable the farmer to store 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and thereby remove it from the present below-a-dollar market.

The Farm Bureau plan would have the Secretary of Agriculture designate sound farm wheat bins as government-bonded warehouses, and would provide for the issuance of the usual bonded warehouse receipts against such wheat stored on the farm. The grower could borrow through the Intermediate Credit System with the warehouse receipt as collateral. This would enable him to hold his wheat until prices advanced.

The Wichita, Kansas, Intermediate Credit Bank is already advancing \$100,000 a day to growers under this plan, and the prospects are for applications totalling a daily peak of \$2,000,000. This money is available at 5½ percent.

It is believed that the withdrawal of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the market and locking it up under government seal in farm warehouses will have an immediate and tremendous effect on the price.

The official statement, signed by President O. E. Bradfute of the American Farm Bureau Federation and detailing the storage plan is printed herewith.

have back of them the wheat in bonded bins. This provides a total of \$660,000,000 to enable the farmer to remove any farm surpluses as they develop as price-breaking factors and feed them gradually into the market. Assume 200,000,000 bushels of wheat was stored and financed on farms in this way. Suppose the farmer borrowed the legal limit as prescribed by law of the market price on this bonded wheat to carry on his business. This would require not more than \$150,000,000. The money is available, the law is on the statute books, and the plan is capable of meeting the present situation. All we need is the proper regulations from the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the prompt admin-

istration of the Intermediate Credit and Warehouse Act.

Now, therefore, the American Farm Bureau Federation calls upon all banks, farm organizations, co-operative marketing associations, and individual farmers to make full and free use of the Intermediate Credit Act so as to prevent the dumping of the wheat crop and to retain its control in the hands of the grower himself rather than in the hands of the speculator.

The American Farm Bureau Federation urges the Secretary of Agriculture under the powers conferred upon him by the amended Warehouse Act to designate proper warehouses on farms as government-bonded warehouses, and to set up machinery at once to provide proper

inspection and warehouse administration. The U. S. Warehouse Act and the corresponding state warehouse laws should be used by the commodity organizations and individual farmers to the end that storage of the wheat crop may be made under grower control, either on the farms, in the country elevators, or in terminal warehouses.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that such action on the part of the organized farmers of the nation would demonstrate that there is nothing in the wheat situation on the supply side of the market which can justify the present disastrous price. Recent reports have emphasized acreage instead of output. Additional acres that are now put into wheat are the poorer acres and production does not increase at a corresponding rate.

Output of wheat in the United States has increased since prewar at the same rate as population. World surpluses for the postwar years average only 7 million bushels more than for the average of five prewar years. This means that the other exporting nations have only filled the gap left by Russia. European wheat importing countries are producing at least 200 million bushels less than before the war. These facts in regard to domestic and world wheat supply should be supporting factors in the market. The only possible explanation for falling prices must be found in demand.

There are more people than before the war to eat wheat in all the importing countries as well as in the present exporting countries. In both Europe and the United States there has been a decline in the per capita consumption. Europe, however, took 26 per cent of our wheat in the year ending June 30, 1923, at an average price to the farmer of 93 cents. There is no reason to believe that Europe's buying power will be substantially less in the coming year. Consumption in the United States increased 12 per cent in the fiscal year just ended over the previous year. With industrial activity and employment at a high level there is good promise that our consumption will continue to expand, possible equal to prewar. Exports to the extent of 20 per cent of the crop and per capita consumption on the basis of prewar would equal 1923 production as now forecasted.

PURCHASING FOR EXPORT

One major reason that demand for wheat is not now properly sustained is the changed method of purchasing for export. Before the war purchases for foreign account were made in large volume at harvest and immediately thereafter. Due to the weakened financial situation abroad and the uncertainty concerning the prices of foreign drafts, foreign buying is now largely on a hand to mount basis.

This emphasizes the necessity for American agriculture to press to a conclusion its program of orderly marketing over the crop year. Orderly marketing instead of dumping can turn the wheat crop from the loss which now threatens into a profit.

Producers themselves have the major responsibility in avoiding such situations as now confront the wheat growers. In intelligently planning production and in providing adequate storage facilities for orderly financing and cooperatively marketing can be found the key to the permanent solution of the wheat situation.

Six Thousand Attend Annual Farmers' Day

By R. C. GROESBECK
(Special to Business Farmer)

THOUSANDS of farmers from every section of the state gathered at the Michigan Agricultural College, July 27, for the sixth annual summer Farmers' Day. The crowd, estimated by college officials to number 6,000, was slightly larger than that of last year in spite of a steady drizzle of rain which fell throughout the day.

O. E. Bradfute, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was the principal speaker at the big afternoon meeting held in the college gymnasium. He made a strong plea for greater organization and co-operation among the farmers of the nation in order that they might play a more important part in the solution of the problems that are facing the country at this time. Mr. Bradfute said that transportation and marketing are the two greatest problems before the farmers today, pointing out that they pay fifty-five per cent of the nation's transportation costs.

Close co-operation between federal and state agricultural extension forces and local county farm organizations was urged. Mr. Bradfute

pointed out the closely allied aims of all agricultural agencies and organizations, and urged that any measure which served to bring about closer business and social bonds should be fostered.

Prof. Eben Mumford followed Mr. Bradfute on the speaking program giving an inspiring and forceful talk on the important things of farm life.

A long line of pure bred livestock owned by the college was exhibited to the visitors in the annual livestock parade. State and national prize winners as well as several blue ribbon winners at the International Livestock Exposition were shown in the parade, which included dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and poultry.

The farmers were taken on tours of inspection over the experimental plots covering 150 acres, the college orchards, the forestry nurseries, and the college farms. Special exhibits on timely agricultural subjects were displayed in outdoor booths.

College specialists in all branches of agriculture met with the farmers throughout the day for individual conferences on the crop and farm problems which confronted them.

Making Church Biggest Thing in Farm Community

Members of Country Church in Illinois Form Clubs to Improve Crops and Back Boys' and Girls' Club Work, as Well as Put On Plays, Stage Athletic Contests and Hold Parties

DOWN in Ontario county, Illinois, only a few years ago the farmers were experiencing the same thing that many other communities are today—a lack of interest in the church. The early settlers built two churches and parsonages on what is known as Ontario Corners, a Congregational church and a Baptist church, and both of them drew large crowds every Sunday for many years as religion was a large part of the make-up of these early settlers. But as the older leaders moved away or died and the younger generation took their places there was a decline in the attendance, the type of work being done by the churches not appealing to the younger people. Finally, it was decided that one place of worship was enough for the community and the Baptist church was moved to a nearby town. Interest continued to decline until in 1912 regular services were discontinued and over seven years passed before sufficient interest was taken to continue weekly services.

During the entire period, however, a few members of the community held Sunday school and occasionally had a sermon. Each year saw a slight increase in the interest but it was not until 1920 that any real progressive steps were taken. One evening in June of that year eight farmers and their wives held a meeting at the home of one of the members to discuss the matter of securing the services of a minister and holding regular services again. After a general discussion it was decided to resume activity and a committee was appointed to look over the parsonage to see if it was inhabitable. The committee declared it was not, so the old one was torn down and work was started a short time later on a new one.

The men and women of Ontario had visions of greater things than the common little country church. They wanted to see the church made the big thing in the community, not just a place of worship that you visited on Sunday, and with a clear vision of the work to be done they started out to secure a leader who would help them realize their vision. Due largely to their viewpoint in this matter they succeeded in securing Rev. M. Guy Van Buskirk, who at the time of the call was engaged in

YOU can take your automobile and drive any direction into the country and you will see churches with windows covered with boards, doors locked and nailed shut, and weeds nearly waist high in the yard as though man had not entered them for years. No doubt you have one in your own community. If you have many of you can remember when a few years ago you and your family, or maybe you and your girl, attended the services and Sunday school. But for some reason interest in the church seemed to decline and there was not enough money to continue hiring a minister so finally it was decided to close the church until there was more interest and financial assistance. And, in many cases, the church is still closed. In Illinois, in a little rural community known as Ontario Corners, the same thing took place and the church remained closed for seven years. But three years ago it was reopened and the parish has shown a steady growth since that time. These farmers made the church the biggest thing in their community and now they would be lost without it. You and your neighbors can make your church of great value to your community. Why not try it?

interdenominational religious work in the capacity of the young people's superintendent for West Virginia. Since his coming, Sept. 1, 1921, pastor and people have met the needs of the community in such a way that today the church at Ontario Corners is again wielding a most welcome influence in the community. In fact, the influence is extending far beyond the borders of Ontario parish.

After several months of services the congregation felt that the old church building should be remodeled, not only to increase the seating capacity but especially to enable the building to more nearly serve the needs of the community.

The church was raised, a basement dug and later equipped with committee rooms, kitchen and dining room, which could also be used for other purposes. The main auditorium was enlarged and decorated. Some members were doubtful about the wisdom of enlarging the auditorium, because, as one remarked, "the church never has been full and perhaps never will be." The first Sunday night in the remodeled building, however, found not only a crowded house but about 50 people were unable to get in.

The need of a new light plant was apparent and the members of the Women's league agreed to purchase this. Here again we see the vigor with which a proposition is pushed when all are agreed that a certain thing should be done. The decision to order a light plant was reached late Monday afternoon; immediately the plant was ordered by wire to be shipped by express from Ohio. On Thursday evening of the same week the plant was installed and the electric lights burning.

A moving picture plant will be installed in the near future. The money for this was raised by means of a combination sale; the pastor saved expenses by crying the sale himself. It might be added in this connection that he has performed a similar service at a purebred sale held in the community.

Many factors have contributed to the splendid success of the work at Ontario parish. The pastor, of course deserves a full share of credit, because the gospel which he has been preaching has reached down into the hearts and lives of his parishioners in such a way that their daily lives are indeed fuller and richer.

A well-rounded program of work,

which includes the men and women, the young people, and last, but not least, the boys and girls, is also a contributing factor of vital importance.

Men Have Club

The men, for instance, have their Men's club. This club sponsors the movie plant project, and last year conducted an intensive experimental plot on corn diseases in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture and the Knox County Farm Bureau.

It is interesting to know that every farmer, either land owner or tenant, who is a member of the church is also a member of the farm bureau. The Men's club during the past two years has conducted the largest local corn shows in Knox county.

In 1921 the pastor was a strong contender for first honors, and last year succeeded in getting the blue ribbon in a contest with about 40 other samples. Just now the Men's club is financing the Boys' and Girls' club work, especially the sow and litter project.

The women have regular semi-monthly meetings of their league. One of their number is superintendent of the Sunday school, which reaches 80 to 85 per cent of the people living in the community. The Sunday school is very closely graded and the aim throughout is to keep the instruction at least up to the standard of public school instruction. Quarterly reports dealing with department interest and progress in the work are sent to parents.

No one who has watched the work at Ontario Corners will question the fact that the women have made a distinct contribution toward the success of the church; as all too frequently happens, a woman has been one of the leaders in keeping up the religious interest in the community. This woman, Mrs. J. J. Clearwater, who is also superintendent of the Sunday school gives her conception of the importance of a church in a rural community in the statement which follows:

Creed for Broad Service

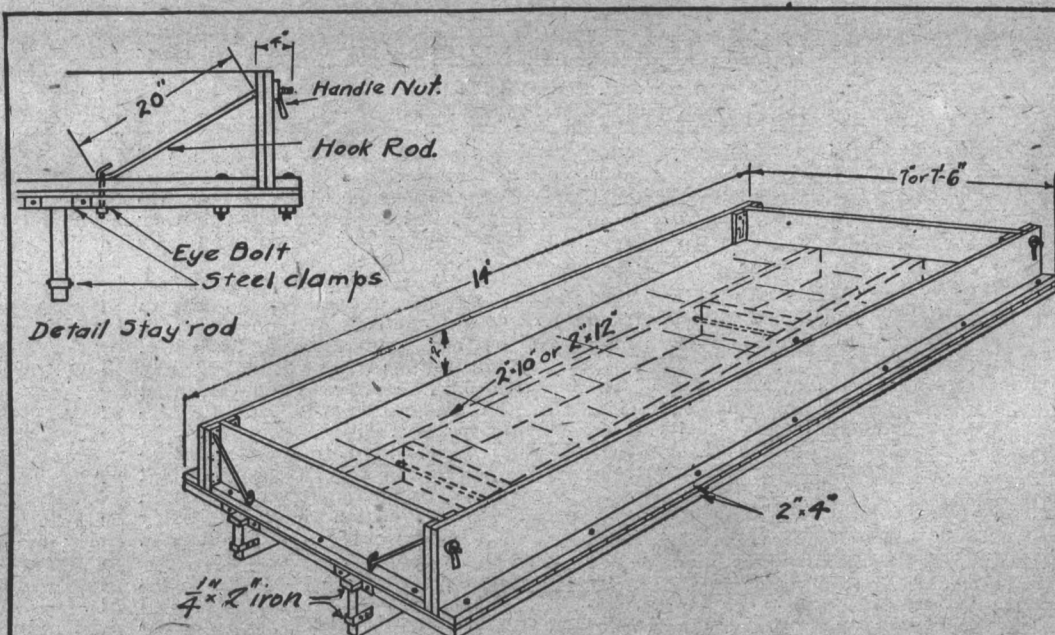
"Religious workers today are stressing the Christian life—as the fourfold life, touching the physical, mental, social and religious life of

(Continued on page 19)

The Flat Rack is Easily Made and Has Many Uses on the Farm

By H. H. MUSSELMAN, Prof. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

THE flat rack serves so many purposes on the farm that it is scarcely possible to say which it serves best. For loading hay, with the hay loader, it gives the man on the load a sense of security because there are no openings in the floor through which he can slip. For grain bundles it gives an excellent base on which to build a load in which the corners will not slip, provided end standards with cross pieces extending the width of the rack and spaced a few inches apart are used. For grains or seed which shatter in hauling it will save a considerable percentage of the grain. For hauling threshed grain, it may be made tight by using matched lumber, or a canvass or tarpaulin may be used to cover the floor and sides. In hauling coal, wood, corn, sugarbeets, and miscellaneous loads, the loads are both easily loaded and unloaded. For much of this work, the sideboards are necessary and easily put on and removed. By providing a stock crate, one may also carry animals on this rack. For hogs and sheep the sides and ends can be built up on the order of fencing.



Bill of Material				
2	2x10x14	X F. Ash or Elm	24	1/2x6 Bolts.
16	1x6x14		4	1/2x20 Hook Rods.
6	2x4x14		4	1/2x6 Eye Bolts.
1	1x2x12		4	1/2 Handle Nuts.
3	1x12x14		4	2x4 Steel Clamps.
			4	2x2 Steel Clamps.

FLAT RACK		
F. M. Dept.	Pl.	Dr. W. M.
M. A. C.	Ch.	Tr. W. M.
East Lansing	Scale: 1/2"=1'	
Michigan	No. A 2302	

In building this rack, use only strong timbers for bed pieces. Southern pine and elm are excellent. If purchased, they may be bought in the full two-inch width, or in the rough. In this form they have considerably more strength than when dressed to the standard 1 1/4 inch thick.

The floor should be of a material which will stand both wear and weather. Southern pine is good but somewhat heavy. The floor may be laid matched, with the joints between the boards filled with white lead for preservation if desired. Six inch flooring is generally used where matched joints are desired.

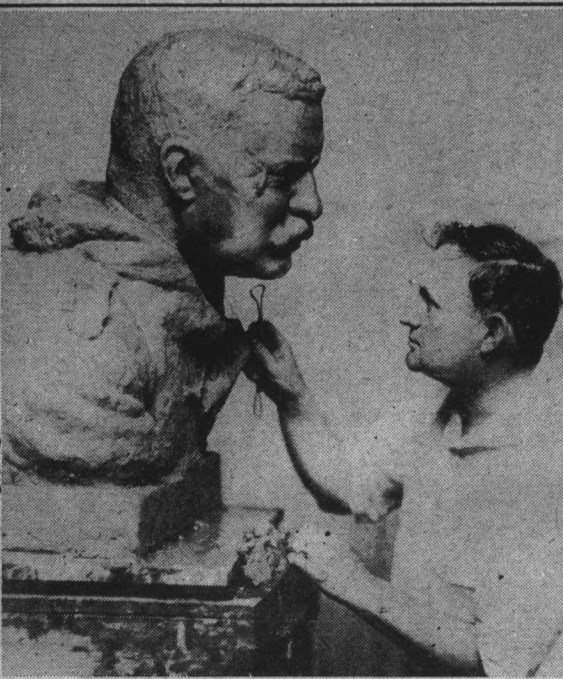
The bed pieces may be laid parallel or brought closer together at the front end to allow room for the front wheels to make short turns. The floor may be nailed directly to the bed pieces, which makes for simple construction.

Care should be taken to obtain firm, standard supports. In loading both hay and grain these are highly stressed. Round poles make excellent standards or stakes. If these are used, the iron clamps or sockets should, of course, be made to receive them.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



IS YOUR'S THERE?—Joseph F. Mikulac, 45, and a native of Croatia, who is not a mere globe-trotter. On his various travels he carries this book with him and it holds the signature of nearly every prominent person in the world. The book contains 2896 pages and weighs nearly 40 pounds. There are several signatures to each page and it is nearly filled with the autographs of world-famous persons.



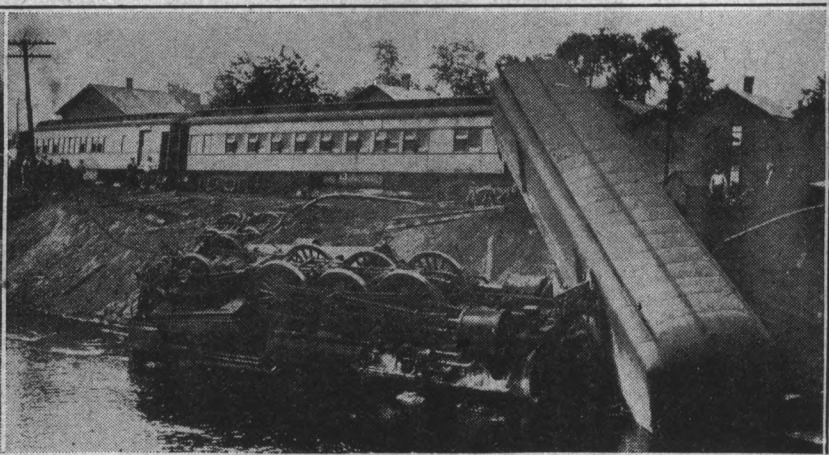
HONORS "T. R." AS ROUGH RIDER.—James Earle Fraser, sculptor, at work on the bust of Theodore Roosevelt, which is to be placed on a granite pedestal in the vicinity of San Juan Hill to commemorate the Colonel's participation in the battle. Roosevelt said he regarded the day he led the charge as the greatest in his life. The monument will be unveiled early next January.



SAW "ELIZA WHO CROSSED THE ICE"—Mrs. Mecky B. Coffin, aged 83, living in Cincinnati, Ohio, confirms the fact that the "Eliza who crossed the ice" is no myth. Mrs. Coffin states that when first married she lived with her father-in-law, Levi Coffin, famous abolitionist, and that Eliza and her baby came to this house to hide. Later Eliza escaped by crossing the ice on the Ohio River.



A CITY OF OIL WELLS.—It may not be lovely but it is productive of the greatest wealth of this country. Here is a view of the Santa Fe oil fields in Los Angeles county, California, where the precious fluid is taken out day and night. This is one of the richest oil fields in California and fortunes are made here daily.



FAST EXPRESS WRECKED.—The crack flyer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, running between Philadelphia and Scranton, Pa., was derailed half a mile from the latter city. One man was killed when the engine and mail car plunged down a forty foot embankment into the Lackawanna River. The engineer was perhaps fatally injured while the fireman was slightly hurt.



NO WONDER CLAM DIGGING IS SO POPULAR IN JAPAN.—With pretty bare-legged girls of this type wading in the water for the clams, it is no wonder that clam digging is very popular at the seaport section in Cherry Blossom Land. At the coast, women fishers and clam diggers are the rule and young girls, like this one, are to be seen every morning fishing for the clams.



SOCIETY WEDDING MARKED BY EXTREME SIMPLICITY.—The bride, groom and guest of honor, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. William Painter Meeker and William Jennings Bryan, snapped at the wedding which took place at the bride's home in Cape May, N. J. The ceremony, attended by Bryan and other notables, was marked by extreme simplicity. The bridal couple are popular favorites in social circles of several cities and the groom is a Yale student.



FORMER CROWN PRINCE MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENCY.—Ex-Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, who is expected to run for the presidency at the coming election. It is believed that there is nothing in the German Constitution to keep him out of the presidential race, but an awkward situation might arise in the refusal of the Allies to permit him to return to Germany. He is still in exile.

DEED LAND TO ONE SON

Please answer this in your paper. I gave my oldest son a deed to my forty acres of land and gave deed to our banker, and at my death he shall give it to oldest son, upon payment of \$1000.00 each to my other two sons, who live in Detroit. I only have the three sons, wife is dead. I have no debts. I want the oldest son to have old home. Will my deed stand in law after I am dead?—W. H. L., Vicksburg, Mich.

—What you want to do is to deed this property to your banker in trust for your son, but in order for such a trust to be valid, the deed must prescribe some duty to be performed by the trustee other than merely to convey the land to the son. Passive trusts, that is, trusts in which the trustee has no duty to perform except to merely convey the property to the beneficiary at the appointed time, are abolished in Michigan. If you do not want the property conveyed to your son until your death, you could make a will in which you devise this farm to your oldest son, upon condition that it should not vest in him until he has given to each of the other sons \$1000.00.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN HE SELL OR REMOVE SHANTY?

As I am a subscriber to the M. B. F. I would like to ask one question. B buys a farm from A. A reserves all wood. A hires wood cutters to cut this wood and tells them he will furnish lumber for a shanty. They can build shanty and live there while they are cutting the wood, so they did. A did not ask permission to put the shanty on B's farm or take it away. Now can A move or sell this shanty?—N. F. C., Covert, Mich.

—A's reservation of all wood gives him an implied license to enter upon the land and do all things reasonably necessary in the cutting and hauling away of the wood. If the building of the shanty for the workers' is a reasonable means of doing this work, he would have the right to erect such a shanty, and could sell it or remove it upon completion of the work.—Asst. Legal Editor.

FARMERS SUGAR COMPANY

What do you know about the Farmers Sugar Company, Defiance, Ohio?—E. A., Macomb County, Mich.

—We are organized under the corporation laws of the State of Ohio. It is strictly a farmer's company in that our stockholders are farmers. We sold \$1,000,000 worth of stock to 1200 farmers. We started building in 1921, but the panic of that year forced us to stop building. We would not go in debt consequently are alive and as soon as our stockholders are able to meet their notes we will go on with the enterprise.

We soon discovered we had something else to think about besides building. The question soon came forcibly to our attention whether our farmers were going to have the opportunity to grow beets. The opposition to the American sugar industry is well organized, rich and influential. I attended the Farm conference in January, 1923, and it did not take me long to realize that if the farmers of America, not only in Ohio and Michigan, but all over the United States were to have the opportunity to grow this important crop they would have to fight and fight hard.—C. H. Allen, President.

HOLD "A" LIABLE

I am writing for advice about a deal I made. I sold timber to a party and gave him two years to cut and haul timber, and A let another party B handle said timber which they were to buy and haul away so A has turned the deed over to B, but my contract is made with A. B hired men and teams to cut and skid said timber and has not paid for the help. Now what I want to know is, do I have to pay for cutting said timber when the contract is made between A and myself and B sends men to cut the timber. I had nothing to do with cutting the timber. I was to get paid for it on the stump. That is, they were to do all cutting and hauling and I was to get \$16.00 per M log measure. Some of the men put a laborers lien on the timber. Can they sell the timber for their pay without me getting my pay for the timber? A came and made the contract with me and B took out the property and sent the men to work. I hope you can give

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.)

me some information on this.—F. Y., Kinde, Michigan.

—If A entered into a contract with you to buy timber and afterwards sold the timber, or assigned the contract to B without your consent, you could still hold A liable on his contract, for the amount he agreed to pay. If you did not agree to cut the timber, you would not be required to do so nor pay anyone else to cut it. The workmen would have a lien on the logs which would have priority over your claim, and they could sell the logs for payment of their wages. This would not prevent you from recovering from A the price of the logs, out of other property he may have. If, instead of assigning the contract, A brought B would be liable to you for into an entirely new agreement, then B would be liable to you for for the logs according to the terms of such agreement.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WOULD NOT BE HOUSEHOLDER

As I am a subscriber to your paper I would like to ask you a question in regard to the taxation of personal property. I think the law reads like this—"Personal property owned and used by an householder in connection with his business is exempt from taxation to the value of two hundred dollars." Our supervisor did not give me the two hundred dollar exemption for he said I was not a householder. So I will state the conditions and ask you if he was right. For the past eight years I have worked a farm and had as my housekeeper, my sister, for I am single, but the past year I have been alone. I worked the farm the same having the same amount of livestock and poultry. Everything is done the same except that I drive over to my father's, about ¼ mile away for nearly all meals and stay there ninety per cent of the time nights.

Should I have the two hundred dollar exemption or not?—X. Y., Kalamazoo County.

—Your question is not one of law, but one of fact, as to whether or not you are a householder under the circumstances. If you take all your meals away from home, and spend

most of your nights away from what you call home, you would not, in my opinion, be considered a householder.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HAS NO DEED TO LAND

Suppose S owns eighty acres along side of W, also 40 acres at the back of W's place. There is no building on this 40 acres of S's. S was granted the privilege of a corner to get to his 40 acres but there was no writing to show that he owns this corner. Now S is saying that it is outlawed and that he rightfully owns this corner for a roadway into this 40 acres. Said opening was made seven years ago. Please let me know what you think about it.—W. W. R., Imlay City, Mich.

—If S has never received a deed to this strip of land, he could not gain title to it, except by adverse possession. In order to obtain title by adverse possession he would have to hold it for 15 years, and his possession would have to be adverse, or hostile, to that of the owner. Obviously this could not be true if W gave his permission to use it. So long as S is using this corner of land with W's permission, he could never gain title by adverse possession.—Asst. Legal Editor.

COW REACTS TO T. B. TEST

On May 5th we had an auction sale and sold everything we had, including our cattle. We had some fine looking cows that had all freshened within a few weeks before the sale. The cows were far and as nice looking as any cows you run across. They were not thoroughbreds but we had bred them up and they were nearly full blooded Shorthorns. Among the people that bid on the cows was a fellow that called himself a string butcher. He bought a cow with the notion of selling her again and making a good profit. The man he was to sell her to wanted her tested for T. B. They tested her and she reacted. Now the butcher comes back and says we have to give him one-half what he paid for the cow. Now they never tested cows around here and there was nothing said at the sale if they were tested cows or not. We told him it was a public

Subsoiling and Erosion Control

WHERE level farm land is underlaid by an impervious stratum of cemented gravel, clay or hardpan, which in turn rests on loose gravel or more or less open sand, wonderful results are obtained by firing small charges of dynamite in the impervious stratum to break it up so that drainage of the top soil is established during the rainy season, and moisture is stored in the lower strata to be available in times of drought. In some parts of the country the farming land is, on a large scale, like a few inches of soil in a china dish left out of doors. It is either too wet or too dry. Subsoiling corrects this condition by allowing the rain to run down into the subsoil instead of being held up by it and ruining the crops, and to form a reserve of the moisture under the hardpan for nourishment of the plant roots in dry seasons. Subsoiling is one of the least spectacular blasting operations. The method is somewhat as follows:

The land is laid off in fifteen foot squares and at each intersection a hole is bored by means of a dirt auger half way through the hardpan, cemented gravel or impervious stratum. In the bottom of each hole is placed a half stick or a whole stick of 20 per cent low freezing ammonia dynamite primed with a cap and a piece of fuse. If the impervious stratum is under eighteen inches in diameter, a half cartridge is ordinarily sufficient to break it up thoroughly. If this is more than eighteen inches thick, it may require as much as a cartridge in each hole. The fuse should be cut long enough to extend at least two inches above the surface of the ground. The holes should be well tamped with sand, loam or clay to confine the charge. The explosion is very mild,

ordinarily blowing up only a small hump and not throwing any material more than a few inches.

The best results are obtained when subsoiling is done in the dry season, especially when the impervious material is clay, as dry clay pulverizes and shatters much better than wet clay. Do not be too economical in the use of dynamite and space the holes too far apart. I have seen meadow land which had been subsoiled on thirty-foot centers and afterwards sown to buckwheat where the buckwheat when mature stood up twice as high at the points where the shots were fired as it did half way between. Subsoiling is of no particular value in well drained, loose mellow soil.

In rolling countries where a heavy rain fall results in washing away a quantity of the top soil, making gullies and small ravines after very heavy rain, and especially where the crops are sown in terraces, great benefit has been secured by subsoiling these terraces. This causes the rain water to sink into the soil as into a sponge instead of running off as it would from an inverted dish. Not only are better crops obtained by supplying more moisture to the roots in the dry season, but the surface erosion is very much lessened and the formation of gullies largely eliminated. The method of blasting is similar to that described above, but the holes should be placed about eight feet apart. Experiments made several years ago in the control of surface erosion by subsoiling terraces showed in every case a decided improvement in both the growth of the crops and the prevention of the washing away of the top soil.—By Arthur La Motte, Manager Technical Section, Explosives Dept., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.

auction sale and he took his chance. He says the cow is ours yet and we are obliged to take her back six months after the sale. He paid and took the cow the night of the sale. There was nothing said at the sale about if the cows weren't any good we were to take them back. We were selling out.—Mrs. L. E., Honor, Mich.

—If the buyer had reasonable opportunity to inspect the cow, and you made no false representations regarding her condition, he would have no right to a refund of one half of the purchase price. You would not be liable to the purchaser in any way on account of the cow's condition.—Asst. Legal Editor.

EACH MUST GIVE HALF ROAD

We take the M. B. F. and would like to ask one question in regard to road law. If A driving a car and going east meets a team going west (said team is on A's side of the road), does A have to give road to B because he has a load?—Mrs. G. M., Lake Odessa, Mich.

—The State Road Law stipulates that when two vehicles meet on the road, each shall turn to the right of the middle of the road, so as to allow the other to pass, and makes no exception to heavily loaded vehicles. However, if any damages result to either because of the failure of the other to do so, the fact that one is heavily loaded would bear on the question of negligence.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WIFE'S PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT LIABLE

I see so many letters in the M. B. F. and all wanting help so I thought I would come and ask for help also. First let me say will find enclosed 60c for a year's subscription. We feel as though we can not get along without the M. B. F. and we know you can not put the paper out without money. Now I wish to explain. A rented a farm from B. B has a lien on the produce. Now A's personal property is all in his wife's name. Can they take that if A can not make the rent? About 18 months after the farm was rented by A from B, B's daughter got A's wife to sign the contract. Does that make it any more binding and can B make A sign notes to the amount of the rent? Now if one give a second chattel mortgage is it any good after the first chattel mortgage is paid? Or will it have to be renewed before it is good?

Can a lawyer collect fees from a man where everything is in his wife's name and all covered by mortgage? If not what can he do?—A. V. A., Cerunna, Mich.

—The wife's personal property would not be liable for the payment of the rent, even if she signed the contract with her husband. However, if the husband purchases property after the rent, or any other debt accrues, and has title vested in his wife, for the purpose of avoiding his obligations, such property would be subject to the payment of the debt. B could not compel A to sign notes for the payment of the rent. A second mortgage is good after the first is discharged, and may be foreclosed against the property after the first is satisfied. A lawyer could not collect his fee for services rendered the husband, out of the wife's personal property. There are a number of things he might do to collect his fee, depending on the circumstances, and if anyone is trying to avoid paying a just attorney's fee, I would advise him not to wait to find out what the attorney can do to collect what is due him.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CROPS NOT SUBJECT TO LEVY

Own 40 acres of land, a team of horses, 2 cows, have a wife and family. Now can a certain company, come and take any of those things mentioned above such as cattle, land or garnishee my wages? I hold a note against a man without any endorsement only his name. Him and his wife are owners of a small place with a joint deed, no personal to speak of. Could I sue and get a judgement and take away crops raised on the place?—C. A. D., Ionia County, Mich.

—The estate of a husband and wife, holding land under a joint deed is known in law as an estate by the entirety, and in such case, crops raised on the land are not subject to levy upon execution for any debt of the husband.—Asst. Legal Editor.

NOT the least important of the force of the Weymouth Bank was Uncle Bushrod. Sixty years had Uncle Bushrod given of faithful service to the house of Weymouth as chattel, servitor, and friend. Of the color of mahogany bank furniture was Uncle Bushrod—thus dark was he externally; white as the uninked pages of the bank ledgers was his soul. Eminently pleasing to Uncle Bushrod would the comparison have been; for to him the only institution in existence worth considering was the Weymouth Bank, of which he was something between porter and generalissimo-in-charge.

Weymouth lay, dreamy and umbrageous, among the low foothills along the brow of a Southern valley. Three banks were in Weymouth-ville. Two were hopeless, misguided enterprises, lacking the presence and prestige of a Weymouth to give them glory. The third was The Bank, managed by the Weymouths—and Uncle Bushrod. In the old Weymouth homestead—the red brick, white porticoed mansion, the first to your right as you crossed Elder Creek, coming into town—lived Mr. Robert Weymouth (the president of the bank), his widowed daughter, Mrs. Vesey—called "Miss Letty" by every one—and her two children, Nan and Guy. There, also in a cottage on the grounds, resided Uncle Bushrod and Aunt Mandy, his wife. Mr. William Weymouth (the cashier of the bank) lived in a modern, fine house on the principal avenue.

Mr. Robert was a large, stout man, sixty-two years of age, with a smooth, plump face, long iron-gray hair and fiery blue eyes. He was high-tempered, kind, and generous, with a youthful smile and a formidable, stern voice that did not always mean what it sounded like. Mr. William was a milder man, correct in deportment and absorbed in business. The Weymouths formed The Family of Weymouthville, and were looked up to as was their right of heritage.

Uncle Bushrod was the bank's trusted porter, messenger, vassal and guardian. He carried the key to the vault, just as Mr. Robert and Mr. William did. Sometimes there was ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars in sacked silver stacked on the vault floor. It was safe with Uncle Bushrod. He was a Weymouth in heart, honesty, and pride.

Of late Uncle Bushrod had not been without worry. It was on account of Marse Robert. For nearly a year Mr. Robert had been known to indulge in too much drink. Not enough, understand, to become tipsy, but the habit was getting a hold upon him, and every one was beginning to notice it. Half a dozen times a day he would leave the bank and step around to the Merchants and Plants' Hotel and take a drink. Mr. Robert's usual keen judgment and business capacity became a little impaired. Mr. William, a Weymouth, but not so rich in experience, tried to dam the inevitable backflow of the tide, but with incomplete success. The deposits in the Weymouth Bank dropped from six figures to five. Past-due paper began to accumulate, owing to injudicious loans. No one cared to address Mr. Robert on the subject of temperance. Many of his friends said that the cause of it had been the death of his wife some two years before. Others hesitated on account of Mr. Robert's quick temper, which was extremely apt to resent personal interference of such a nature. Miss Letty and the children noticed the change and grieved about it. Uncle Bushrod also worried, but he was one of those who would not have dared to remonstrate, although he and Marse Robert had been raised almost as companions. But there was a heavier shock coming to Uncle Bushrod than that caused by the bank president's toddies and juleps.

Mr. Robert had a passion for fishing, which he usually indulged whenever the season and business permitted. One day, when reports had been coming in relating to the bass and perch, he announced his intention of making a two or three day's visit to the lakes. He was going down, he said, to Reedy Lake with Judge Archinard, an old friend.

Now, Uncle Bushrod was treasurer of the Sons and Daughters of the Burning Bush. Every association he belonged to made him treasurer without hesitation. He stood A-1 in colored circles. He was understood among them to be Mr. Bushrod Weymouth, of the Weymouth Bank.

The night following the day on which Mr. Robert mentioned his intended fishing-trip the old man woke up and rose from his bed at twelve o'clock, declaring he must go down to the bank and fetch the pass-book of the Sons and Daughters, which he had forgotten to bring home. The bookkeeper had balanced it for him that day, put the cancelled checks in it, and snapped two elastic bands around it. He put but one band around other pass-books.

Aunt Mandy objected to the mission at so late an hour, denouncing it as foolish and unnecessary, but Uncle Bushrod was not to be deflected from duty.

"I done told Sister Adaline Hoskins," he said, "to come by here for dat book tomorrow mawnin' at sebin o'clock, for to kyar' it to de meetin' of de bo'd of 'rangements, and dat book gwine to be here when she come."

So, Uncle Bushrod put on his old brown suit, got his thick hickory stick, and meandered through the almost deserted streets of Weymouthville. He entered the bank, unlocking the side door, and found the pass-book where he had left it, in the little back room used for private consultations, where he always



The Guardian of the Accolade

A Complete Short Story by O. HENRY America's Greatest Short Story Writer

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hung his coat. Looking about casually, he saw that everything was as he had left it, and was about to start for home when he was brought to a standstill by the sudden rattle of a key in the front door. Some one came quickly in, closed the door softly, and entered the counting-room through the door in the iron railing.

That division of the bank's space was connected with the back room by a narrow passageway, now in deep darkness.

Uncle Bushrod, firmly gripping his hickory stick, tiptoed gently up this passage until he could see the midnight intruder into the sacred precincts of the Weymouth Bank. One dim gas-jet burned there, but even in its nebulous light he perceived at once that the prowler was the bank's president.

Wondering, fearful, undecided what to do, the old colored man stood motionless in the gloomy strip of hallway, and waited developments.

The vault, with its big iron door, was opposite him. Inside that was the safe, holding the papers of value, the gold and currency of the bank. On the floor of the vault was, perhaps, eighteen thousand dollars in silver.

The president took his key from his pocket, opened the vault and went inside, nearly closing the door behind him. Uncle Bushrod saw, through the narrow aperture, the flicker of a candle. In a minute or two—it seemed an hour to the watcher—Mr. Robert came out, bringing with him a large hand-satchel, handling it in a careful but hurried manner, as if fearful that he might be observed. With one hand he closed and locked the vault door.

With the reluctant theory forming itself beneath his wool, Uncle Bushrod waited and watched, shaking in his concealing shadow.

Mr. Robert set the satchel softly upon a desk, and turned his coat collar up about his neck and ears. He was dressed in a rough suit of gray, as if for traveling. He glanced with frowning intentness at the big office clock above the burning gas-jet, and then looked lingeringly about the bank—lingeringly and fondly, Uncle Bushrod thought, as one who bids farewell to dear and familiar scenes.

Now he caught up his burden again and moved promptly and softly out of the bank by the way he had come, locking the front door behind him.

For a moment or longer Uncle Bushrod was as stone in his tracks. Had that midnight riffer of safes and vaults been any other on earth than the man he was, the old retainer would have rushed upon him and striven to save the Weymouth property. But now the watcher's soul was tortured by the poignant dread of something worse than mere robbery. He was seized by an accusing terror that said the Weymouth name and the Weymouth honor were about to be lost. Marse Robert robbing the bank! What else could it mean? The hour of the night, the stealthy visit to the vault, the satchel brought forth full and with expedition and silence, the prowler's rough dress, his solicitous reading of the clock, and noiseless departure—what else could it mean?

And then to the turmoil of Uncle Bushrod's thoughts came the corroborating recollection of preceding events—Mr. Robert's increasing intemperance and consequent many moods of royal high spirits and stern tempers; the casual talk he had heard in the bank of the decrease of business and difficulty in collecting loans. What else could it mean but that Mr. Robert Weymouth was an absconder—was about to fly with the bank's remaining funds, leaving Mr. William, Miss Letty, little Nan, Guy, and Uncle Bushrod to bear the disgrace?

During one minute Uncle Bushrod considered these things, and then he awoke to sudden determination and action.

"Lawd! Lawd!" he moaned aloud, as he hobbled hastily toward the side door. "Sech a come-off after all dese here years of big doin's and fine doin's. Scandalous sights upon de yearth when de Weymouth family done turn out robbers and 'bezzlers! Time for Uncle Bushrod to clean out somebody's chicken-coop and eben matters up. Oh, Lawd! Marse Robert, you ain't gwine do dat. 'N Miss Letty an' dem chillun so proud and talkin' Weymouth, Weymouth, all de time! I'm gwine to stop you ef I can. 'Spec you shoot Mr. Nigger's head off ef he fool wid you, but I'm gwine stop you ef I can."

Uncle Bushrod, aided by his hickory stick, impeded by his rheumatism, hurried down the street toward the railroad station, where the two lines touching Weymouthville met. As he expected and feared there Mr. Robert, standing in the shadow of the building, waiting for the train. He held the satchel in his hand.

When Uncle Bushrod came within twenty yards of the bank president, standing like a huge, gray ghost by the station wall, sudden perturbation seized him. The rashness and audacity of the

thing he had come to do had struck him fully. He would have been happy could he have turned and fled from the possibilities of the famous Weymouth wrath. But again he saw, in his fancy, the white, reproachful face of Miss Letty, and the distressed looks of Nan and Guy, should he fail in his duty and they question him as to his stewardship.

Braced by the thought, he approached in a straight line, clearing his throat and pounding with his stick so that he might be early recognized. Thus he might avoid the likely danger of too suddenly surprising the sometimes hasty Mr. Robert.

"Is that you, Bushrod?" called the clamant, clear voice of the gray ghost. "Yes, suh, Marse Robert."

"What in the devil are you doing out at this time of night?"

For the first time in his life, Uncle Bushrod told Marse Robert a falsehood. He could not repress it. He would have to circumlocute a little. His nerve was not equal to a direct attack.

"I done been down, suh, to see ol' Aunt M'ria Patterson. She taken sick in de night, and I kyar'ed her a bottle of M'lindy's medecine. 'Yes, Suh."

"Humph!" said Robert. "You better get home out of the night air. It's damp. You'll hardly be worth killing tomorrow on account of your rheumatism. Think it'll be a clear day, Bushrod?"

"I 'low it will, suh. De sun sot red las' night."

Mr. Robert lit a cigar in the shadow, and the smoke looked like his gray ghost expanding and escaping into the night air. Somehow, Uncle Bushrod could barely force his reluctant tongue to the dreadful subject. He stood, awkward, shambling, with his feet upon the gravel and fumbling with his stick. But then, afar off—three miles away, at the Jintown switch—he heard the faint whistle of the coming train, the one that was to transport the Weymouth name in-



The old colored man stood motionless in the gloomy strip of hallway.

to regions of dishonor and shame. All fear left him. He took off his hat and faced the chief of the clan he served, the great, royal, kind, lofty, terrible Weymouth—he bearded him there at the brink of the awful thing that was about to happen.

"Marse Robert," he began, his voice quivering a little with the stress of his feelings, "you 'member de day dey-all rode de tounnament, at Oak Lawn? De day, suh dat you win in de ridin', and you crown Miss Lucy de queen?"

"Tournament?" said Mr. Robert, taking his cigar from his mouth. "Yes, I remember very well the—but what the deuce are you talking about tournaments here at midnight for? Go 'long home, Bushrod. I believe you're sleep-walking."

"Miss Lucy tech you on de shoulder," continued the old man, never heeding, "wid a s'ord, and say: 'I mek you a knight, Suh Robert—rise up, pure and fearless and widout reproach.' Dat what Miss Lucy say. Dat's been a long time ago, but me nor you ain't forgot it. And den dar's another time we ain't forgot—de time when Miss Lucy lay on her las' bed. She sent for Uncle Bushrod, and she say: 'Uncle Bushrod, when I die, I want you to take good care of Mr. Robert. Seem like—so Miss Lucy say—he listen to you mo' dan to anybody else. He apt to be mighty fractious sometimes, and maybe he cuss you when you try to 'suade him but he need somebody what understand him to be 'round wid him. He am like a little child sometimes—so Miss Lucy say, wid her eyes shinin' in her po', thin face—but he always

been—dem was her words—'my knight, pure and fearless and widout reproach.'"

Mr. Robert began to mask, as was his habit, a tendency to soft-heartedness with a spurious anger.

"You—you old windbag!" he growled through a cloud of swirling cigar smoke. "I believe you are crazy. I told you to go home, Bushrod. Miss Lucy said that, did she? Well, we haven't kept the scutcheon very clear. Two years ago last week, wasn't it, Bushrod when she died? Confound it! Are you going to stand there all night gabbling like a coffee-colored gander?"

The train whistled again. Now it was at the water tank, a mile away.

"Marse Robert," said Uncle Bushrod, laying his hand on the satchel that the banked held. "For Gawd's sake, don't take dis wid you. I knows what's in it. I knows where you git it in de bank. Don' kyar' it wid you. Dey's big troubles in dat valise for Miss Lucy and Miss Lucy's child's chillun. Hit's bound to destroy de name of Weymouth and bow down dem dat own it wid shame and tribulation. Marse Robert, you can kill dis ole nigger ef you wil, but don't take away his er valise. If I ever crosses over de Jordan, what I gwine to say to Miss Lucy when she ax me: 'Uncle Bushrod, wharfo' didn' you take good care of Mr. Robert?'"

Mr. Robert Weymouth threw away his cigar and shook free one arm with that peculiar gesture that always preceded his outbursts of irascibility. Uncle Bushrod bowed his head to the expected storm, but he did not flinch. If the house of Weymouth was to fall, he would fall with it. The banker spoke, and Uncle Bushrod blinked with surprise. The storm was there, but it was suppressed to the quietness of a summer breeze.

"Bushrod," said Mr. Robert, in a lower voice than he usually employed, "you have overstepped all bounds. You have presumed upon the leniency with which you have been treated to meddle unpardonably. So you know what is in this satchel! Your long and faithful service is some excuse, but—go home Bushrod—not another word!"

But Bushrod grasped the satchel with a firmer hand. The headlight of the train now lightening the shadow about the station. The roar was increasing, and folks were stirring about at the track side.

"Marse Robert, gimme dis 'er valise. I got a right, suh, to talk to you dis 'er way. I slaved for you and 'tended to you from a child up. I went through de war as yo' body-servant tell we whipped de Yankees and sent 'em back to de No'th. I was at yo' weddin', and I was n' fur away when yo' Miss Letty was bawn. And Miss Letty's chillun, dey watches today for Uncle Bushrod when he come home ever' evenin'. I been a Weymouth, all 'cept in color and entitlements. Both of us is old, Marse Robert. 'Tain't goin' to be long tell we gwine to see Miss Lucy and and has to give an account of our doin's. De ole nigger man won't be 'spected to say much mo' dan he done all he could by de fambly dat owned him. But de Weymouths, dey must sey dey been livin' pure and fearless and widout reproach. Gimme dis valise, Marse Robert—I'm gwine to hab it. I'm gwine to take it back to the bank and lock it up in de vault. I'm gwine to do Miss Lucy's biddin'. Turn 'er loose, Marse Robert."

The train was standing at the station. Some men were pushing trucks along the side. Two or three sleepy passengers got off and wandered away into the night. The conductor stepped to the gravel, swung his lantern and called: "Hello, Frank!" at some one invisible. The bell clanged, the brakes hissed, the conductor drawled: "All aboard!"

Mr. Robert released his hold on the satchel. Uncle Bushrod hugged it to his breast with both arms, as a lover clasps his first beloved.

"Take it back with you, Bushrod," said Mr. Robert, thrusting his hands into his pockets. "And let the subject drop—now mind! You've said quite enough. I'm going to take this train. Tell Mr. William I will be back on Saturday. Good night."

The banker climbed the steps of the moving train and disappeared in a coach. Uncle Bushrod stood motionless, still embracing the precious satchel. His eyes were closed and his lips were moving in thanks to the Master above for the salvation of the Weymouth honor. He knew Mr. Robert would return when he said he would. The Weymouths never lied. Nor now, thank the Lord! Could it be said they embezzled the money in banks.

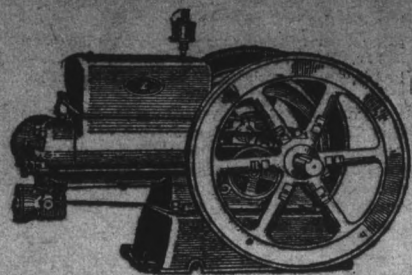
Then awake to the necessity for further guardianship of Weymouth trust funds, the old man started for the bank with the redeemed satchel.

Three hours from Weymouthville, in the gray dawn, Mr. Robert alighted from the train at a lonely flag-station. Dimly he could see the figure of a man waiting on the platform and the shape of a spring-wagon, team and driver. Half a dozen lengthy bamboo fishing-poles projected from the wagon's rear.

"You're here, Bob," said Judge Archinard, Mr. Robert's old friend and school-mate. "It's going to be a royal day for fishing. I thought you said—why, didn't you bring along the stuff?"

The president of the Weymouth Bank took off his hat and rumbled his gray locks.

"Well, Ben, to tell you the truth, there is an infernally presumptuous old nigger (Continued on Page 19.)



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What the Neighbors Say

FARMER MUST JOIN LABORER

OUR farmer friend asks if someone would tell what to raise. This question reminds me of the pioneer time of Iosco County. After the Civil War settlers were coming from all directions assuming they had found the promised land. A large portion of Iosco county consisted of plains land covered with huckleberry brush, many of the home seekers could start plowing as there was nothing in their way. Timber fields were found along the stream, game was abundant and lumbering was started at full blast. But this did not last long. When the settlers started to leave again a Canadian settler we call him Joe, pulled stakes to leave. When he struck town many a friends ask him, "Could you not raise enough to make a living on your new farm?" Joe replied, "I raised good corn, I raised good beans, I raised good potatoes and last of all I raised — and left."

Many of our farmers today can not raise a disturbance and must leave. High taxes and interest drive them off the farm. There will be no relief. The only salvation is for the farmer and laboring man to join hands at the ballot box, the only lawful weapon, at our command, to meet his management, corrupt politics, profiteering and graft. China is always considered to be in the rear in progress and civilization, but it appears they have some very good laws. If a Chinese is found guilty of profiteering he must stand in front of his place of business and ring a bell and hold a banner in one hand which tells the crime he committed. If such a law be enacted in our country and enforced we could not hear oneself for all the jingle of bells. They also have a banking law which seems to cover their whole banking system. If a banker fails he is beheaded and it seems to prove good. Only one bank failed in 400 years. How many headless bankers could we show up with such a law enforced. We have too many laws and should petition for a full session of our legislature to repeal laws in place of making more.

Why is there always high rewards offered for bank and train robbers? And at no time a single dollar offered to bring the coal or sugar trust or any other profiteering corporation to justice? Is it because the safe crackers don't steal enough? Who can give a definite answer?—C. H. Tawas City, Michigan.

GAS TAX UNJUST

I MOST heartily support your fearless policy of "hewing to the line" even if I don't always agree with you on all points of discussion. Your most commendable editorial on the Michigan state highway situation entitled "The Weakest Link" in the June 9th issue is mighty good with one exception, taking a farmer tax-payer's view of the subject, that is the following statement: That the farmers were right when they asked for a gasoline tax and the Governor was wrong when he vetoed it. I have never been a supporter either at the polls or much of anywhere else of Gov. Groesbeck, but that does not mean that when he does come across with a policy of merit that I should not give him due credit for the same. I think the gasoline tax bill that passed both houses of the legislature was the most unjust form of taxation ever attempted upon the farmers of this state. You say that the farmers were strong for it (or words to that effect) which seems to be a fact, but for what reason it is beyond my power of comprehension. The farmers are one and all kicking like the proverbial bay steer about high taxes and justly so too. But for these same voters to stand practically solid for a measure that will increase the taxes they are already paying a tidy sum, is sure the limit. To begin with our present license law is unjust inasmuch as the neighbor who drives a super six pays less than twice the fee on a \$1400 car that I pay on a \$400 lizzie. Why not correct the old law rather than enact a new one

that will increase the taxation at about the same ratio. For instance, he says he gets from 10 to 12 miles per gallon of gas with the \$1400 car while I get from 15 to 20 miles per gallon with my \$400 lizzie. Now then suppose I do average twice the miles per gallon of gas as he; he is paying only twice the tax that I would and it would be upon property worth three and one half times what mine is. Is that justice? If so it sure is a new brand. The gas-taxers say I should pay at that rate because I use the highway more per gallon than he. If that be the case let us suppose again, that he owns a fine driving horse worth \$200 with a \$50 harness and a \$150 carriage a total worth of \$400. I own a \$25 horse, a \$10 harness and a \$15 carriage, a total of \$50. Bought for the purpose of my daughter and son to drive five miles to high school five days a week for ten months of the year or a total of 2,000 miles, while he drives his outfit an average of 10 per week for twelve months or 520 miles. At the gas tax ratio I should pay practically twice the tax on a \$50 valuation as he would on a \$400 valuation or sixteen times as high a tax rate as he, for the simple reason that my property uses the highway more than his at the rate of 4 to 1. In other words a 16 to 1 tax rate for a 4 to 1 service. Of course no fair minded person of average intelligence would consider anything of the kind as just but that is just about what the majority of the farmers of Michigan wanted when they supported the gasoline tax of two cents per gallon. Then on top of that every time the little engine pumps water, does the family washing, makes juice for light, sprays the orchard and milks the cows, or friend wife uses a little gasoline to clean my Sunday breeches or the tractor gets cold feet in the winter and refuses to pop with kerosene in the tank when we saw wood or grind feed, we would pay the same little two cents per gallon for using the highway.

But what highway? As I understand it all this money would go only to the state reward roads. If that is so the township in which I reside sure would get a whole lot out of the gasoline tax as there is not a mile of state reward road within its boundary lines, although a state road does lie on the eastern boundary for a distance of some five miles which is very seldom used by at least four-fifths of the residents or taxpayers of said township. A gasoline tax of two cents per gallon would increase the taxes of this farm from \$25 to \$30 per year as we have a lizzie, a one-ton truck, a tractor and two small engines which we use as the occasion demands, while none of them travel an average of 150 miles on state reward road per year.

How in the name of common sense a taxpayer can support such a measure just to make the city man pay more taxes is absolutely beyond any sane thinking that my brain can master.

Take the case of R. F. D. carrier that drives from our post office. A two cent gas tax last year would have caused him to dig over fourteen dollars and the roads on his route are none too good either, and would not have been benefited one cent worth. Is that justice? Our mail carriers are as good friends and faithful servants as we have too. I can see no reason why our present license law could not be corrected in such a way so that the man that can afford an expensive car would have to pay a tax in proportion to its valuation, rather than penalize the poor neighbor who cannot afford the big car, or if he had one, he could not afford the gas and tires to keep it going. The measure would not have been quite so bad if it contained a referendum clause so the voters could have studied the question more thoroughly and voted upon it. To sum the whole thing up, it looks like this to me: Our governor is the shrewdest politician that ever filled the office, I am sure. And we have about the biggest bunch of genuine boobs in the legislature that Michigan ever elected. I don't have any idea what the governor's motive was in vetoing the gas tax measure and

supporting the weight tax measure, unless it was to gain more power. We all know he wants and always has got it. He knew he could kill the gas tax bill which he did and I am mighty glad of it. He also could be very sure that the legislature would not pass the weight tax bill and he guessed right again. He also knew that if he could keep them running in a circle like a puppy chasing its tail, that they would eventually get dizzy and while staggering, so to speak—at least according to the press report, while the house was throwing paper and acting like a bunch of kids instead of looking after the welfare of the folks back home (that is supposed to be what are elected for)—he could put one over which he did as we all know, in the form of a joker giving him just what he was after; absolute control of the state highway department. If our members of the state legislature had used just common ordinary business judgment and had had confidence in the voters by referring the gas tax measure back to them the highway funds might have been in different shape and the power would have been where it should be with the voters of Michigan rather than in the hands of the shrewdest of politicians Michigan ever produced.—Ralph H. Jones, Shiawassee County, Mich.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

BLIGHT IN APPLE TREES

When the twigs die during the summer it is something that should receive attention. The disease can be stopped if it receives prompt attention, otherwise it may keep spreading till it kills the tree. Cut back from 6 inches to a foot beyond the blighted portion, dipping the knife in some disinfectant every time it is used. It is also advisable to apply the disinfectant to the wound, using a brush or swab. Copper sulphate solution is good for the purpose. A teaspoonful to a quart of water is strong enough. A weak solution of carbolic acid is good, so is formalin. Unless the knife is treated there is danger that the disease may be transferred from an affected limb to healthy bark, so doing more harm than good by the pruning.

OUR 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.)

"The Tyranny of Power" by D. Thomas Curtin. A novel of force and absorbing interest, having the West Virginia coal fields for its background. This is the story of a man's supreme effort against destructive powers to live down the stigma of a criminal record and to carry out the spirit of the brotherhood of man instilled in him by the one whose name he has taken.

"The Tyranny of Power" has more substance than most novels. It is a story of the times, with strong characterization and ample love interest. (\$2). Little, Brown and Company.

GOVERNMENT BULLETINS OF INTEREST IN AUGUST

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

Farmers' Bulletins 766, The Common Cabbage Worm; 834, Hog Cholera; 900, Homemade Fruit Butters; 943, Haymaking; 959, The Spotted Garden Slug; 970, Sweet Potato Storage; 991, Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines; 1049, Baling Hay; 1073, Growing Beef on the Farm; 1075, Unfermented Grape Juice—How to Make It; 1080, Preparation of Barreled Apples for Market; 1120, Control of Apple Powdery Mildew; 1145, Handling and Transportation of Cantaloupes; 1159, Fermented Pickles; 1160, Diseases of Apples in Storage; 1175, Better Seed Corn; 1176, Root, Stalk, and Ear Rot Diseases of Corn; 1250, Green Manuring; 1264, Farm Manufacture of Unfermented Apple Juice; 1265, Business Methods of Marketing Hay; 1266, Preparation of Peaches for Market; 1290, The Bulk Handling of Grain; 1310, The Corn Earworm. Department Circulars 74, Points for Egg Breakers: How to Break Eggs for Freezing; 217, Anthracnose of Muskmelons; 223, U. S. Grades for Potatoes Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

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FORT WORTH

(Continued from July 21st Issue)

"It ain't more'n half a mile farther on, I guess. But we'll camp here. We're pretty well hid. They can't find us. An' from that summit up there we can keep watch in both valleys."

Knowing the thoughts that were in MacDonald's mind, and how full his heart was with a great desire, Aldous went to him when they dismounted.

"You go on alone if there is time to-night, Mac," he said, knowing that the other would understand him. "I will make camp."

"There ain't no one in the valley," mused the old man, a little doubtfully at first. "It would be safe—quite safe, Johnny."

"Yes, it will be safe."

"And I will stand guard while John is working," said Joanne, who had come to them. "No one can approach us without being seen."

For another moment MacDonald hesitated. Then he said:

"Do you see that break over there across the plain? It's the open to a gorge. Johnny, it do seem onreasonable—it do seem as though I must ha' been dreamin'—when I think that it took us twenty hours! But the snow was to my waist in this plain, an' it was slow work—terrible slow work! I think the cavern—ain't on'y a little way up that gorge."

"You can make it before the sun is quite gone."

"An I could hear you shout, or your gun. I could ride back in five minutes—an' I wouldn't be gone an hour."

"There is no danger," urged Aldous.

A deep breath came from old Donald's breast.

"I guess—I'll go, Johnny, if you an' Joanne don't mind."

He looked about him, and then he pointed toward the face of a great rock.

"Put the tepee up near that," he said. "Pile the saddles, an' blankets, an' the panniers around it, so it'll look like a real camp, Johnny. But it won't be a real camp. It'll be a dummy. See them thick spruce an' cedar over there? Build Joanne a shelter of boughs in there, an' take in some grub, an' blankets, an' the gold. See the point, Johnny? If anything should happen—"

"They'd tackle the bogus camp!" cried Aldous with elation. "It's a splendid idea!"

He set at once about unpacking the horses, and Joanne followed close at his side to help him. MacDonald mounted his horse and rode at a trot in the direction of the break in the mountain.

The sun had disappeared, but its reflection was still on the peaks; and after he had stripped and hobbled the horses Aldous took advantage of the last of day to scrutinize the plain and the mountain slopes through the telescope. After that he found enough dry poles with which to set up the tepee, and about this he scattered the saddles and panniers, as MacDonald had suggested. Then he cleared a space in the thick spruce, and brought to it what was required for their hidden camp.

It was almost dark when he completed the spruce and cedar lean-to for Joanne. He knew that to-night they must build no fire, not even for tea; and when they had laid out the materials for their cold supper, which consisted of beans, canned beef and tongue, peach marmalade, bread, bannock, and pickles and cheese, he went with Joanne for water to a small creek they had crossed a hundred yards away. In both hands, ready for instant action, he carried his rifle. Joanne carried the pail. Her eyes were big and bright and searching in that thick-growing dusk of night. She walked very close to Aldous, and she said:

"John, I know how careful you and Donald have been in this journey into the North. I know what you have feared. Culver Rann and Quade are after the gold and they are near. But why does Donald talk as though we are surely going to be attacked by them, or are surely going to attack them? I don't understand it, John. If you don't care for the gold so much, as you told me once, and if we find Jane to-morrow, or to-night, why do we remain to have trouble with Quade and Culver Rann? Tell me, John."

He could not see her face fully in

The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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

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the gloom, and he was glad that she could not see his.

"If we can get away without fighting, we will, Joanne," he lied. And he knew that she would have known that he was lying if it had not been for the darkness.

"You won't fight—over the gold?" she asked, pressing his arm. "Will you promise me that, John?"

"Yes, I promise that. I swear it!" he cried, and so forcefully that she gave a glad little laugh.

"Then if they don't find us to-morrow, we'll go back home?" she trembled, and he knew that her heart was filled with a sudden lightness. "And I don't believe they will find us. They won't come beyond that terrible place and the gold! Why should they, John? Why should they follow us—if we leave them everything? Oh-h-h!" She shuddered and whispered: "I wish we had not brought the gold, John. I wish we had left it behind!"

"What we have is worth thirty or forty thousand dollars," he said reassuringly, as he filed his pail with water and they began to return. "We can do a great deal of good with that. Endowments, for instance," he laughed.

As he spoke, they both stopped, and listened. Plainly they heard the approaching thud of hoofs. MacDonald had been gone nearer two hours than one, and believing that it was him, Aldous gave the owl signal. The signal floated back to them softly. Five minutes later MacDonald rode up and dismounted. Until he had taken the saddle off, and had hobbled his horse, he did not speak. Neither Joanne nor Aldous asked the question that was in their hearts. But even in the darkness they felt something. It was as if not only the torrent rushing through the chasm, but MacDonald's heart as well, was charging the air with a strange and subdued excitement. And when MacDonald spoke, that which they had felt was in his voice.

"You ain't seen or heard anything, Johnny?"

"Nothing. And you—Donald?"

In the darkness, Joanne went to the old man, and her hand found one of his and clasped it tightly; and she found that Donald MacDonald's big hand was trembling in a strange and curious way, and she could feel him quivering.

"You found Jane?" she whispered.

"Yes, I found her, little Joanne." She did not let go of his hand until they entered the open space which Aldous had made in the spruce. Then she remembered what Aldous had said to her earlier in the day, and cheerfully she lighted the two candles they had set out, and forced Aldous down first upon the ground and then MacDonald, and

began to help them to beans and meat and bannock, while all the time her heart was crying out to know about the cavern—and Jane. The candle-glow told her a great deal, for in it Donald MacDonald's face was very calm, and filled with a great peace, despite the trembling she had felt. Her woman's sympathy told her that his heart was too full on this night for speech, and when he ate but little she did not urge him to eat more; and when he rose and went silently and alone out into the darkness she held Aldous back; and when, still a little later, she went into her nest for the night, she whispered softly to him:

"I know that he found Jane as he wanted to find her, and he is happy. I think he has gone out there alone—to cry." And for a time after that, as he sat in the gloom, John Aldous knew that Joanne was sobbing like a little child in the spruce and cedar shelter he had built for her.

CHAPTER XXVIII

IF MacDonald slept at all that night Aldous did not know it. The old mountaineer watched until a little after twelve in the deep shadow of a rock between the two camps.

"I can't sleep," he protested, when Aldous urged him to take his rest. "I might take a little stroll up the plain, Johnny—but I can't sleep."

The plain lay in a brilliant starlight at this hour; they could see the gleam of the snow peaks—the light was almost like the glow of the moon.

"There'll be plenty of sleep after to-morrow," added MacDonald, and there was a finality in his voice and words which set the other's blood stirring.

"You think they will show up to-morrow?"

"Yes. This is the same valley the cabins are in, Johnny. That big mountain runs out an' splits it, an' it curves like a horseshoe. From that mount'in we can see them, no matter which way they come. They'll go straight to the cabins. There's a deep little run under the slope. You didn't see it when we came out, but it'll take us within a hundred yards of 'em. An' at a hundred yards—"

He shrugged his shoulders suggestively in the starlight, and there was a smile on his face.

"It seems almost like murder," shuddered Aldous.

"But it ain't," replied MacDonald quickly. "It's self defense! If we don't do it, Johnny—if we don't draw on them first, what happened there forty years ago is goin' to happen again—with Joanne!"

A hundred yards," breathed Aldous, his jaws setting hard. "And there are five!"

"They'll go into the cabins," said MacDonald. "At some time there will be two

or three outside, an' we'll take them first. At the sound of the shots the others will run out, and it will be easy. Yo' can't very well miss a man at a hundred yards, Johnny?"

"No, I won't miss."

MacDonald rose.

"I'm going to take a little stroll, Johnny."

For two hours after that Aldous was alone. He knew why old Donald could not sleep, and where he had gone and he pictured him sitting before the little old cabin in the starlit valley communing with the spirit of Jane. And during those two hours he steeled himself for the last time to the thing that was going to happen when the day came.

It was nearly three o'clock when MacDonald returned. It was four o'clock before he aroused Joanne; and it was five o'clock when they had eaten their breakfast, and MacDonald prepared to leave for the mountain with his telescope. Aldous had observed Joanne talking to him for several minutes alone, and he had also observed that her eyes were very bright, and that there was an unusual eagerness in her manner of listening to what the old man was saying. The significance of this did not occur to him when she urged him to accompany MacDonald.

"Two pairs of eyes are better than one, John," she said, "and I cannot possibly be in danger here. I can see you all the time, and you can see me—if I don't run away, or hide." And she laughed a little breathlessly. "There is no danger, is there, Donald?"

The old hunter shook his head.

"There's no danger, but—you might be lonesome," he said.

Joanne put her pretty mouth close to Aldous' ear.

"I want to be alone for a little while, dear," she whispered, and there was that mystery in her voice which kept him from questioning her, and made him go with MacDonald.

In three-quarters of an hour they had reached the spur of the mountain from which MacDonald had said they could see up the valley, and also the break through which they had come the preceding afternoon. The morning mists still hung low, but as these melted away under the sun mile after mile of a marvelous panorama spread out swiftly under them, and as the distance of their vision grew, the deeper became the disappointment in MacDonald's face. For half an hour after the mists had gone he neither spoke nor lowered the telescope from his eyes. A mile away Aldous saw three caribou crossing the valley. A little later, on a green slope, he discerned a moving hulk that he knew was a bear. He did not speak until old Donald lowered the glass.

"I can see for eight miles up the valley, an' there ain't a soul in sight," said MacDonald in answer to his question. "I figured they'd be along about now, Johnny."

A dozen times Aldous had looked back at the camp. Twice he had seen Joanne. He looked through the telescope. She was nowhere in sight. A bit nervously he returned the telescope to MacDonald.

"And I can't see Joanne," he said.

MacDonald looked. For five minutes he levelled the glass steadily at the camp. Then he shifted it slowly westward, and a low exclamation broke from his lips as he lowered the glass, and looked at Aldous.

"Johnny, she's just goin' into the gorge! She was just disappearin' when I caught her!"

"Going into—the gorge!" gasped Aldous, jumping to his feet. Mac—

MacDonald rose and stood at his side. There was something reassuring in the rumbling laugh that came from deep in his chest.

"She's beat us! he chuckled. "Bless her, she's beat us! I didn't guess why she was askin' me all them questions. An' I told her, Johnny—to tell her just where the cavern was up there in the gorge, an' how you wouldn't hardly miss it if you tried. An' she asked me how long it would take to walk there, an' I told her half an hour. An' she's going to the cavern, Johnny!"

He was telescoping his long glass as he spoke, and while Aldous was still staring toward the gorge in wonderment and a little fear, he added:

"We'd better follow. Quade an' Rann can't get here inside of two or three hours, an' we'll be back before then." Again he rumbled with that curious chuckling laugh. "She beat us, Johnny, she beat us fair! An' she's got spirit, a wunnerful spirit, to go up there alone!"

Aldous wanted to run, but held himself down to MacDonald's stride. His heart trembled apprehensively as they hurriedly descended the mountain and cut across the plain. He could not quite bring himself to MacDonald's point of assurance regarding Quade and Mortimer FitzHugh. The old mountaineer was positive that the other party was behind them. Aldous asked himself if it were not possible that Quade and FitzHugh were ahead of them, and already waiting and watching for their opportunity. He had suggested that they might have swung farther to the west, with the plan of descending upon the valley from the north, and MacDonald had pointed out how unlikely this was. In spite of this Aldous was not in a comfortable frame of mind as they hurried after Joanne. She had half an hour's start of them when they reached the mouth of the gorge, and not until they had travelled another half-hour up the rough bed of the break between the two mountains, and

TO THE FARMER BOY

AND so you are an American farm boy? This is a distinction that you should fully appreciate.

For the American farm boy enjoys advantages that no other youth in all the wide world possesses.

His daily diet, in nine times out of ten, is fit to grace the table of a king.

He breathes an atmosphere that develops growth of the brawniest type and takes exercise of a variety that produces a symmetry that an athlete would covet.

His schooling is of the most practical sort, for his teachers are usually true-hearted ladies and gentlemen of simple taste and worthy ambition, hence his mind is filled with useful knowledge, knowledge that is imparted to the few rather than to the many.

He is not taught that schooling is simply an opportunity to grasp a few facts that will enable him to meet the world with a weapon of defense or aggressiveness.

Out of school, the farm boy is taught to find pleasure in helping the world along. When he takes a horseback ride, he probably carries a message to some neighbor or possibly a jug of water to the man in the field.

He reads of the farmer boys that have gone to congress or even become presidents and he has faith in himself and somehow or other the world soon learns that he can be trusted and has faith in him, for here is a type that early learns responsibility.

Independence, manliness, honor and integrity are so thoroughly and close-fitted into his nature that his splendid physical body is a fit temple for his wonderful mind.

He sees the corn put forth a tiny blade in the early spring and watches it until it reaches a lusty prime.

He sees the young colt start out on its weak, crooked legs and in a few months becomes a being of superb form and wonderful strength.

He is encouraged by these lessons and is not surprised that he grows swiftly into successful manhood that has been his anticipation. The world knows his opportunities as she has never known them before. She realizes his ambitions and makes room for his achievements.

Boys, do not be in a hurry to leave the farm. It is conducive to a happy, useful present and wonderful future.—From *Western Farmer*.

MacDonald pointed ahead, and said: "There's the cavern!" did he breathe easier.

They could see the mouth of the cavern when they were yet a couple of hundred yards from it. It was a wide, low cleft in the north face of the chasm wall, and in front of it, spreading out like a flowing stream, was a great spatter of white sand, like a huge rug that had been spread out in a space cleared of its chaotic litter of rock and broken slate. At first glance Aldous guessed that the cavern had once been the exit of a subterranean stream. The sand deadened the sound of their footsteps as they approached. At the mouth of the cave they paused. It was perhaps forty or fifty feet deep, and as high as a nine-foot room. Inside it was quite light. Halfway to the back of it, upon her knees, and with her face turned from them, was Joanne.

They were very close to her before she heard them. With a startled cry she sprang to her feet, and Aldous and MacDonald saw what she had been doing. Over a long mound in the white sand still rose the sapling stake which Donald had planted there forty years before; and about this, and scattered over the grave, were dozens of wild asters and purple hyacinths which Joanne had brought from the plain. Aldous did not speak, but he took her hand, and looked down with her on the grave. And then something caught his eyes among the flowers, and Joanne drew him a step nearer, her eyes shining like velvet stars, while his heart beat faster when he saw what the object was. It was a book, open in the middle, and it lay face downward on the grave. It was old, and it looked as though it might have fallen into dust at the touch of his finger. Joanne's voice was low and filled with a whispering awe.

"It was her Bible, John!"

He turned a little, and noticed that Donald had gone to the mouth of the cavern, and was looking toward the mountain.

"It was her Bible," he heard Joanne repeating; and then MacDonald turned toward them, and he saw in his face a look that seemed strange and out of place in this home of his dead. He went to him, and Joanne followed.

MacDonald had turned again—was listening—and holding his breath. Then he said, still with his face toward the mountain and the valley:

"I may be mistaken, Johnny, but I think I heard—a rifle-shot!"

For a full minute they listened.

"It seemed off there," said MacDonald, pointing to the south. "I guess we'd better get back to camp, Johnny."

He started ahead of them, and Aldous followed as swiftly as he could with Joanne. She was panting with excitement, but she asked no questions. MacDonald began to spring more quickly from rock to rock; over the level spaces he began to run. He reached the edge of the plain four or five hundred yards in advance of them, and was scanning the valley through his telescope when they came up. "They're not on this side," he said. "They're comin' up the other leg of the valley, Johnny. We've got to get to the mountain before we can see them."

He closed his glass with a snap and swung it over his shoulder. Then he pointed toward the camp. "Take Joanne down there," he commanded. "Watch the break we came through, an' wait for me. I'm goin' up on the mount'n an' take a look!"

The last words came back over his shoulders as he started on a trot down the slope. Only once before had Aldous seen MacDonald employ greater haste, and that was on the night of the attack on Joanne. He was convinced there was no doubt in Donald's mind about the rifle-shot, and that the shot could mean but one thing—the nearness of Mortimer Fitz-Hugh and Quade. Why they should reveal their presence in that way he did not ask himself as he hurried down into the plain with Joanne. By the time they reached the camp old Donald had covered two thirds of the distance to the mountain. Aldous looked at his watch and a curious thrill shot through him. Only a little more than an hour had passed since they had left the mountain to follow Joanne, and in that time it would have been impossible for their enemies to have covered more than a third of the eight-mile stretch of valley which they had found empty of human life under the searching scrutiny of the telescope! He was right—and MacDonald was wrong! The sound of the shot, if there had been a shot, must have come from the other direction!

He wanted to shout his warning to MacDonald, but already too great a distance separated them. Besides, if he was right, MacDonald would run into no danger in that direction. Their menace was to the north—beyond the chasm out of which came the rumble and roar of the stream. When Donald had disappeared up the slope he looked more closely at

the rugged walls of rock that shut them in on that side. He could see no break in them. His eyes followed the dark streak in the floor of the plain, which was the chasm. It was two hundred yards below where they were standing; and a hundred yards beyond the tepee he saw where it came out of a great rent in the mountain. He looked at Joanne. She had been watching him, and was breathing quickly.

"While Donald is taking his look from the mountain, I'm going to investigate the chasm," he said.

She followed him, a few steps behind. The roar grew in their ears as they advanced. After a little solid rock replaced the earth under their feet, and twenty paces from the precipice Aldous took Joanne by the hand. They went to the edge and looked over. Fifty feet below them the stream was caught in the narrow space between the two chasm walls, and above the rush and roar of it Aldous heard the startled cry that came from Joanne. She clutched his hand fiercely. Fascinated she gazed down. The water, speeding like a millrace, was a lather of foam; and up through this foam there shot the crests of great rocks, as though huge monsters of some kind were at play, whipping the torrent into greater fury, and bellowing forth thunderous voices. Downstream Aldous could see the tumult grew less, from the rent in the mountain came the deeper, more distant-rolling thunder that they had heard on the other side of the range. And then, as he looked, a sharper cry broke from Joanne, and she dragged him back from the ledge, and pointed toward the tepee.

Out from among the rocks had appeared a human figure. It was a woman. Her hair was streaming wildly about her, and in the sun it was as black as a crow's wing. She rushed to the tepee, opened the flap, and looked in. Then she turned, and a cry that was almost a scream rang from her lips. In another moment she had seen Aldous and Joanne, and was running toward them. They advanced to meet her. Suddenly Aldous stopped, and with a sharp warning to Joanne he threw his rifle to his shoulder, and faced the rocks from which the speeding figure had come. In that same instant they both recognized her. It was Marie, the woman who had ridden the bear at Tete Jaune, and with whom Mortimer Fitz-Hugh had bought Joe De-Bar!

She staggered up to them, panting, exhausted, her breath coming in gulps and sobs. For a moment she could not speak. Her dress was torn; her waist was ripped so that it exposed her throat and shoulder; and the front of her waist and her face were stained with blood. Her black eyes shone like a madwoman's. Fiercely she fought to get her breath, and all the time clung to Joanne, and looked at Aldous. She pointed toward the rocks—the chaotic upheaval that lay between the tepee and the chasm—and words broke gaspingly from her lips.

"They're coming!—coming!" she cried. "They killed Joe—murdered him—and they're coming—to kill you!" She clutched a hand to her breast, and then pointed with it to the mountain where MacDonald had gone. "They saw him go—and they sent two men to kill him; and the rest are coming through the rocks!" She turned sobbingly to Joanne. "They killed Joe!" she moaned. "They killed Joe, and they're coming—for you!"

The emphasis on that final word struck like a blow in the ears of John Aldous. "Run for the spruce!" he commanded. "Run for the spruce!"

Marie had crumpled down in a moaning heap at Joanne's feet, and sat swaying with her face in her hands.

"They killed him—they murdered my Joe!" she was sobbing. "And it was my fault! I trapped him! I sold him! And, oh, my God, I loved him—I loved him!"

"Run Joanne!" commanded Aldous a second time. "Run for the spruce!"

Instead of obeying him, Joanne knelt down beside Marie.

He went to speak again, but there came an interruption—a thing that was like the cold touch of lead in his own heart. From up on the mountain where the old mountaineer had walked into the face of death there came the sharp, splitting report of a rifle; and in that same instant it was followed by another and still a third—quick, stinging, whip-like reports—and he knew that not one of them had come from the gun of Donald MacDonald!

And then he saw that the rocks behind the tepee had become suddenly alive with men!

(Continued in August 18th issue.)

Postoffice Clerk—"This letter is too heavy; it requires another one-cent stamp."

Nervous Old Lady—"I don't mind the expense, but I don't see how another stamp can make the letter any lighter,"—London Tit-Bits.

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

"COME ON, LOOSEN UP!"

IN the last issue of The Business Farmer we told the story of the plan to advertise Michigan beans and increase the consumer demand for this staple article of diet which should be on the working man's table at least once a day, and in every home one or more days each week.

This plan fostered by New York, California, and Michigan bean interests, proposes a fund of fifty thousand dollars to be expended in advertising beans, the same as the products of California, oranges, prunes, raisins, etc., are advertised so efficiently and with such amazing results.

On very good authority, we learn that some of the bean jobbers in Michigan have refused to put their name "on the dotted line," although the amount required is only one tenth of one cent per hundred pounds of beans. In other words these jobbers or elevators are going to try to get the benefit of this advertising without doing their share toward paying for it.

The Business Farmer has advocated an advertising campaign for beans a great many years. We know that there is no product grown in our state which will lend itself so readily to an increase of sales from a campaign of intensive advertising such as is now proposed. This is the first time that a practical attempt has been started with every indication that it will be carried through, and for any short-sighted bean interests in Michigan to stand out at this time is well worthy of the attention of our bean growers.

We believe that the rank and file of the bean growers in our state are of sufficient caliber to recognize the value of this proposed campaign, and that there are none among them so narrow as to not be willing to contribute their mite toward the accomplishment of the goal. In this they show more breadth and depth than some of the jobbers who have been waxing fat off the products which they raise, and we sincerely hope that the business farmers of our state will stand to a man in condemning any miserly group of jobbers or dealers who will not contribute their share toward this campaign.

We promise that we will print in our columns a list of those who have contributed, or have not, as the occasion may require, so that the bean growers of Michigan can give due credit to those who are cooperating with them in this campaign. In the meantime we hope you will talk it over with the man to whom you have been selling your beans. Perhaps he is one of those who are holding out.

WHY NOT?

MANY opulent citizens of Michigan's Metropolis, are much wrought up over the fact that Detroit will this year, according to their figures, pay 40% of the state taxes, although this is really a decrease from 1922, when Detroit paid 42% of the state tax.

We have not seen the figures compiled, but we feel safe in saying that even though Detroit (which by the way includes Hamtramck, Highland Park, Dearborn, and Springwells) is paying 40% of the state tax, it is paying only its just share, and has been able to shave off a margin of what should rightly be charged to it.

Detroit enjoys the benefits of a state which supplies it with a large part of its raw materials, food products, dairy products, not to mention the brains of the young men from up-state who rise to leadership and control its destiny.

Detroit is a great city, and every citizen of Michigan is proud of it. The prosperity of Detroit is represented in the prosperity of the state,

and as one prospers, so must the other. It would appear therefore, that those who are becoming unduly excited over the facts as they exist on the tax records have the regular channels through which they can go to secure a reduction if the present tax appraisalment is unfair.

We are reminded of the remark of the man on the street "that he wouldn't mind how much his income tax was if he were only making more money." It is a fact that Detroit is in the midst of a wave of prosperity, the like of which it has never seen before, even during war times. Detroit is one of the most prosperous cities in the country, and it ought to pay the state tax without batting so much as an eyelash.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR FARM CREDIT

REPORTS from Washington say that the Farm Credit Plan is already beginning to function, and the first ten million dollars of the sixty million dollars in debentures of the new Intermediate Credit Bonds has been sold.

The Farm Loan Board has been asked by agricultural leaders to loan this money on warehouse certificates covering grain stored in the farmers own warehouses. The board has stated that they are under the advisement of the Department of Agriculture and would be guided by their instructions.

It is to be hoped, that this vast amount of money which could do so much good if used to hold a surplus crop for orderly marketing, will go directly to the farmers who need it. If so, this credit legislation will be of great value, but if it is to be used to the advantage of the established line of elevators and the other old-line warehouses, it will not directly benefit the independent farmer, and it will fall far short of the mark which was set for it to accomplish.

The wheat growing states are facing a serious condition. More serious than here in Michigan where wheat is only one of our major crops, but it is no less true that a part of this money should go to farmers who diversify their crops as do the farmers in Michigan, and would be particularly acceptable in the case of beans and potatoes in this state.

Our farmers will of course, be obliged to furnish suitable warehouse facilities on their farms. Their grain bins must be dry and well ventilated to be accepted by representatives of the board before any money would be loaned on the products to be stored therein.

If the benefits of the credit legislation, for which so much credit has been taken, will come directly to the farmer it will be a long step in the right direction, but if as we have said, it is to be scattered over the old system of marketing, it will do the individual farmer little good.

A PLAN, SO SIMPLE IT MIGHT WORK.

JUST before sailing from New York this week for Europe, where he will make a complete study of reforestation, Senator James Couzens, made the following statement:

"I believe that the government very properly could control and regulate all stock exchanges and produce exchanges throughout the country. Of course there is a need in our civilization of these instrumentalities, but government regulation would eliminate the opportunities for gambling, and therein is there evil.

The farmer suffers greatly from this. The government during the war limited the profit of the middlemen in coal to 25 cents a ton. The government should limit the commission of the man handling the products of the farm.

Then we would have abolished the motive for the self-interest that now causes the manipulators of these products to depress prices before the crops are harvested, thus gouging the farmer and boosting prices after the crops are in, thereby robbing the consumer."

So far as we know this is an original idea, and it is the first time a man in public life has advanced the theory that the actual commission paid to the broker in farm products should be limited, the same as it was during the period of the coal shortage. This idea which our new Senator is advancing in behalf of the farmers of Michigan and other states will not be expected to make him any more popular with a certain class of market speculators but we believe most farmers will agree with him.

The least that can be said about Senator Couzens is that he is a fighter who is not afraid to express his own convictions and to stand by them in the face of what would appear to be an attempt at political suicide. If, as the Senator suggests, the commission man will be allowed to add only a percentage above the net amount paid the farmer, it is pretty safe to assume that the buyer would see that the price paid the farmer was as high as possible so as to enhance his own profits.

All in all, it sounds like a sensible suggestion, and with the backing of the farmers of the country, it might be possible for our Senator to make

a name for himself as the originator of a practical solution to the farmers marketing problem, which is unique largely because it is so simple any of us can understand it.

"REPAIR—REBUILD—REROOF NOW!"

IN Michigan during August comes a period when the good business farmer will take an inventory of the condition of his buildings, because preceding the heavier work of harvest and the coming of early fall rain, it behooves him to make preparations for winter.

If there is a leak in the roof of the house, barns or other buildings, now is the time to repair them. If there are odd jobs outside, now is the time to get the work out of the way.

The job that is put off adds something to its own cost of doing it later. Old fence posts for instance, rot away, letting stock into a field of growing grain where the destruction caused by the animals in one night, would cost many times what rebuilding the fence would.

Sometimes it does us good to be jarred into doing something by a suggestion from the outside, and this is our reason for appealing to your better judgement to repair, rebuild and re-roof now!

MICHIGAN ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

WE feel that the men behind the Michigan Elevator Exchange should have some word of approval from the farmers of this state for the excellent report which they made at their third annual meeting, July 17th.

The Elevator Exchange reported a strong financial surplus and during the past year it has marketed 4450 cars of grain, hay and beans, for 107 local elevators representing 25,000 grain growing farmer members.

This would mean to give the lie to the man who says that cooperation among farmers is impractical and cannot be carried out successfully. The past two years have been very trying ones and that the officers of this association should have been able to so direct its operations and its policy that they have come through with a substantial surplus and report a large increase of business each year is certainly to their credit.

We believe that farmers are often more appreciated when handed to the living, and this may be a suggestion for some of you the next time you happen to meet the manager of your local exchange elevator.

17 STATES HAVE GAS TAX

TOURISTS, commercial truck and transportation companies and all automobilists in 17 states are paying a gasoline tax and are doing their share to pay for the construction and maintenance of good roads. In these states farmers are being relieved of the injustice of keeping up the roads almost single handed for a travel which is very often two-thirds commercial and pleasure cars from the cities. The following states now have gasoline taxes, with a maximum of two cents a gallon:

Alabama	West Virginia	S. Dakota
Colorado	Massachusetts	Tennessee
Connecticut	New Hampshire	Utah
Delaware	N. Dakota	Vermont
Indiana	Oklahoma	Washington
Maine	Oregon	

Similar statutes are pending in California and Illinois. A gasoline tax law was defeated in Michigan by Governor Groesbeck's veto after both Houses in the Legislature had passed the bill by an overwhelming vote, but the farmers say that is far from being the end of the gas tax in Michigan.

If the highway financing burden in Michigan were distributed among the 700,000 automobile owners, in proportion to the amount which they used their autos, as is automatically done through a gas tax, no one would feel the tax burden, and the present injustice to farmers and other general property owners would be removed.

Yesterday we saw a shocking picture! It was of a young lady, climbing rapidly over a split-rail fence, parasol in hand, her huge red picture hat carelessly tilted to one side in her excitement, as an ugly bull could be seen pawing the earth in the background. Her ankle was exposed two inches above her dainty slippers. It was copyrighted 1898. The world sure do move!

No fight is ever lost if it is made in the right spirit, for if the fight itself goes against one, the fighting has been worth while and has made the heart stronger and the spirit cleaner.

Senator James Couzens says 5% beer will defeat the boot-legger! Maybe so, or maybe it might defeat the senator! Who knows?

The trouble is that when you let tomorrow take care of itself, it may not take of you.

Steve says: Henry Ford never started anything yet that didn't kick up an awful commotion.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH —THE NILE CO.

"Can you tell me if the Nile Art Company, 2207 Spy Run, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is reliable? They wish me to send them \$7.75 for their New Art Coloring Process and material to work on and instructions for the work. Then a two year contract will be signed stating that the prices stated in payment for my work painting will not decline, that I am to be shown by mail any part that I do not understand in the instructions without any further charge, and that I will be kept supplied with materials. I would greatly appreciate any information you might be able to give me concerning the reliability of this company. Respectfully."

NO, my dear young Beaverton reader, I do not know anything of the Nile Art Company of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, but from your description of their proposition I certainly could not advise you to go into it until I had talked or written to some of their satisfied students.

It is a pretty safe rule to follow that when money is asked in advance for an employment proposition that there is something wrong with it. There is usually a good market for labor, and any institution which can profitably employ labor is always on the lookout for it, and good employees cost them something to secure, so if this company had a proposition in which they needed home labor, it would be possible for them to send out their outfit and instructions and take the chance of finding persons with sufficient talent to furnish them with a supply of the finished material which they need. If any of our readers have had experience with this company, I would be glad to hear from them, so that we can advise our inquiring friend. In the meantime I can only advise her to make a thorough investigation before she sends the seven-seventy-five.

THE TRADE ACCEPTANCE

"Thanking you for information concerning the asbestos company. I wish to explain why we are interested and ask a further question. My husband took an agency for them from their agent, Mr. —, signing a trade acceptance which when I read it seemed to me to be nothing more than a negotiable note for \$272.00. They were to send on an expert roofer and send the literature for advertising to the list of possible purchasers which we would send in. All this expense has fallen on my husband contrary to agreement. Freight an liquid asbestos and all. So far no experienced salesman has arrived. Note is due in 60 days from June 19th. If they do not live up to agreement will we have to pay this note? What is a trade acceptance? Gratefully yours, —"

A TRADE-ACCEPTANCE, is to all intent and purpose a note and is considered practically the same in law. My opinion is that if the company does not live up to their agreement you will not have to pay the note. On the other hand you will find that they have deposited this note in one of your local banks. I would suggest you see a local attorney so you may be protected in this matter.

HEIRS WANTED!

"Heirs to estates here and abroad can obtain valuable information by writing for free bulletin.—Claim Agency, Pa., U. S. A. (adv.)

THE above advertisement was received by us the other day. The company sending it offered to pay for its insertion at our regular advertising rate. We are inserting the above without charge, because we want Business Farmer readers to be warned against sending money to concerns which advertise for lost heirs, and make a charge for sending a list of these persons. This is one of the oldest schemes worked on the unsuspecting public. In Europe it is very common, and even on this side you often see an advertisement like the above signed by some foreign concern, usually from England.

They play on the human emotion which rises in every individual that some time or other some unknown

relative may die and leave us a fortune. It is nice to read about in fiction, but seldom happens in real life. Usually where an estate of this kind is left, it is not difficult to locate the rightful heirs, as few persons are lost so completely to their relatives that they cannot be traced by one means or another. It is of course, possible for a claim agency like the above to secure a list of unclaimed estates which may, or may not be authentic, or of any value, and sell these lists to gullible persons at a great profit to themselves. We would gamble that the amount they collect from this source is more than they have ever secured for rightful heirs.

MAILING MUSIC

EVERY few days I receive an inquiry regarding the American Music Publishing Company, 16-58 Broadway, N. Y., and I have before me now their proposition in which they offer to pay 10 cents each for mailing circulars and music, that is, if you will send them \$2.00 in advance for their material.

I receive so many inquiries regarding this company that many of our readers must have had some experience with them, and I would be glad to know what it has been, good or bad? Please let me hear from some of you who have sent them the two dollars which they seem so anxious to get.

OUR INSURANCE POLICY

EVERY day we are issuing an increasing number of accident policies through our arrangement with the North American Accident Insurance Company, which makes it possible for us to furnish any reader of The Business Farmer with a \$1,000 accident policy for 75 cents in addition to the subscription price of our paper.

Two questions have been asked by a great number of persons, which we evidently did not answer in our announcement. One is whether the policy is limited in the location of the accident; in other words, does the policy protect outside of Michigan? The answer is, that it does cover the insured anywhere in the United States and would pay the benefits to the insured if he lived or if his estate if he died.

The second question asked is whether the company is a mutual company or the insured can be assessed any more than the original cost. The answer is "No", the company is a stock company, and the policies are non-assessable. The 75 cents covers the full cost of all the insurance guaranteed in the policy for the period of one year, and may be renewed at the end of the year at the same price and will then give one hundred dollars additional insurance up to the fifth year, or a total of \$1500. I will be glad to send a sample policy to any reader who will write me, and enough blanks to cover each member of your family. Any one between the ages of 16 and 70 can be covered by this insurance and we will issue as many policies as there are members of your family providing, you are a paid up subscriber to The Business Farmer.

I received my money back from the — Co. and thank you for your kind assistance in this matter. I am sure I never could have got a settlement with them without your help.—F. L. Gowen, Mich.

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 31, 1923
Total number claims filed.....2315
Amount involved.....\$22,325.43
Number of claims settled.....833
Amount secured.....\$12,606.06

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

First save, then invest safely in Federal first mortgage bonds. That is the way to acquire independence.

Write for Booklet AG914

Tax Free in Michigan

Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

6½%

FEDERAL BONDS Are Better Bonds

(914)

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

Send No Money!

Think of it, men! Genuine Tan, Grain leather Scout Shoes built with solid Grain leather insoles and Oak tanned leather outsoles! An out-and-out good Quality shoe at this unheard of bargain price, and 2 pairs of good Hose Free. Hose free with men's shoes only.

No. Q-9866—SIZES 6 to 12\$1.83
Send no money—just give name, address, size and number of shoe. Pay only our bargain price and postage on arrival.



Boys' \$1.73
Little Gents' \$1.63



Men's \$1.83

Boys' shoes just like men's. Same shoes as those above but in smaller sizes. Parents will save money buying their boys' shoes right NOW! No. Q-9861—Boys' shoes, sizes 1 to 5½. Price \$1.73. No. Q-9860—Little Gents', sizes 9 to 13½. Price \$1.63. Send no money—just name, address, size and number. If not satisfied return shoes and we'll return your money.

CHASE SHOE CO. Dept. 198 Minneapolis Minn.

GET MOST FOR YOUR DOLLAR NOW!

GALLOWAY

BUY NOW

High prices are kept up, my wonderful bargains are surprising everybody, they bring back the old time 100 cents value to your dollar. Get Galloway's new low prices and save one fourth to one-half THREE BIG BARGAINS

Ocean Separators, Engines, Spreaders and other farm necessities never were so cheap, terms were never easier, dollar values never were as big as Galloway's are now. Prices cut clear to the bone, which means two articles for the price you usually pay for one.

Big Jumbo Lumber Pencil and latest book of bargains FREE. Write.

WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY Box 387 Waterloo, Iowa

TAKE THE D. & C. WATERWAY trip to Buffalo. Restful, economical, all conveniences.

30 DAY TRIAL

STERLING RAZOR

WE will send a STERLING razor on 30 days trial. If satisfactory, costs \$1.97. If not, costs nothing. Fine Horsehide Strop FREE. Write today. STERLING COMPANY Suite 50 BALTIMORE, MD.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted for house work in small family in new home near Detroit. No washing or ironing. Highest wages. Address, MRS. HARLEY D. WARNER, Farmington, Michigan.

CORN HARVESTER

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or windrows. Men and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in Every state. Only \$25. with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

A MIDSUMMER SONG

O, Father's gone to market-town, he was
up before the day,
And Jamie's after robins, and the man
is making hay,
And whistling down the hollow goes the
boy that minds the mill,
While mother from the kitchen-door is
calling with a will:
"Polly—Polly—The cows are in
the corn,
O, where's Polly?"

From all the misty morning air there
comes a summer sound—
A murmur as of waters from skies and
trees and ground,
The birds they sing upon the wing, the
pigeons bill and coo,
And over hill and hollow rings again
the loud halloo:
"Polly—Polly—The cows are in
the corn,
O, where's Polly?"

Above the trees the honey-bees swarm
by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a thousand
blossoms bloom,
Within the farmer's meadow a brown-
eyed daisy blows,
And down at the edge of the hollow
a red and thorny rose,
"But Polly—Polly—The cows are
in the corn,
O, where's Polly?"

How strange at such a time of day the
mill should stop its clatter,
The farmer's wife is listening now and
wonders what's the matter,
O, wild the birds are singing in the woods
and on the hill,
While whistling up the hollow goes the
boy that minds the mill,
"But Polly—Polly—The cows are
in the corn,
O, where's Polly?"
—Richard Watson Gilder.

THRESHING LETTER

The following letter is just full of
ideas and suggestions and although
the threshers have been in some of
our counties, some are just starting
and others are still at it. I took a
trip thru the southern part of our
state and it made me so happy to
see all the crops so plentiful and
the threshing going on. I thot of
our letters and realized how busy
every one of my readers were. I
think Mrs. Jewett has sent in a nice
long newsy and practical letter:

I HAVE read the Home Department
of the Business Farmer for a
long time with great interest,
and as we are now asked to write
our experience in simplifying the
work of the threshing season, I will
suggest a few little things which I
have found helpful.

If threshers are known to be on
the way, bake cookies and dough-
nuts the day before. They will
keep nicely in the cellar. Also bake
bread if possible, although if one
lives near a town the bread may be
bought. It is a little more expens-
ive but a considerable saving of lab-
or. Also have a good big mess of
beans looked over and ready to
cook. Then on the day the thresh-
ers come one can put the beans over
to cook the first thing after break-
fast, and at the same time start a
roast, or a boiled ham. Ham may
be easier to get if one lives some
distance from market as it will not
spoil as easily as fresh meat. Then
clear away the kitchen work and set
both kitchen and dinning room in
order. There will then remain little
to prepare except pies and potatoes.
Even pies may be prepared the day
before if made of mince or some ma-
terial which does not soak the crust.

In setting the table place a cup
and saucer and a glass by the side of
each plate, and put the plates
around so that food may be passed
and coffee or tea, and water distrib-
uted with the fewest possible motions.
Sometimes in hot weather the men
enjoy cold tea, which of course must
be started in the morning and if
this is served only glasses are need-
ed which saves on the dishwashing.

Do not serve many things which
require individual dishes, but some-
times when there is little time to
prepare, a rice pudding will take the
place of pie.

Place in large pan about 1½ cups
of rice, or 2 cups if the cups are
small. Cook in hot salted water un-
til tender. Fill the pan with milk,
sweeten and flavor to taste, add a
cupful of raisins, stir well and bake
slowly 2 or 3 hours or until of the
consistency of thick cream. This is
hearty, and the only trouble I have
ever had is in getting enough of it.
If one has been able to bake the
day before their pies and fried cakes
will be pastry enough for dinner and
cookies and friedcakes for supper, or

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS—State Fair time is here and with it all the year's
labor and the feeling that your work is well done. I cannot tell
you in words how much I feel the State Fair has for us all. Every
detail is worked out to the best advantage for us by the folks in charge.
I would just love to have all my readers send in to get all the
information possible and send in your work, whether it is sewing,
cooking, or raising some special product. Remember this is your
Fair and we all want to come down. Make it a lark and just treat
yourself to the vacation of one or two or more days. There will be so
much for you to take home in knowledge gained by seeing what others
have accomplished.

I want to thank our
many readers who have so
generously responded to
the helping of our deaf
reader.

Your Friend,
Mrs Annie Taylor

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

one may use cookies for supper and
add a sheet of fresh gingerbread
baked during the afternoon.

If there has been no notice, a rice
pudding and a sheet of gingerbread
will make a quick and satisfactory
dinner dessert. Cook enough pota-
toes at noon so that you can warm
them over for supper.

Creamed potatoes are nice; also
have enough ready for breakfast if
you are to have the men over night.
The cold baked beans left from din-
ner are also acceptable for supper
and breakfast, as I have found that
the men do not require a great vari-
ety, or fussy food but they do want
a reasonable number of good hearty
dishes—well cooked and enough of
it. A sour cream cake may take the
place of gingerbread—made by mix-
ing together 1 egg, 1 cup thick sour
cream, one cup sugar, 1 teaspoon
soda (level), one teaspoon ginger or
nutmeg, stir rather thick with flour.
This is quick and good.

For ordinary meals cook things
in the same kettle as much as pos-
sible—for example: a head of cab-
bage and a piece of salt pork boiled
together is an easy dish that the
men like.

Hoping some one may find in this
long letter some little thing that will
help, I am, Mrs. Alton L. Jewett.

SHORT CUTS FOR THRESHING
DAY

I ALMOST always include baked
beans in my menus for threshers.
We find in our neighborhood that
the men always prefer them to other
vegetables. There is no need to
stand over the stove so many hours
making fancy dishes. A well-bal-
anced wholesome meal is always re-
lished most. Here is one of my fa-
vorite dinner menus. Mashed po-
tatoes, beef loaf, baked beans, bread,
butter, coffee, cottage cheese, cold
sliced tomatoes, sliced cucumbers,
jam or jelly, apple pie.

Here is my favorite cake receipt:
1 egg, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup
sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda dissolv-
ed in cold water, 2 cups flour. Season
with spices according to taste. I
use a little nutmeg. When cake is
baked and cool enough frost with
brown sugar frosting made with 1
cup brown sugar with enough cream
to dissolve. Let boil until it will
make a soft ball when a little is
dropped in cold water. Take from
fire and beat until right consistency
to spread on cake. Cake stays moist
a long time.—Mrs. LeRoy Thrush.

Mothers Problems

BE POLITE TO THE CHILDREN

JUST because a child ought to shut
the door when he is told to, or
ought to run up stairs after a
handkerchief, or ought to do every
one of a dozen of things he is asked
to do in the course of a day, is no
excuse for the parents to neglect to
say, "Please" and "Thank you" to
him. Nine times out of ten the
very parents who are issuing orders
all day long without the polite pre-
fix, "Please" or the courteous,
"Thank you," are the ones who are
most insistent that their children
speak politely to them!

The time may have been when
children were expected to bow to the
will of the parents, like slaves be-
fore their masters, but that attitude
is no longer taken. Children, now-
adays, have rights, just as grown-

ups have. If courtesy demands that
children say "Please" and "Thank
you" to their elders, it also demands
that the fathers and mothers use the
same terms to their children.

Then, too, there is no greater
teacher than Example. If father and
mother speak politely to each other
and to the children, it will come
natural to the children to reply in
kind. Away from home they will
still retain those little courtesies of
speech which it has become almost
second nature for them to use. On
the other hand, the child forced to
speak politely to parents who never
speak politely to him will quickly
forget to be gracious and courteous
when the parents are out of hearing.

"Please" and "Thank you" are
but little words, yet they can matter-
ially lighten the heaviest tasks.
Even a little two-year-old will glow
warmly if thanked for the perform-
ance of some tiny task, and the hard-
est-headed man will experience a
tiny thrill if genuinely thanked for
some performance of duty.

We all delight in polite children:
we take pleasure in their very pres-
ence. But politeness is not reserv-
ed for them alone. It is right for
you to be polite for them: also it is
good example.

TEACH CHILDREN TO BE
CAREFUL

TEACH your children early the
need of being careful. Acci-
dental deaths are the hardest in
the world to bear, not so much be-
cause of the horrorfulness of them as
because of the needlessness of most
of them. By far the larger percent-
age of such deaths are the result of
ignorance or carelessness. We can-
not always prevent the carelessness,
but we can prevent the ignorance.

Accident prevention should be
taught by example at home. Are
you, yourself, careful? For the
sake of the children, learn to be, if
you are not. When you strike a
match, be careful not to strike it
near some flimsy drapery or cloth-
ing, and when you are through with
it, blow it OUT, and then throw it in
the stove or metal receptacle made
especially for burned matches.
Bright little eyes are always watch-
ing and unconsciously absorbing
your ways of doing things.

Occasionally let the children light
matches for you: it will satisfy
their craving to handle fire, and at
the same time, under your guidance,
it will accustom them to the hand-
ling of it.

If you refuse to start fires with
coal oil, telling your children how
dangerous you consider such a
practice, they will not be tempted
sometime when you are away to
hurry up a slow fire in this way.

Be careful with scissors, knives
and other sharp implements. Have
a safe place to keep them and return
them to it when not in use. If
firearms are handled use every pre-
caution to avoid accidents and ex-
plain the reason for your careful-
ness.

Boys must be boys: they must
climb trees, chop wood and go in
swimming. To curb those impulses
is to kill something vital in the boys
make-up. A wise mother will not
forbid, but, with all the wisdom of
her years she will endeavor to teach
her children to be careful—and she
will begin when her children are but
little tots first getting their taste
aroused for fire and water, sharp

Personal Column

Are the Bobbed Heads Alright?—I am
giving you two of our readers ideas on
bobbed heads and I feel they are right
on this subject. If anyone feels differ-
ently I would like to hear from them.

Dear Mrs. Taylor:—As to bobbed
haired girls. Now I'm practically an old
woman in looks, but I do not feel old or
act old in my work, out of doors or in,
but I'm not old enough but that I can
realize that times are just as good moral-
ly among our girls and boys as they
were 25 years ago. I am dull tho in not
being able to see why there is such a
howl about bobbed hair for the young
people. After a good swim, the hair is
soon dried, which also applies to a sham-
poo, tangles are scarce, and on dress
occasions the hair that was cut off and
made into a switch or puffs, etc., can
be used to help out in dressing the hair
as pre-bob, if we were accustomed to
that style, or would make up our minds
to look at the motive for the act of
bobbing their wouldn't be so many bad
(?) girls. And knickers is another awful
(?) style. Men used to wear long flowery
garments. Why did they discard them?
Is a person a criminal because he or
she wants to dress for comfort?—Mrs.
Lillie Smith.

Dear Mrs. Taylor:—What's all this
controversy about bobbed heads? Surely
bobbed hair does not contribute to im-
morality. Would we want little girls
scarcely in their teens to have skirts
reaching nearly to their ankles, long
sleeves, (as it was considered immodest
to show their elbows,) as they dressed
years ago?

Now with the sanitary dress reform,
why not let them have their hair bobbed,
if they prefer it, and it is so much easier
to take care of it, besides it adds a more
youthful appearance. And who knows
more than a mother, that one gets old
soon enough. But wait maybe they will
allow us to bob ours too.

Why can't comfort, freedom and mod-
esty be combined, to make the girls hap-
pier? And surely they feel happier if
they don't have to look different from
the rest. I have three growing girls and
with their moral and spiritual welfare
in mind, have no fear, they would be
any more indiscreet in thought or action,
than with long unsanitary locks. I do
know that since bobbing eleven year old
daughter's hair two weeks ago, she is
able to take care of it, without any as-
sistance from me, and considering the
help it is when getting ready to go away,
I would not change for anything. Her
hair is very fine and snarls easily and
the daily task of caring for it, wasn't
a joy by any means.

Let us hear from other mothers.
Now just a word for the Woman's De-
partment. Its the best ever, and touches
on nearly every subject of interest to
the busy housewife.—Mrs. E. L. Johnson.

Suggestions For The Home.—I always
turn eagerly to the Farm Home page of
the Business Farmer. There it seems is
always one full page. So many helpful
things in it. I like its atmosphere, its
christian spirit. Of course it is selfish
to be always taking from it and never
giving so I'm going to try to help it on.
I'm enclosing some ideas I would like to
pass on and hope they will be worthy of
publication.

On hot days when the busy housewife
wants as little heat as possible in the
house, set a clean tub out in the sun
and fill with water you wish to use for
washing dishes. If set out in the morn-
ing it will be warm enough to wash
both dinner and supper dishes. It will
then take only one burner to heat the
scalding water to rinse with. In summer
when windows need to be washed so
often I find it a great help to use an old
piece of gingham cloth (or any kind that
has no lint) to wash with. When win-
dows are clean I wring the cloth as dry
as possible and wipe them off. Be sure
to change the water often so that the
windows will not be streaked. This saves
the labor of wiping with a dry cloth and
polishing so long. You would be sur-
prised how nice the windows look when
dry. Youngsters always wear the seat
and legs of underwear and panties out
first before the tops. To save making
buttonholes cut off lower parts well
above worn places and make new bottoms
and attach to old uppers. The uppers
will wear as long as both lower parts.
Mrs. LeRoy Thrush.

A Reader Expresses Appreciation of
Home Department.—Truly we enjoy the
M. B. F. very much. I think the Home
Department real interesting. Where we
have the chance to discuss our ideas. I
like to read the letters from the sisters
in regard to our homes which I feel we
need so much these days, on how we bring
up our children. Of course I love to see
them have good times but have it in the
right way and in the right company. I
feel we mothers ought to be one of them
in their plans of pleasure as well as
work. I do not believe in bringing up
children in idleness, see that they have
an amount of work to do, for the children
can save so many steps which helps
mother so much. I will close with a real
good bun recipe:

One cup of can yeast, one scant cup of
sugar, one-half cup of lard, two cups of
warm water, pinch of salt. Stir this all
together in the morning and add enough
flour to mix a stiff loaf. Let this raise
till evening then roll out on a board as
tools and speed.

you would biscuit, one-half inch thick, cut the same and place in greased pans free from each other. Let raise until morning then brush the tops with sweet milk before baking. This will make thirty buns and are very good for lunches.—Mrs. T. V. W.

Cottage Cheese For Marketing.—I wish to make cottage cheese at home to sell. Will you be kind enough to send me a recipe for making and how to prepare it for market? What should I charge for it?—Mrs. L. Cedar Springs, Mich.

—To make cottage cheese take one quart of thick sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Heat the milk in a stew pan or double boiler; as soon as the curd separates from the whey, strain the milk through a cloth. Squeeze the curd in the cloth until rather dry. Put in a bowl and with a fork mix it to a smooth paste with the butter, salt and cream. Cheese should not be cooked long enough to make it tough but should have a smooth feeling when pinched with the fingers. I would suggest that you make it the day before or early the morning you take it to town and the cheese should be kept very moist. One of the chief reasons for buying cheese from the creamery is because they keep their cheese so moist. It sells for ten cents a pound.

Please Send Stocking Pattern.—We would like stocking pattern, Mrs. D. Mc., that you mentioned in your letter telling about the cap for large ears. All these practical suggestions are needed by our readers.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and then be cast in prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.—Matt. 5:25-26.

When any difference arises between another and yourself, if possible agree with him at once, surrendering, if necessary and at all consistent, your claims. It is important that you do not offend him. The value you put upon some material condition may become a stumbling block in his pathway to higher things. Show him instead, that your faith in God tell you that man cannot take away from you anything which God cannot give; and that peace of mind is really the one most desirable possession upon earth. If, on the contrary, you do strive merely for the sake of gaining your own point, you will pay a very dear price for it in the end.

RECIPES

One Good Turn Deserves Another.—As I have got so many of my best recipes from the M. B. F. it is hard to pick any to send you but here are some which I have found good elsewhere.

Cup Cakes.—Break two eggs in a cup finish filling cup with sweet milk. Into a bowl sift one cup flour, one cup sugar, one rounding teaspoon baking powder, then pour contents of cup into dry mixture and beat hard then add two table-spoons lard or butter and beat well.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One cup granulated sugar, one cup apple sauce, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, allspice and cloves, one-half cup shortening, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one-half cup nuts, one-half cup raisins, one and three-fourths cups flour. Cream the butter, add sugar and apple sauce, mix spices, and soda with flour. Add raisins and nuts which have been floured to first mixture. Then add dry ingredients.

Coffee Jelly.—One pint coffee, three tablespoonfuls sugar, bring to boiling point together. Add three tablespoonfuls powdered gelatine. Strain, put in molds and serve with whipped cream.

Chocolate Cake.—Yolk of one egg, one-fourth cake of unsweetened chocolate, one-half cup milk, cook until thickens over water, then cool and add one cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter (cold), one-half cup milk, one small teaspoon soda, one teaspoon vanilla, one and two-thirds cups of flour and one teaspoon baking powder. This makes fine loaf cake for any occasion.

Hermits.—One cup sugar, two-thirds cup lard, one cup cream not too rich, one cup raisins, two cups flour, two cups oatmeal, 1 tablespoon salt, soda, cinnamon, nutmeg, two eggs. Drop with spoon, pat out with fork.

Layer Cake.—Three eggs, beat white very light, butter size of large egg, beat yolks together, one large cup of sugar, ten tablespoonfuls cold water, add beaten whites, two tablespoonfuls baking powder, flour enough for medium dough. For center layer add two tablespoonfuls of molasses, a pinch of soda, one table-spoonful sour milk and a little flour.

Macaroni Salad.—Three cups of cooked macaroni, one bottle olives or a few cucumber pickles cut fine, three hard boiled eggs. Mix lightly with salad dressing. Garnish with lettuce or parsley.

Salad Dressing.—One teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful mustard, one table-spoonful sugar, one table-spoonful flour, a little cayenne or paprika, yolks of two eggs, one and one-half table-spoonfuls melted

butter, one-fourth cup vinegar, three-fourths cup of milk. Mix dry ingredients, then add yolks and butter. Stir thoroly, then add milk and vinegar. Cook over hot water.—Helena M. Sutphen.

Pear Butter.—Pare and core pears, cook until tender in a very little water. Strain through a colander. To each gallon of pulp add about two pounds sugar, one scant teaspoon ginger, and two lemons cut in small pieces, and the rind of one lemon, boiled separately until tender, also the water in which it is boiled. The lemon rind should be cut in small pieces. Stir well, and place in a common stone crock. Bake slowly until thick. Can and seal while hot being careful to have all air bubbles out of the can.

Eggless Cookies.—One cup butter, one cup lard, two and one-half cups white sugar. Cream together. Add two cups buttermilk (or sour milk), two level teaspoons soda, and one rounding teaspoon baking powder. Mix to a soft dough. They may be varied by the addition of chopped raisins or nuts.—Mrs. Alton L. Jewett.

Fruit Cookies.—Four eggs, two cups brown sugar, scant one-half cup butter, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg, soda, pinch of salt, three cups flour. Mix and drop in small teaspoonfuls. Cream sugar and butter together. Mix in dry ingredients, beat eggs light and stir in last. This makes about thirty-six medium cookies.

Curing Salt Pork.—This is a good recipe for curing pork. Everyone says the fat is as good as the lean. Ten pounds salt to each one hundred pounds of pork, 3 pounds sugar, two ounces of salt petre, two ounces black pepper. Boil all together except pepper stirring often, skim and add pepper. Pour on meat boiling hot. We rub each piece of pork lightly with salt before packing in barrel and we also smoke barrel with corn cobs. This adds to the flavor.

For Pears, Peaches or Sweet Apples.—Take ten pounds fruit, five pounds brown sugar, two quarts vinegar slightly weakened, two table-spoons cinnamon, one table-spoon cloves. Tie in muslin bag. Boil vinegar and sugar with spices until sugar is dissolved. Then put in fruit and cook until transparent being careful not to cook too soft. Seal in jars.

Cucumber Relish.—Twelve large green cucumbers chopped fine and drain over night in one-half cup salt, four large onions, four green peppers, one-half cup grated horseradish, one table-spoon white mustard seed, one teaspoon celery seed, one cup sugar, cover with vinegar and seal.—Mrs. C. T. M.

GRANDMOTHERS DISHES

I would like to see printed in the very good Business Farmer some good recipes for mothers' and grandmothers' days so I will begin by sending you a few used in our childhood days.

Farmers Rice.—Heat to boiling point one and one-half quarts of sweet milk in which have been added salt, pepper, and a small piece of butter. Have ready one and one-half cups of flour, in which one egg has been stirred till it is in small particles, add to milk, let boil up once, and it is ready to eat. Can add some sugar, which improves it.

Pap.—One quart sweet milk, one table-spoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Bring to boiling point. Have ready one level cup flour in which one cup sweet milk has been stirred to make smooth batter. Stir in boiling milk, boil one minute and serve. Can be eaten with milk and sugar or as it is.—Mrs. M. A. K., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

DISH FOR HOT WEATHER

I'm sending a recipe for the hot weather days which needs no fire and we think very good:

Apple Salad.—Pare as many apples as required and slice. Then dice in small pieces with cutter, add enough vanilla and 1 sugar to suit taste. In another bowl make a thickening of flour and cream as for gravies. With apples, dates and nut meats are fine. Over apples, dates and nuts pour your thickening and stir thoroughly. After add whipped cream if desired. This may be served at once, to be eaten with other vegetables. For two I use from five to six apples, about two table-spoons vanilla, one-fourth cup of sugar (more if sour apples are used) snow apples preferred, 4 table-spoon flour and cream enough for thin batter. We like your paper very much and look forward to its coming. Love to all.—Mrs. P. C. K.

—if you are well bred!

Christening Ceremonies.—Formerly the persons who called to congratulate the happy possessor of the new boy or girl were offered mulled wine and plum cake. But now-a-days one can have light refreshments for any callers. A plate of cookies or lemonade, or cider in the fall. A baby should have at least one godfather and one godmother and these be chosen with care as it is considered a great compliment to be asked to hold this position.

In old countries this relationship lost thru life, kindly help and counsel being given to the child by the godfather—even to adoption in many instances, should the parent die.



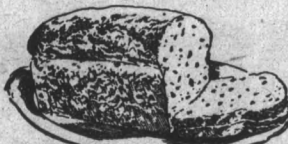
Famous for Flavor

Poor bread for dinner won't help out Friend Husband's disposition after a hard day at the office. Neither will medium good bread. But an excellent bread, a bread that is delicious to the taste, good to eat, and satisfying all the way through brings forth a smile where only a frown grew before.

Lily White is the finest flour you can buy. It is made from superior wheat and milled by a most careful and extensive process. It is clean. It has wonderful flavor. It will please you better. You'll be delighted with your baking triumphs and you'll please the whole family. Just see!

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



A GOOD RECIPE FOR NUT BREAD

1 egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup nuts, 4 1/2 cups Lily White Flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder. Mix well and let stand twenty minutes in two pans nine inches long, four and three-quarters inches wide, three inches deep. This amount just fills these two pans. Grease pans and over top of loaves with melted butter; bake in moderate oven until done. (Use one-half cup of flour to knead in soft dough.)

OUR GUARANTEE

We Guarantee you will like Lily White Flour, 'the flour the best cooks use' better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking.

If for any reason whatsoever you do not, your dealer will refund the purchase price. He is so instructed.

Have Lily White in your Flour Bin

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

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

4426. A Popular House Dress Model (with Inserted Pockets).—The slenderizing features of this style, will appeal to the stout woman, while the practical points will make the style attractive to all figures. Figured percale with trimming of mercerized poplin is here shown. Gingham, with an edging of rick rack would be good—or, damask with organdy for collar and cuffs. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 32 inch material. To trim with contrasting material as illustrated requires 1/4 yard. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

4422. A Pretty and Becoming Frock.—Embroidered voile, or crepe could be used for this model. The drapery may be of self or contrasting material. As here shown figured foulard was used, with georgette for the drapery. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or short as illustrated in the large view. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 40 inch material. To make the drapery of contrasting material requires 1 1/4 yard. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

4428. A Pretty Frock for House or Porch.—This is a simple one piece model with centre closing under the plastron. Percale with trimming of linen would be attractive for this style. Gingham too could be used, or crepe. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 yards of 36 inch material. To trim as illustrated requires 1 yard. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

4444. A Dainty Frock for a Little Miss.—Grace and attractive lines are here portrayed. This is a good style for linen, jersey cloth, silk, or voile. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. A pleasing development would be mustard color jersey cloth with embroidery in green yarn. Or white linen or crepe with cross-stitching in blue.

4439. A Good Play Suit for a Small Boy.—To be comfortably dressed, adds much to the joy of your boys playtime. This suit is easy to develop, and is suitable for flannel, linen, gingham and khaki. For warm weather, pongee or linens would be attractive. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material.

4433. A Popular Style.—This is a splendid sports model. It lends itself well to jersey weaves, and to silk, or linen. 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 32 inch material.

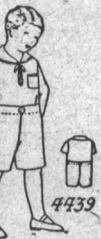
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ADD TEN CENTS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



A FEW RIDDLES AND THEIR ANSWERS

What does a marble do when it stops rolling?—Looks 'round.

How does the water get into the watermelon?—By its being planted in the spring.

Where did the cock crow where all the people in the world could see him?—In Noah's Ark.—Golden.

Where was Washington when he blew the candle out?—In the dark.

Where did Noah strike the first nail in the Ark?—On the head. (I wonder!)

What tree catches cold?—The ho(a)rse chestnut.

Why is an island like the letter "T"?—Because it is in the middle of "water".

If you threw a man out of a window, what would he be certain to fall against?—His will.

Who whistled the first tune and what was it?—The wind whistled. "Over the Hills and Far Away."

If a barrel weighs 10 pounds empty, what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven?—Holes.

Why are hogs like trees?—They root for a living.

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—I too love nature and enjoy nothing better than a stroll through the woods, especially when a stream flows through. Write often.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for some time, so I thought I would write. I will describe myself: I am 16 years old, four feet and eleven inches tall, dark complexioned, gray eyes and medium brown hair. I live on a sixty-acre farm. We will be three years this coming December. We have sixteen head of cattle, two horses, one sheep, five pigs, two cats, one hundred and fifty chickens, nineteen turkeys and seventeen ducks. For a pet I have a sheep named Betty. I have five brothers and two sisters. I must close. Your neice,—Maxilla Riggs, R. 1, Box 53, Lake Ann, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle of happy boys and girls? I have been a reader of the Children's Hour for three years, and at last I have decided to write. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it real well. Daddy and two of my brothers are working our two farms and pasturing cattle on another. We have twelve acres of potatoes this year. Uncle Ned have you ever been to Florida? Mother and father went there once to spend the winter. Daddy got dreadfully sick on account of the change of climate. I guess Michigan beats all other states for being healthy. Don't you think so Uncle Ned? There are six of us children in the family, three boys and three girls. My oldest brother is eighteen, his name is Ralph. Next is Edna, she is sixteen years old, she is spending the summer at Bert Lake. She stays with grandma. Next is myself, I am twelve years old and will be thirteen the second of August. Warren is eight, Corlita ten, and Ferris eight. We have twenty-seven head of cattle, six head of horses, some pigs and some pet pigeons. We have a large red barn and a five-room bungalow. Uncle Ned and cousins excuse my selfishness for taking up so much space, but I tried to get all in one letter. I will write and tell you the rest sometime if Uncle Ned doesn't mind. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.—Ruth Kilpatrick, R. F. D. No. 1, Severing, Michigan, in care of Nathan Kilpatrick.

—Florida is one state where I have never been. But from what traveling I have done I am sure Michigan is the best state in the Union.



one. I will close with some riddles. Who guesses these riddles will receive a card. What must you add to nine to make it six? Why is a room full of married people like an empty room? I believe the answer to Phyllis Gibson's riddle is "Yet" is a man's name. Will close hoping to hear from some of the cousins. Your neice,—Edith Merritt, R. 3, Harrison, Michigan.

—I would like to help you eat those winteregreen berries but as you live quite a ways from here I am afraid I will have to decline your invitation, but I thank you for it. Can you eat some for me?

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written before, but I thought Uncle Ned would not care if I wrote again. Do you Uncle Ned? I am visiting my aunt and uncle for a while. I have been here since Sunday. I am going home tonight. I have been driving my uncle's car. I am going to drive it home tonight. Next week I am going to have company from Grand Rapids for a week and then my sister and I are going home with them for a week and then they are going on a long trip. Uncle Ned, where are you going on your vacation this summer? The last time I wrote there was two girls wrote to me. Their names were: Jane Mark and Mildred Nallure. I have written to Jane but not to Mildred because I lost her address. Will somebody please write and tell me her address? I would be very pleased to receive it. Before I close I will describe myself. I have light brown bobbed hair and have a light complexion and blue eyes. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. Well I will have to close now hoping some of the girls and boys will write to me. Your neice,—Ruth Nelson, R. 2, Grant Michigan.

—I am glad to hear from you again and hope you will write whenever you are in the mood for writing letters. I have not decided where I will spend my vacation this year.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I've written twice before and saw one of my letters in print. Although I have been a silent reader for sometime, that drawing contest that you intend to start interests me very much as I like to draw. I not only draw but also paint. I give most of my pictures away though. My teacher receives most of them for I feel as though I owe him very much. I always see so many interesting letters printed that I feel like writing to the writers but I'm always too tired at night as that is about the only time I get a chance. I haven't described myself and don't care to do so. If anybody is interested in me why not write me. I'm waiting impatiently for those apples to ripen. We were blue-

berry picking this week and had a most delightful drive through the woods. In the evening we went wading. I tried to swim and hit my foot against a stone that I did not see. Also stepped in poison ivy, but even so I'd like to go again. Hoping now that the drawing contest will soon be started I remain, A sincere friend,—Hedwig Bucholz, Elkton, Michigan.

—I had no idea that there were so many young artists who were members of the Children's Hour. We must have the contest soon. In the meantime you can all send in drawings to me if you wish, I will enjoy looking at them.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader for some time, so thought I would write. I will describe myself: I have light brown hair, am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. We live two miles from school and it is a pleasant walk in the summer time. I think the answer to Gladys Harris' riddle is a news paper. I live on a farm of 160-acres. For pets I have a dog named Bud, a cat named Nig and a pony. We have lots of fun with the pony. Will some of the boys and girls write to me? I will answer all letters. Your neice,—Marion Cox, Kinde, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. for a long time. May I join your merry circle? We are having nice weather aren't we? All kinds of flowers are in bloom. I like to go flowerling. I think it is lots of fun. I live on a 160-acre farm, about two miles from Temple. I have about one mile to go to school. I am between 12 and 17 years old, the one that guesses my age will receive a long letter from me. I have four brothers and two sisters. For pets I have one cat named Tim, and one dog named Shep. Will close with love to all. Your neice,—Mary Schneide, R. R. No. 1, Harrison, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader for several years, so I think it is time I wrote, don't you think so? May I join your merry circle? Myrtle Taylor, Watronville, Michigan, suggested having a drawing contest. That would be lots of fun. I for one sure would try. I would like to live up by Virginia Lehmann, R. 2, East Jordan, Mich., I would be in swimming all the time. I think I could live in the water. I'm like a fish. I am not going to write much this time. The Club song is just fine. I think Dorothy Postma, R. 1, Rudyard, Mich., is 13 years old. If I guess it right, don't forget, Dorothy Postma, be sure and write me a long letter. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

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THE LOGIC OF THE HEART

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Having the eyes of your heart enlightened."—Ephesians 1:18 a.

THE Revolutionary War was on. There lived then one Peter Miller, a Baptist minister. This man walked sixty miles to the city of Philadelphia to ask from General Washington the life of a man who had been sentenced to death for treason. But his plea seemed unavailing. Washington said he was sorry he could not pardon his friend. "My friend," exclaimed Peter Miller, "I have not a worse enemy in the world." And Washington asked in amazement, "Tell me why you walked sixty miles to plead for your enemy's life?" The minister said, "I am trying to carry out my Savior's commands." The general was so impressed with this genuine Christian spirit that he wrote out the prisoner's release and handed it to the suppliant. When Mr. Miller put the release into his enemy's hands and he learned how it had been done, he broke down and shed tears like a child. The reasoning of the head failed, but the logic of the heart conquered the "Father of our country" and broke down the foe in penitential tears.

Looking at our scriptural context, we find St. Paul in prayer. How different from his Galatian letter! There, there is righteous vindictiveness. Here is mellowness, tenderness, sympathy. Why? Well, he writes from a Roman prison, chained and alone. When the deepest sorrows and shadows of life settle down upon us, then we have our profoundest reasonings and revelations. Longfellow was travelling in Europe when his young wife died. Soon after, he gave to the world his "Psalm of Life" and "The Reaper and the Flowers." In prison the great apostle is mystical, contemplative, brooding. Perhaps tear drops are wetting his manuscript as he writes, and hallowing it as a sacred missive to the churches. The inward, self-conscious Paul, the heart of Paul, is over at Ephesus praying.

"I cease not to make mention of you in my prayers," says this man of God. Why? But why do you pray for mother, YOUR mother? And why are her letters so welcome though written by a wrinkled and unsteady hand? The answer does not come from the head but out of the enlightenment of the heart. There is a heart intimacy with mother in faith and love. So there was between the apostle and these Ephesian saints: a quality of faith that made them one in sympathy and purpose, and a "love for all the saints." That is, not partial and selective, but a social love.

But what does Paul pray for? Not freedom from the prevailing persecution nor to have any material desire granted. But, that they might have the eyes of their heart opened. The sacred writer had come by a "spirit of wisdom and revelation" in the prophecies and mysteries of Christ and he would have others to see the "grandeur and wealth of their religion." And all this inspiration must work "in the knowledge of God." The materialistic philosophy of Paul's day said "Know thyself," but the apostle was dealing in a philosophy which said "Know God." Without this, life is nil; life is hell. This knowledge will open up the eyes of the heart.

The other day a united church wrote into their covenant this declaration: "We believe that God has revealed himself in nature, in history, and in the heart." Certainly the knowledge of God in nature is fine inspiration. Some time ago, with some friends, I was motored over our Eastern mountains by way of the National Highway. We were rolled along over mountain tops and into lowland depths. Such a panorama of nature I had not seen before. Those great hills bounding the quiet valleys! Sometimes there were frowning chasms and then great warning rocks. Here and there were gentle slopes of green embroidered with herbage and laurel. And then, away below, were sleek cows feeding in luscious grass by cool, clear-water brooks, all uncon-

scious of the grandeur and divinity of those magnificent hills the eyes of my heart were feasting upon.

And so the poet hies away to the hills to muse, and the painter to paint. Here they get inspiration. Here there descend upon their souls visions of splendor and beauty, which are put into verse and placed on the canvas to bless future generations. The eyes of their heart are enlightened and there is given to them the spirit of wisdom and revelation of God in nature. The inspiring painting, "The Birth of the Prince of Peace" was done in the hills of old Bethlehem.

Now, it is our knowledge of a thing, what we put our soul into, that inspires us; even some of the most ordinary things. James Whitcomb Riley had the happy faculty of imparting the imaginative, poetic touch to the most common of things. Some years ago William Hawley Smith was reading some of Riley's poems to an Illinois audience. A typical American farmer, with his trousers in his boots and coat on his arm came into the well-filled hall and took a front seat. Smith read Riley's farm ballad, entitled "Clover." And the old farmer, forgetting himself and his surroundings, exclaimed "My God." Why? The divinity of his heart was stirred. So yours will be. Here is the poem:

"Some sings of the lily, and daisy, and rose
And the pansies and pinks that summertime throws
In the green, grassy lap of the meadow that lays
Blinkin' up at the sky through the sunshiny days;
But what is the lily and all the rest
Of the flowers, to a man with a heart in his breast
That was dipped brimmin' full of the honey and dew
Of the sweet clover blossoms his boyhood knew?

I never set eyes on a clover field now,
Er fool 'round a stable, er climb in a mow,
But my childhood comes back just as clear and as plain
As the smell of the clover I am sniffin' again;
And I wonder away in a barefooted dream,
Where I tangle my toes in the blossoms that gleam
With the dew of the dawn of the morning of love
Ere it wept o'er the graves I'm weepin' above.

And so I love clover—it seems like a part
Of the sacredest sorrows and joys of my heart;
And wherever it blossoms, O, there, let me bow
And thank the good God as I'm thanking him now;
And I pray to him still for the strength when I die,
To go out in the clover and tell it good-bye,
And lovin'ly nestle my face in its bloom
While my soul slips away on a breath of perfume."

Now, isn't it true, that some hearts are tuned to see just things, and other hearts, the Creator of things.

But our hearts need also to see that God is in all history; markedly, the great crises. Yet, some men read failure in the signs of the times. They see in history only a long series of calamities. In the World War they see rivers red with blood, hear the cries of the oppressed, see the sufferings of the innocent and the destruction of the pure and good, and say, "Where is God?"

But Faith says that Christ has his eye on the human slaughterings of history. He has seen the gore of all the world's battlefields. His ear has been sensitive to the groanings of the ages as they carried their burden of suffering. He has seen the rejection and cruel treatment of his prophets. And yet he believed that God is near. And we must believe, that the world is standing at all today, is due to the Father's

(Continued on Page 19)

orn, with the significant sight 420,- only 60. The y at the 165,000 26,000 y is the lus rye, t coun- ushels July irket 85 1/2 be of identify ad-

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!

A car, luth rye, cago, 2- bushel later. to rye the n farm big El. ately, the equal the suffered selling a low the The f" foreign. in a rec a very l substiti

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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.

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Throw the bundles from the wagon—one, two, even three at a time. The 1923 Papec will take care of them. It saves a man at the feed table, yet handles more corn than ever.

The Angle-steel Link Belt gives a positive feed that can be depended on, even with heavy corn.

The 1923

PAPEC

Ensilage Cutter

Nowhere else can you find such a wonderful Ensilage Cutter value as in the 1923 Papec. Nowhere else can you get the simple, guaranteed construction that means freedom from repairs, delays and pipe clogging on any silo.

If you need a Cutter, there's nothing to be gained by delay. It will pay you to see your dealer at once and reserve a Papec at present low prices, to fit your tractor or farm engine. Better do it today.

Our 1923 catalog fully explains and illustrates the latest labor-saving Papec. Write for your copy.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
187 Main St., Shortsville, New York
So Distributing Stations Enable Papec
Dealers To Give Prompt Service

THROWS
AND
BLOWS

"No more heaving and pushing—no more 'riding the bundles' with the Papec—use your extra man to throw bundles from the wagon—you won't need him at the feed table."



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

HEREFORDS

Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Earle's Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 months. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herds headed by Straight Edge 1169788, one of two sons of Perfection 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. 88 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

We Have Bred Herefords Since 1860

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

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—BRYCE FARMS OFFER TO THE highest bidder the Herd Bull Rupert of Thorn Hill No. 50133 advanced registered Guernsey. 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.

The Man Who Talked at Random

HE sat in the window-corner of the Pullman's smoking-compartment and breathed flatly as he uttered his large opinions. It grew late, as so often it does; and he put the quietus on a discussion with the ponderous statement:

"I don't read advertisements. They have no effect on me at all. I'd never miss them if they stopped printing 'em."

Then he glanced at his advertised watch and sought his lower berth.

In the morning the ad-skeptic comforted himself out of his advertised pajamas into his advertised underwear, drew on his advertised socks, adjusted them with his advertised garters, got into his advertised suit, laced his advertised shoes and added himself to the congestion in the wash-room.

There he shaved with an advertised razor, using advertised shaving soap; brushed his teeth with an advertised toothbrush and advertised dental cream, washed with advertised soap, and brushed his hair with an advertised brush. Fastened his advertised collar on an advertised button, he neatly knotted his advertised tie, gave his advertised suspenders a tug or two and finished dressing.

Let us leave him there, this man who never reads advertisements!

Everything worth using is advertised. Everything that isn't, rarely is.

Read the advertisements for value's sake

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

INTEREST IN COW TESTING GAINING RAPIDLY

IN a report to the Dairy Extension Department, M. A. C., from the fifty-four cow testing associations operating in Michigan under date of July 10th, 1923, many interesting facts are to be learned. Comparing the number of associations operating in Michigan under date of July 10th, 1922, with those operating under date of July 10th, 1923, there is a growth of 300 per cent—from eighteen associations to fifty-four; likewise in the total number of cows under test in these fifty-four associations, 12,584 compared to 3,690 cows indicates that a big advance has been made for better dairy conditions in Michigan. For the month of June, 1923, seventy-five unprofitable cows were sold out of the fifty-four cow testing associations and thirteen purebred sires were purchased by association members.

The highest monthly association average on ten cows was made by Lapeer County; Mr. P. F. Peabody, cow tester. This association, with 472 cows, had a monthly average of 27.8 pounds of fat and 773 pounds of milk. Hillsdale County and Genesee No. 3, both comparatively new associations, came in second and third place with a ten high cow average of 67.5 and 67.2 pounds of fat respectively.

FIVE HUNDRED FARMERS GIVE OPINIONS ON STOCK FEEDING

PRODUCING or otherwise obtaining their feed economically is the most troublesome feeding problem of farmers who keep livestock. This was brought out emphatically through a questionnaire sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture which was answered by nearly 500 farmers scattered over the entire country. The replies showed that general economy of rations, the cost of grain, and the cost of protein represent about 52 per cent of the difficulties in feeding.

These men classed balancing of rations next in importance. Other problems, such as labor, increasing production, difficulties in wintering stock, short pastures, and variety and palatability of feeds apparently were thought of only in connection with the principal difficulties. That these opinions are worth considering is borne out by the fact that all of the men questioned were progressive farmers and breeders and the average period of their experience was 20 years.

Adopt Balanced Ration

During the two decades these stock raisers have been working to get ahead, many changes have taken place in the ways of feeding animals. The outstanding progressive step taken has been the wide adoption of the balanced ration. Other improvements in the order given by most of the five hundred farmers are more liberal feeding, feeding more legumes, better water supply, providing minerals, feeding according to production, feeding more protein, and more regular feeding. At the same time they list the common errors in feeding which are responsible for poor results, poor combinations of feeds being the one most frequently mentioned, followed by underfeeding as the next most effective reducer of profits. Following these in regular order, based on the number of times mentioned in the answers, come lack of protein, lack of water, lack of legumes, sudden changes of feed, poor housing, parasites, lack of salt, waste of feed, poor equipment, and over feeding. Practically all of these troubles are easily preventable.

Almost all of these 500 farmers had raised at one time or another scrubs, grades, and purebreds, and almost to a man they joined in a paean of praise of the purebred. Only 1 per cent of them reported that they had failed with improved stock. Most replies contained specific estimates showing the superiority of well-bred over random-bred animals, and when averaged it was brought out that these men consider that purebreds make about 40 per cent better returns on feed used than common stock. It is interesting to

note here that another questionnaire sent out by the department a year ago and answered by several hundred farmers showed that in their opinion purebreds have a general utility value a little more than 40 per cent greater than common stock.

Many Use Self-Feeders

The report prepared by the department on the results of this feeding investigation contains many more interesting sidelights on feeding and corroborates a number of tendencies that good observers must have suspected. For instance, of 400 who answered questions regarding the use of self-feeders, 41.5 per cent had used this method of feeding, having about three-fifths yet to take up this economy. At present the self-feeder seems to be used mostly in hog raising districts and for poultry. In the middle west more than half the farmers reporting used it. The general sentiment seems to be that this piece of equipment is especially suited to hogs and chickens, but a few farmers used it for feeding calves and sheep.

Nearly all of those who replied made comment on the feeding of silage and practically 50 per cent of them use this feed. In the north-eastern states where dairying is very generally followed, two-thirds of the farmers in the list have silos. Although most of the silage is fed to dairy cows, the list of animals to which it is fed, according to the questionnaire, included also steers, breeding ewes, and brood sows. A few men reported feeding it in limited quantities to horses, hogs, and lambs.

It is worth while to note that more than 22 per cent of these farmers who answered the government questions credited farm papers as the principal source of their knowledge of feeding problems. Other important sources mentioned were: Experience on home farm, general observation, bulletins, and books and records.

HOLSTEIN MEN PLANNING BIG PICNIC

THE Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association are working together on plans for a Grand Round-up and Picnic of Holstein farm of D. D. Aitken, just west of farm of D. D. Aitken, just west of the city of Flint, Michigan, on Saturday, August 11, 1923.

Mr. Aitken was president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America for seven years, from June 3, 1914, to June 1, 1921, and has done more for the Holstein industry than any other man, and it is proposed to hold a great meeting in his honor.

Coming as it does as the last day in a series of tours through twenty-four Southern Michigan Holstein counties, it is expected that this will be the greatest gathering of Holstein breeders and dairymen that Michigan has ever seen. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in dairying and Holstein cattle breeding to attend this great round-up.

The forenoon will be spent in inspecting the herd, which has produced many noted animals, including a number of world's record holders. For the afternoon program, Editor A. J. Glover, of Hoard's Dairymen, will be the principal speaker and will have a real message for the breeder and dairymen. Arrangements have been made with the extension Service for a pair of models of True Type Holsteins which the True Type Committee has been working on for the past year. These models, the work of the Japanese sculptor Gozo Kawamura, have never been exhibited before except at the animal meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America held at Cleveland last June, and the breeders will be greatly interested in them. It is hoped that Judge "Bill" Moscrip, chairman of the True Type Committee, may be in attendance to explain and demonstrate the models.

Another feature of the program will be a demonstration of the work of the cow testing associations. Genesee County, in which the Aitken farm is located, has seven cow testing associations, the record number for any county in the United States

and only one other county has this number. Other features are being arranged for the program, and Mr. James G. Hays, who is a very versatile master of ceremonies, promises that there will be something doing all the time.

A large tent with tables and chairs will be provided for the basket lunch at noon and for the afternoon program, so that every one may be taken care of regardless of the weather.

ACID PHOSPHATE AND LIME STONE FOR HOGS

Have read a great deal about bone meal, acid phosphate and lime stone as mineral feeds for hogs and would like to know if these are the same as what we buy for fertilizer?—L. Y., St. Johns, Mich.

—The acid phosphate and limestone which you read about as minerals for hogs are the same as you buy for fertilizer. 16 per cent acid phosphate and finely ground agricultural lime may both be used as hog minerals.

In purchasing bone meal as a mineral for animals, it is usually desired to get a special steamed bone meal or a precipitated bone flour, as the ordinary bone meal which is often used for fertilizer quite often develops a very unpleasant odor and becomes objectionable to the animals. —Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

MAKING CHURCH THE BIGGEST THING IN FARM COMMUNITY

(Continued from Page 4)

the individual. In a farming community where all are interested in the same business a church should co-operate with the school along educational lines, with the farm bureau to promote the efficiency of the farming enterprise, and it has the great opportunity to build up a sane, wholesome social life.

"Parties, plays, athletic sports and moving pictures make life attractive to young people. Through the church channels talented speakers, singers and entertainers may be brought before our rural audiences. A musician from a near-by town may be secured to conduct an orchestra. This contact with city and town leaders bring country and city life closer together. The church in a rural community is of supreme importance—combating isolation, monotony and selfishness and upholding love, friendliness, culture, efficiency, as well as interest in world affairs."

The boys and girls who will shortly assume places of leadership in the work of Ontario parish are now conducting a sow and litter project of 25 entries; seven members of this project are girls. If the present plans carry, a two days' show and sale will be held next fall. The members of the club borrow the money in a regular businesslike way from the Men's club.

Directs Athletics

A Saturday afternoon play time was maintained last summer; the older men, the young men and the boys of Scout age each had their baseball teams.

The young people's service not only makes a distinct contribution to the religious life of its individual members but it contributes much toward a wholesome social life in the community. Practically all of the young people are reached by this organization, which holds regular monthly parties and special class in between.

You may be sure that the pastor of this rural church is an exceedingly busy man. Nevertheless, he finds time to lend a helping hand in the conduct of other organizations. He is, for instance, the representative of his township on the executive committee of the farm bureau; he is prominent in boys' and girls' conferences, not only in this but in other states.

Minister's View of Work

Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk sums up his viewpoint toward the work of a rural church in the following statement:

"There are thousands of communities in which there are as great, or even greater, possibilities than there are in Ontario parish. What has been done here can be duplicated in every county, if not in every township of the nation.

"What is the secret? Vision, co-operation and hard work. Ontario parish believes in itself, but it is not unaware of its shortcomings. It be-

lieves in the practical application of the teachings of Jesus to everyday life. It has planned and is carrying out a program of activity which will eventually make it possible for every boy and girl to live at his or her best and to develop four-square symmetrical manhood and womanhood.

"There is no mollycoddling nor any time-worn adult conception of youth in the program. It is a red-blooded, square-shouldered, two-fisted conception of life that is set forth. The life of Jesus is put at the center. To follow Him means that one must show by word, action and heroic endeavor that he is in earnest about living his life at its best. Any community willing so to see and plan and work to make the will of God dominant in every life can solve its problem."

THE LOGIC OF THE HEART

(Continued from Page 17)

long-suffering and mercy. So, teachers and heralds continue to be sent out to proclaim the message of goodwill and brotherhood.

Now, on a close reading of our text and context, we hear St. Paul praying that this church might have a heart enlightenment of God's revelation in Christ; that is that each one might know "the hope of his calling" and his "riches in the saints." To be sure, the Christian's calling is a life of social service; a life-vocation in a "grand pursuit" of Christ. To love, to follow, to cherish Christ, is to have one's heart wrapped up in him. And the hope of such a calling is a deliverance from evil and a safe refuge in the fellowship of our Heavenly Father.

The apostle asserts that such spirits as these constitute God's rich inheritance. However unprofitable we are to be counted through his rule of measurement which is moral. God puts a premium on character—not upon farms, homes, or intellect. He is concerned about the character and destiny of men. "Hast thou considered my servant Job? There is none like him, perfect and upright." Only such as these can reciprocate the love of God.

But this is the outgrowth of the resurrection power, writes the apostle Paul. Jesus came back to beautify character and work his idealism in a sinful world. This verity has altered the whole course of many natures, changing night into day, hell into life, and earth into heaven.

He infidel's lecture had closed. He inquired whether any would contest his argument. An old lady in old-fashioned bonnet and homely apparel, in her bent and tottering manner, made her way to the platform. Putting down her basket and umbrella, she said, I paid my money to come in here tonight to hear something better than Jesus Christ. Now, you have cheated me out of my money. I have been thirty years a widow. I reared ten children and they are respectable. I know what poverty and heartaches are. But Jesus has sustained me all along. Now, if you can not tell me anything better you have cheated me out of my money." The lecturer was not used to grappling with such heart experiences and he merely said to the audience that the old woman was so happy in her delusion he did not wish to try to change her. This is logic invincible. This is the testing and proving the love of God and having it shed abroad in our heart.

THE GUARDIAN OF THE ACCOLADE

(Continued from Page 7.)

belonging in my family that broke up the arrangement. He came down to the depot and vetoed the whole proceeding. He means all right, and—well, I reckon he is right. Somehow, he had found out what I had along—though I hid it in the bank vault and sneaked it out at midnight. I reckon he has noticed that I've been indulging a little more than a gentleman should, and he laid for me with some reaching arguments.

"I'm going to quit drinking," Mr. Robert concluded. "I've come to the conclusion that a man can't keep it up and be quite what he'd like to be—pure and fearless and without reproach—that's the way Bushrod quoted it."

"Well, I'll have to admit," said the judge, thoughtfully, as they climbed into the wagon, "that the old dork's argument can't conscientiously be overruled."

"Still," said Mr. Robert, with a ghost of a sigh, "there was two quarts of the finest old silk-velvet Bourbon in that satchel you ever wet your lips with."

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—Another O. Henry story complete in the August 18th issue.)



More and better Wheat

For forty years farmers have proven that Royster Fertilizer grows more bushels of wheat per acre, makes plumper kernels, and more straw. Ask your County Agent, or the Royster Farm Service Department, what analysis to use on your land, and then insist upon Royster's to guarantee yourself the highest quality materials and manufacture. The name "Royster" on a bag is like "sterling" on silver.

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Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

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B-K.—the standard, dependable germicidal cleanser made by the well known General Laboratories, Madison, Wisconsin. Ten years of successful use by the leading dairymen. Sold by all high class dealers. None genuine without our big blue label and trade mark. Write for bulletin 320A.

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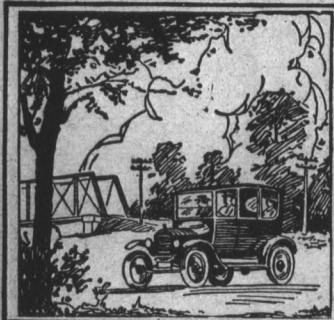
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Feel Every reader who is observant enough and persistent enough to find five faces in this picture will receive a Surprise Gift—and in addition a most amazing offer explaining my plan by which you can get an automobile without cost. Mark each face you find with a pencil and mail the picture to me at once with your name and address. Just say: "Here is the solution to your puzzle. Send me your Surprise Gift and special offer." Write today SURE.

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

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LEGHORNS

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

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WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. MICHIGAN'S greatest color and egg strain. Cockerel price list ready in September. Improve your flock with Whittaker's red cockerels. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

Reduced Prices BABY CHICKS

Best Picking, Heavy Laying, Purebred Strains.

Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 25, \$2.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$10; 500, \$45; 1000, \$90.

Park's Strain Barred Rocks; S. C. Rhode Island Reds—25, \$3; 50, \$6; 100, \$12; 500, \$55; 1000, \$110.

Good strong broiler chicks, \$8 per 100. Place your order at once; avoid disappointment. Get your chicks when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed postpaid. Instructive catalog free. Prices on mature stock, 8-12 weeks old pullets on request.

Brunner-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

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Tompkins Strain \$15.00 per hundred. Last hatch August 22nd. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

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Buff Rock Cocks, Hens, Chicks and Pullets, big, rich buff, low combs, rich yellow shanks, from our National winners and "Hogan" tested layers. J. O. CLIPP & SONS, Ex M, Saltville, Ind.

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Poultry for Profit



CULLING ACCORDING TO MOULTING TEST

I wish you would tell me whether it is the early moulters that are winter layers and in what month do the best layers moult? They are from one to two years old or more. When and how can the old hens best be picked out? What is the best ration for the summer for chickens out on range? What is a good ration for young chicks? Is it best to mark the old and non-layers with colored leg bands if only one coop can be provided so they will be known, when clean-up time comes? How can hens best be gotten over their broody stage? Half of ours would like to set. How soon will they start laying?—G. J. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.

—In culling according to the moulting test we usually advise the segregation and sale of the slow and early moulters. Hens that undergo a slow body moult in June, July, or early August are usually inferior producers restricting their production to the spring and early summer months entirely. The better type of winter layer moults sometime subsequent to September 15th and moults very rapidly. Ordinarily the feathers drop out at one time and the body appears similar to a pin cushion with the pin feathers growing in every section of the body.

Occasionally a hen will moult and lay at the same time. This type is referred to as the "seasonal moult." I would really class intermediate between the more intensive producers that moult later in the fall and the early and undesirable moulters.

This is the proper season of culling and the less productive individuals usually show a course heavy head and are inclined to deposit internal fat which can readily be detected by the thick meaty condition of the egg sack or the abdominal region. These birds usually have yellow legs which is a distinct aid in segregating the poor layers.

In breaking up broody hens which are quite prevalent at this particular season, the most satisfactory method is to confine the bird in a slat or wire bottom coop for a period of three days. The coop should be located in a shaded and cool place and the bird fed regularly during the three days of confinement.

By breaking the hen immediately after she has developed this maternal instinct they can usually be brought back into production in from twelve to fifteen days. If however, the hens are neglected and remain in the nests several days, the ovary takes on a dormant condition and it may require a month before the hen is back into production.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

SYMPTOMS ARE GENERAL

Our chickens droop around for a week or so, some have looseness of the bowels, their combs get dark, their legs are weak, they sit around, won't eat. Have tried a good many remedies but still they are getting sick and dying.—L. A. S., Newport, Mich.

—The symptoms which you describe are very general and do not give us sufficient information to make an accurate diagnosis. I am of the opinion that the trouble is largely nutritional. The fact that the comb turned dark indicates a form of liver trouble which can usually be corrected by furnishing an abundance of green food and greater variation in the ration. We ordinarily recommend the use of Epsom Salts as the first treatment for fowls that are out of condition. The Epsom Salts can be given to the matured stock at the rate of one pound to 100 hens and to the younger stock at the rate of one quarter-pound to one-half pound, depending upon the age and maturity of the chicks. If the young stock are raised in buildings poorly ventilated or are overcrowded during the hot summer months similar conditions are liable to occur, the entire flock develops a run down condition as indicated by leg weakness, lack of

appetite, emaciation and slow growth. These chicks are very liable to develop colds and never do make serviceable or profitable stock. A large number of people neglect green food during the summer months for growing chicks and this is certainly the greatest necessity if the flock is to be retained in a healthy and growing condition.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

CHANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

IT IS EASY TO FIND OUT

If you don't know, don't guess. Find out! These are days in which it is easy to find out.

A fruit grower and shipper received an attractive postcard price schedule from J. Smith & Co. He didn't know J. Smith & Co. Was the house reliable? Did it really pay the quoted prices, or was it one of those crooked enterprises which sometimes enter the produce field to fleece shippers? Was it prompt pay? The grower-shipper didn't have to guess in this situation. No shipper has to guess. All he need do is call up his bank and ask it to obtain for him a quick report on J. Smith & Co. It is easy in these days to find out.

High school and college students of today are skilled in "finding out." They have been taught how to use the resources of good libraries. Outside of books, however,—and books are mighty valuable—there are many sources of information which every farmer should use as he has need. These include:

His bank, for business information, dealing with credit, collections, business outlook, etc. Each local bank has correspondent banks throughout the country. It will obtain an expert impartial report on any person in business anywhere, and if you are a regular customer will probably charge you nothing for the service.

Your county agent, for expert advice on farming operations. When you are interested in operations not covered by the agent's general training and experience, get in touch with the government extension service expert. The Federal department at Washington has many experts, too, glad to help you.

If you don't know, don't guess; don't experiment; Find out! Nowadays it is easy to find out.

VANISHING APPLE STICKS

EVEN after the advent of automobiles—so short a time is it since the new status of the cider apple—was a cider apple's longest journey in most localities a couple of miles to a mill. Cider apples were of negligible value—they sold by the dumpcart-full, and most of the value was put there by the human labor invested in collecting. Great sport among farm boys was had with apple-sticks—lithe, pointed sticks which with a vigorous whirl and a quick snap would hurl an impaled apple a great distance.

On some farms, as many cider apples were utilized the apple stick way as the cider press way!

Now, in most years, apple sticks are taboo; soon, they always will be taboo. The cider apple has achieved a new status. Some parts of the country ship them in the fall by the scores of carloads, to points hundreds of miles away. The old-time waterpower cider mill has largely vanished.

In its place have come, for individual farmers, small home cider presses. These, and the big central plants to which, for conversion into cider, apples are now shipped hundreds of miles.

The price has gone up. Cider apple prices bear a sensitive relation to market prices, naturally. A glut in market apples will hit cider apples. 75c a hundred is not the highest prices for cider apples, in the history of the last few years.

The Agricultural and Business Situation

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

Low prices of wheat are now giving major concern to agricultural and business interests. The average price at Chicago for No. 2 Red Winter wheat for the years 1909-14 was \$1.04. Last year the average was \$1.23. During this July it has gone as low as 99 cents and is now quoted around \$1.01.

WHEAT PROVIDES TEN PER CENT OF INCOME.

Wheat for the last five years has made up from 9 to 12 per cent of farm sales of all crops, animal products and live stock. Wheat sales by farmers for the 1922 crop year amounted to 725 million dollars. Each of the following groups brought in more income in the 1922 crop year than wheat: Cattle, 1,000 million dollars; hogs, 900; dairy products, 1,150; and cotton, 1,270. Fruits and nuts, vegetables and poultry each had an income value a little more than half as much as wheat.

Sales of corn run from 35 to 45 per cent as much as wheat. Oats, barley and rye, together, bring slightly less income than corn.

The collapse of the wheat market is particularly disastrous in Kansas and North Dakota, which produce more than 25 per cent of the country's crop, both volume and value. Wheat sales comprise from one-fourth to one-third of all farm sales in Kansas and from 40 to 50 per cent in North Dakota.

Cattle prices are a little better than a year ago. Hogs are decidedly lower. Cotton is stronger. Corn is around 15 per cent higher and oats 12 per cent. Dairy prices are considerably stronger and poultry products are holding about even.

TOTAL FARM INCOME WILL NOT BE LESS.

For the country as a whole and for products in general the present situation is not discouraging compared with last year, but for those sections in the near West and Northwest, which rely more on wheat, the outlook is

disheartening. Preliminary estimates by this Department indicate that for the coming crop year gross income from farm sales will be about 100 to 200 million dollars more than the previous year.

Unfavorable wheat statistics have been unloosed in a deluge, almost obliterating more encouraging developments and carrying the price lower than seems necessary.

According to present official forecasts, exporting countries have 75 to 100 million bushels more carry-over now than last year, but will produce 60 million bushels less new crop. This includes Russia. From this is figured a surplus over last year of 40 million bushels. Add to this Broomhall's estimate of 60 million bushels smaller requirements in Europe, and the excess is only 100 million bushels, which might easily be taken care of by expanding consumption in exporting countries and adding a little more to next year's carry-over. These facts do not appear to justify the extremely low price now prevailing.

PRODUCERS CAN CORRECT UNBALANCED MARKET.

One major reason that demand for wheat is not now properly sustained is the changed method of purchasing for export. Before the war purchases for foreign account were made in large volume at harvest or immediately thereafter. Due to the present financial conditions abroad and the uncertainty concerning prices of foreign drafts, foreign buying is now on a hand-to-mouth basis. Gradual feeding into the market by producers will do more than anything else to correct the immediate unbalanced market.

For the future nothing short of a readjustment of acreage downward seems able to insure sufficient rebound in price to make wheat growing profitable to the majority of American producers.

I. Production and Trade.

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

	July, 1923 Forecast	1922	Average, 1917-1921	1923* Per Cent
Winter wheat, bu.	586	586	590	99
Spring wheat, bu.	235	276	245	96
All wheat, bu.	821	862	835	98
Corn, bu.	2877	2891	2931	98
Oats, bu.	1284	1201	1378	93
Barley, bu.	198	186	192	103
Rye, bu.	68.7	95.5	70.3	98
White potatoes, bu.	382	451	388	98
Sweet potatoes, bu.	93.7	110	94.3	99
Tobacco, lb.	1425	1325	1361	105
Flaxseed, lb.	18	11.7	9.7	186
Rice, lb.	33.1	42	41	81
Hay, all tons	99	113	99.5	100
Cotton, bales	11.4	9.8	11.2	102
Apples, total	189	201	160	118
Apples, com'l, bbls.	33.1	31	25.7	129
Peaches, total	48.4	56.7	42.7	113

* As per cent of average of 1917-1921.

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

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

	May, 1923	April, 1923	May, 1922
Anthracite coal	98	102	4
Bituminous coal	114	117	52

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

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
Wheat flour	113	110	101
Meat	118	116	108
Sugar	118	122	146
Cotton	108	101	88
Wool	124	120	82
Pig Iron	124	114	76
Steel Ingots	105	99	84
Copper	95	89	70
Gasoline	115	115	98
Wood pulp	102	102	108
Cement	133	134	117
Lumber	119	102	102
Tobacco	93	89	91

5. Building Expenditures (Bradstreets):

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
January, 164 cities	\$194	\$141	38.0
February, 164 cities	221	136	62.8
March, 165 cities	377	243	55.1
First quarter	\$794	\$521	52.3
April, 165 cities	327	217	50.3
May, 165 cities	263	248	5.7
June, 163 cities	225	234	3.9*
Second quarter	\$815	\$700	16.3
Six months	\$1,610	\$1,222	31.7

* Decrease

6. Transportation (000 omitted):

	Week Ending July 7, 1923	Same Week Month Ago	Same Week Year Ago	Week Ending July 7, 1923*
Freight car loadings:				
Total	854	1,013	707	121*
Grain and grain products	31	34	34	89
Livestock	25	32	21	114
Coal	160	190	70	225
Coke	13	14	9	156
Forest products	54	76	44	123
Ore	73	76	56	132
Merchandise	209	242	209	100
Miscellaneous	287	345	260	111

* As percentage of week year ago.

7. Employment:

	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
Out of 64 industrial centers employment:			
Increased over previous month in	31	31	52
Decreased over previous month in	33	33	12

8. Bank Debts:

	Units of \$1,000,000,000	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
New York City	\$21.0	\$20.70	\$22.06	
Outside bank debts	19.53	19.37	17.17	

9. Mail Order Sales:

	June	Twelve Months Ending June	1923	1922	1923	1922
Montgomery	1923	1923	1923	1923	1923	1923
Ward & Co.	\$11,612,004	\$8,655,443	\$115,104,461	\$80,586,729		
Sears-Roebuck	13,333,349	10,910,108	206,438,856	170,102,911		

II. Foreign Trade.

1. Exports (000 omitted):

	May	Eleven Months Ending May	1923	1922
Commodity:				
Grand total	\$309,669	\$301,926	\$3,574,342	\$3,372,271
Beef and veal, lb.	2,283	2,446	28,069	31,520
Pork, lb.	69,930	47,448	748,744	622,978
Lard, lb.	95,343	51,993	913,348	772,995
Butter, lb.	447	1,053	8,950	6,408
Cheese, lb.	440	491	8,075	7,025
Hides and skins	171	280	3,202	4,163
Corn, bu.	5,064	10,914	92,146	164,739
Meal and flour, bbls.	74	98	583	743
Oats, bu.	508	2,686	18,473	9,260
Meal and rolled, lb.	10,767	8,023	112,738	82,840
Wheat, bu.	9,973	9,366	145,699	194,315
Flour, bbls.	983	1,089	14,076	14,865
Fruits and nuts	\$3,261	\$3,433	69,215	63,487
Veg. oils and fats	\$637	783	12,077	12,660
Sugar, lb.	97,842	328,053	678,917	1,634,475
Leaf tobacco, lb.	28,421	39,844	395,409	421,565
Wool, lb.	958	928	6,280	4,401
Cotton, bales	160	469	4,851	6,051

2. Imports:

	May, 1923	April, 1923	May, 1922
Grand total	\$373,253	\$252,817	\$3,461,692
Beef and veal, lb.	1,485	2,756	31,423
Pork, lb.	108	87	927
Butter, lb.	1,177	90	12,839
Cheese, lb.	3,832	3,119	47,480
Hides and skins	\$13,946	7,738	126,957
Corn, bu.	19	8	116
Oats, bu.	16	126	285
Wheat, bu.	946	1,231	17,891
Flour, bbls.	19	61	412
Fruits and nuts	\$7,504	7,749	63,668
Veg. oils, fats	\$8,216	6,159	56,546
Sugar, lbs.	823,746	1,000,336	7,728,270
Leaf tobacco, lbs.	4,299	7,133	72,187
Cotton, bales	25	15	480
Wool, bales	47,173	32,956	495,343

* Includes substitutes.

3. Prices of Foreign Drafts:

	Nominal Gold Value	Price of Demand Drafts	July 23, 1923	June 18, 1923	July 17, 1922
England	\$4.87 to 1 £ Sterling	\$4.59	\$4.62	\$4.43	
France	19.3c to 1 franc	5.99c	6.195c	8.33c	
Germany	23.8c to 1 mark	.0002c	.0006c	.222c	
Belgium	19.3c to 1 franc	4.97c	5.245c	7.88c	
Italy	19.3c to 1 lire	4.375c	4.53c	4.58c	
Spain	19.3c to 1 peseta	14.31c	14.90c	15.51c	
Austria	20.3c to 1 crown	.0014c	.0014c	.0037c	
Denmark	26.8c to 1 crown	17.50c	17.84c	21.40c	
Norway	26.8c to 1 crown	16.24c	16.51c	16.52c	
Sweden	26.8c to 1 crown	26.65c	26.51c	25.95c	
Holland	40.2c to 1 florin	39.21c	39.25c	38.75c	
Argentina	42.5c to 1 peso	34.15c	39.90c	35.75c	
Brazil	32.4c to 1 milreis	10.35c	10.45c	13.70c	
India	48.7c to 1 rupee	30.80c	31.05c	29.25c	
Japan	49.9c to 1 yen	48.70c	49.00c	47.88c	
Canada	100c to 1 dollar	97.44c	97.80c	99.00c	

4. Discount Rate of the Bank of England:

	July 11, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
4%		3%	3 1/2%

III. Money and Credit.

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

	June 1, 1923	May 1, 1923	June 1, 1922
Stocks of monetary gold in the			
United States	\$4,023	\$3,982	\$3,774
Total supply of currency in the			
United States	4,706	4,668	4,370
Total deposits in National Banks	\$17,036	\$17,420	\$15,390

2. Gold Movement (000 omitted):

	May	Eleven months ending May	1923	1922
Exports of gold	\$824	\$3,406	\$48,473	\$25,745
Imports of gold	45,356	8,994	263,856	455,342

3. Federal Reserve Ratio:

	July 11, 1923	June 6, 1923	July 12, 1922
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities	75.4%	75.7%	77.3%

4. Interest Rates:

	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
4-6 mos. commercial paper	5.12%	5.25%	4.28%
60-90 days commercial paper	4.88%	5.12%	4.03%

5. Discount Rate of Federal Reserve Banks:

	July 1, 1923	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1922
Range of rates for the twelve banks on commercial, agricultural and livestock paper	4 1/2%-5%	4 1/2%-5%	4-5%

6. Stock and Bond Prices:

	July 6, 1923	June 8, 1923	July 7, 1922
20 Industrial stocks	\$88.65	\$96.66	\$94.63
20 Railroad stocks	77.99	83.31	87.16
40 Bonds	86.47	87.58	89.75

7. Business Failures:

	Week Ending July 5, 1923	Month July 1, 1923	Year July 6, 1922
Bradstreets	268	277	309
Duns	241	334	306

IV. Prices.

1. Wholesale Prices of Farm Commodities:

	Quotations at Chicago except as noted.	July 24, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
Fat hogs, cwt., average		\$7.20	\$7.15	\$9.65
Beef steers, good native, cwt., av.		9.65	10.00	9.25
Fat lambs, cwt., average		13.25	15.85	12.45
Fat sheep, cwt., average		5.75	5.65	5.85
Wool, Ohio delaine unwashed, lb.		.56	.575	.555
Butter, 92 score, lb.		.395	.395	.325
Cheese, No. 1 twins, lb.		.2175	.2275	.185
Eggs, fresh firsts, doz.		.23	.2225	.195
Poultry, hens, lb.		.2025	.21	.22
Wheat, No. 2 hard, bu.		1.00	1.085	1.1225
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.		.89	.845	.6425
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.		.4325	.425	.3525
Rye, No. 2, bu.		.655	.65	.81
Barley, bu.		.66	.61	.62
Kafr, No. 2 white, cwt. (K. C.)		1.505	1.66	1.85
Hay, No. 1 timothy, ton.		23.50	23.50	23.50
Flax, No. 1, bu. (at Minneapolis)		2.725	2.835	2.48
Cotton, middling, lb. (New York)		.2405	.2780	.2165
Beans, white, cwt. (f. o. b. Michigan)		5.20	7.10	8.70
Potatoes, new, cobs, cwt.		1.35	2.50	1.50
Onions California yellows cwt.		3.05	2.90	2.87
Apples, summer varieties, bu.		1.25	1.85	1.35
Hides, No. 1 native, heavy, lb.		.15	.165	.185
Sugar, fine granulated, lb. (N. Y.)		.087	.095	.0675

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

Prices in year 1913 equal 100.			
	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
All commodities (weighed average or general price level).....	153	156	150
Farm products	138	139	131
Food products	142	144	140
Cloths and clothing	198	201	179
Fuel and lighting	186	190	225
Metals and metal products	148	152	120
Building materials	194	202	167
Chemicals and drugs	131	134	122
House furnishings	187	187	176
Miscellaneous	123	125	114



THEY use your good land and pay no rent—you pay the taxes. Get them out now—after your crops are harvested and stored or sold—now's the time to make more land ready for bigger crops next year.

Use Dumorite, the new du Pont explosive, for this work. It has approximately the same strength, stick for stick, as 40% dynamite, yet leaves no larger hole in the ground than a 20%. Then, you get 135 to 140 sticks at the same price as 100 sticks of 40%— $\frac{1}{3}$ more for your dollar. It's non-freezing, too.

Let us send you the free 110-page Farmers' Handbook of Explosives which gives complete information on land-clearing, ditching and tree-planting.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

McCormick Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Hartley Bldg.,
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$\frac{1}{3}$ more per dollar

NON-HEADACHE **DU PONT** NON-FREEZING
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Yes! Every reader who is observant enough and persistent enough to find five faces in this picture will receive a Surprise Gift—and in addition a most amazing offer explaining my plan by which you can get an automobile without cost. Mark each face you find with a pencil and mail the picture to me at once with your name and address. Just say: "Here is the solution to your puzzle. Send me your Surprise Gift and special offer." Write today SURE.

D. W. Beach, Mgr., Dep. B-1, Spencer, Indiana

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

B. 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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. MICHIGAN'S greatest color and egg strain. Cockerel price list ready in September. Improve your flock with Whittaker's red cockerels. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

Reduced Prices BABY CHICKS

Best Picking, Heavy Laying, Purebred Strains.

Tom Barron English S. C. W. Leghorns, 25, \$2.50; 50, \$5; 100, \$10; 500, \$45; 1000, \$90.

Park's Strain Barred Rocks; S. C. Rhode Island Reds—25, \$3; 50, \$6; 100, \$12; 500, \$55; 1000, \$110.

Good strong broiler chicks, \$8 per 100. Place your order at once; avoid disappointment. Get your chicks when you want them. 100% live delivery guaranteed postpaid. Instructive catalog free. Prices on mature stock, 8-12 weeks old pullets on request.

Brunner-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Tompkins Strain \$15.00 per hundred. Last hatch August 22nd. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

WM. H. FROHM, R. 1, New Baltimore, Mich.

BUFF ROCKS

Buff Rock Cocks, Hens, Chicks and Pullets, big, rich buff, low combs, rich yellow shanks, from our National winners and "Hogan" tested layers. J. C. CLIPP & SONS, Ex M, Safford, Ind.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
"The Farm Paper of Service"



Poultry for Profit



CULLING ACCORDING TO MOULT- ING TEST

I wish you would tell me whether it is the early moulters that are winter layers and in what month do the best layers moult? They are from one to two years old or more. When and how can the old hens best be picked out? What is the best ration for the summer for chickens out on range? What is a good ration for young chicks? Is it best to mark the old and non-layers with colored leg bands if only one coop can be provided so they will be known, when clean-up time comes? How can hens best be gotten over their broody stage? Half of ours would like to set. How soon will they start laying?—G. J. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.

In culling according to the moulting test we usually advise the segregation and sale of the slow and early moulters. Hens that undergo a slow body moult in June, July, or early August are usually inferior producers restricting their production to the spring and early summer months entirely. The better type of winter layer moults sometime subsequent to September 15th and moults very rapidly. Ordinarily the feathers drop out at one time and the body appears similar to a pin cushion with the pin feathers growing in every section of the body.

Occasionally a hen will moult and lay at the same time. This type is referred to as the "seasonal moult." I would really class intermediate between the more intensive producers that moult later in the fall and the early and undesirable moulters.

This is the proper season of culling and the less productive individuals usually show a course heavy head and are inclined to deposit internal fat which can readily be detected by the thick meaty condition of the egg sack or the abdominal region. These birds usually have yellow legs which is a distinct aid in segregating the poor layers.

In breaking up broody hens which are quite prevalent at this particular season, the most satisfactory method is to confine the bird in a slat or wire bottom coop for a period of three days. The coop should be located in a shaded and cool place and the bird fed regularly during the three days of confinement.

By breaking the hen immediately after she has developed this maternal instinct they can usually be brought back into production in from twelve to fifteen days. If however, the hens are neglected and remain in the nests several days, the ovary takes on a dormant condition and it may require a month before the hen is back into production. —E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

SYMPTOMS ARE GENERAL

Our chickens droop around for a week or so, some have looseness of the bowels, their combs get dark, their legs are weak, they sit around, won't eat. Have tried a good many remedies but still they are getting sick and dying.—L. A. S., Newport, Mich.

The symptoms which you describe are very general and do not give us sufficient information to make an accurate diagnosis. I am of the opinion that the trouble is largely nutritional. The fact that the comb turned dark indicates a form of liver trouble which can usually be corrected by furnishing an abundance of green food and greater variation in the ration. We ordinarily recommend the use of Epsom Salts as the first treatment for fowls that are out of condition. The Epsom Salts can be given to the matured stock at the rate of one pound to 100 hens and to the younger stock at the rate of one quarter-pound to one-half pound, depending upon the age and maturity of the chicks. If the young stock are raised in buildings poorly ventilated or are overcrowded during the hot summer months similar conditions are liable to occur, the entire flock develops a run down condition as indicated by leg weakness, lack of

appetite, emaciation and slow growth. These chicks are very liable to develop colds and never do make serviceable or profitable stock. A large number of people neglect green food during the summer months for growing chicks and this is certainly the greatest necessity if the flock is to be retained in a healthy and growing condition.—E. C. Foreman, Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

CHANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

IT IS EASY TO FIND OUT

If you don't know, don't guess. Find out! These are days in which it is easy to find out.

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Your county agent, for expert advice on farming operations. When you are interested in operations not covered by the agent's general training and experience, get in touch with the government extension service expert. The Federal department at Washington has many experts, too, glad to help you.

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EVEN after the advent of automobiles—so short a time is it since the new status of the cider apple—was a cider apple's longest journey in most localities a couple of miles to a mill. Cider apples were of negligible value—they sold by the dumpcart-full, and most of the value was put there by the human labor invested in collecting. Great sport among farm boys was had with apple-sticks—lithe, pointed sticks which with a vigorous whirl and a quick snap would hurl an impaled apple a great distance.

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Low prices of wheat are now giving major concern to agricultural and business interests. The average price at Chicago for No. 2 Red Winter wheat for the years 1909-14 was \$1.04. Last year the average was \$1.23. During this July it has gone as low as 99 cents and is now quoted around \$1.01.

WHEAT PROVIDES TEN PER CENT OF INCOME.

Wheat for the last five years has made up from 9 to 12 per cent of farm sales of all crops, animal products and live stock. Wheat sales by farmers for the 1922 crop year amounted to 725 million dollars. Each of the following groups brought in more income in the 1922 crop year than wheat: Cattle, 1,000 million dollars; hogs, 900; dairy products, 1,150; and cotton, 1,270. Fruits and nuts, vegetables and poultry each had an income value a little more than half as much as wheat.

Sales of corn run from 35 to 45 per cent as much as wheat. Oats, barley and rye, together, bring slightly less income than corn.

The collapse of the wheat market is particularly disastrous in Kansas and North Dakota, which produce more than 25 per cent of the country's crop, both volume and value. Wheat sales comprise from one-fourth to one-third of all farm sales in Kansas and from 40 to 50 per cent in North Dakota.

Cattle prices are a little better than a year ago. Hogs are decidedly lower. Cotton is stronger. Corn is around 15 per cent higher and oats 12 per cent. Dairy prices are considerably stronger and poultry products are holding about even.

TOTAL FARM INCOME WILL NOT BE LESS.

For the country as a whole and for products in general the present situation is not discouraging compared with last year, but for those sections in the near West and Northwest, which rely more on wheat, the outlook is

disheartening. Preliminary estimates by this Department indicate that for the coming crop year gross income from farm sales will be about 100 to 200 million dollars more than the previous year.

Unfavorable wheat statistics have been unloosed in a deluge, almost obliterating more encouraging developments and carrying the price lower than seems necessary.

According to present official forecasts, exporting countries have 75 to 100 million bushels more carry-over now than last year, but will produce 60 million bushels less new crop. This includes Russia. From this is figured a surplus over last year of 40 million bushels. Add to this Broomhall's estimate of 60 million bushels smaller requirements in Europe, and the excess is only 100 million bushels, which might easily be taken care of by expanding consumption in exporting countries and adding a little more to next year's carry-over. These facts do not appear to justify the extremely low price now prevailing.

PRODUCERS CAN CORRECT UNBALANCED MARKET.

One major reason that demand for wheat is not now properly sustained is the changed method of purchasing for export. Before the war purchases for foreign account were made in large volume at harvest or immediately thereafter. Due to the present financial conditions abroad and the uncertainty concerning prices of foreign drafts, foreign buying is now on a hand-to-mouth basis. Gradual feeding into the market by producers will do more than anything else to correct the immediate unbalanced market.

For the future nothing short of a readjustment of acreage downward seems able to insure sufficient rebound in price to make wheat growing profitable to the majority of American producers.

I. Production and Trade.

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

	July, 1923 Forecast	1922	Average, 1917-1921	1923* Per Cent
Winter wheat, bu.	586	586	590	99
Spring wheat, bu.	235	276	245	96
All wheat, bu.	821	862	835	98
Corn, bu.	2877	2891	2931	98
Oats, bu.	1284	1201	1378	93
Barley, bu.	198	186	192	103
Rye, bu.	68.7	95.5	70.3	98
White potatoes, bu.	382	451	388	98
Sweet potatoes, bu.	93.7	110	94.3	99
Tobacco, lb.	1425	1325	1361	105
Flaxseed, lb.	18	11.7	9.7	186
Rice, lb.	33.1	42	41	81
Hay, all tons	99	113	99.5	100
Cotton, bales	11.4	9.8	11.2	102
Apples, total	189	201	160	118
Apples, com'l, bbls.	33.1	31	25.7	129
Peaches, total	48.4	56.7	42.7	113

* As per cent of average of 1917-1921.

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

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

	May, 1923	April, 1923	May, 1922
Anthracite coal	98	102	4
Bituminous coal	114	117	52

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

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
Wheat flour	113	110	101
Meat	118	116	108
Sugar	118	122	146
Cotton	108	101	88
Wool	124	120	82
Pig Iron	124	114	76
Steel Ingots	105	99	84
Copper	95	89	70
Gasoline	115	115	98
Wood pulp	102	102	108
Cement	183	134	117
Lumber	119	102	102
Tobacco	93	89	91

5. Building Expenditures (Bradstreets):

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
January, 164 cities	\$194	\$141	38.0
February, 164 cities	221	136	62.8
March, 165 cities	377	243	55.1
First quarter	\$794	\$521	52.3
April, 165 cities	327	217	50.3
May, 165 cities	263	248	5.7
June, 153 cities	225	234	3.9*
Second quarter	\$815	\$700	16.3
Six months	\$1,610	\$1,222	31.7

* Decrease

6. Transportation (000 omitted):

	Week Ending July 7, 1923	Same Week Year Ago	Same Week Year Ago	Week Ending July 7, 1923*
Freight car loadings:	854	1,013	707	121*
Total	31	34	34	89
Grain and grain products	25	32	21	114
Livestock	160	190	70	225
Coal	13	14	9	156
Coke	54	76	44	123
Forest products	73	76	56	132
Ore	209	242	209	100
Merchandise	287	345	260	111

* As percentage of week year ago.

7. Employment:

	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
Out of 64 industrial centers employment:			
Increased over previous month in	31	31	52
Decreased over previous month in	33	83	12

8. Bank Debts:

	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
Units of \$1,000,000,000			
New York City	\$21.0	\$20.70	\$22.06
Outside bank debts	19.53	19.37	17.17

9. Mail Order Sales:

	June 1923	June 1922	Twelve Months Ending June	Twelve Months Ending June
Montgomery	\$11,612,004	\$8,655,443	\$115,104,461	\$80,586,729
Ward & Co.	13,333,349	10,910,108	206,438,856	170,102,911
Sears Roebuck				

II. Foreign Trade.

1. Exports (000 omitted):

	May 1923	May 1922	May 1923	May 1922
Commodity:				
Grand total	\$309,669	\$301,926	\$3,574,342	\$3,372,271
Beef and veal, lb.	2,283	2,446	28,069	31,520
Pork, lb.	69,930	47,448	748,744	622,978
Lard, lb.	95,343	51,993	913,348	772,995
Butter, lb.	447	1,053	8,950	6,408
Cheese, lb.	440	491	8,075	7,025
Hides and skins	171	280	3,202	4,163
Corn, bu.	5,064	10,914	92,146	164,739
Meal and flour, bbls.	74	98	583	743
Oats, bu.	508	2,686	18,473	9,260
Meal and rolled, lb.	10,767	8,023	112,738	82,840
Wheat, bu.	9,973	9,366	145,699	194,315
Flour, bbls.	983	1,089	14,076	14,865
Fruits and nuts	\$3,261	\$3,433	69,215	63,487
Veg. oils and fats	\$637	\$783	12,077	12,660
Sugar, lb.	97,842	328,053	678,917	1,634,475
Leaf tobacco, lb.	28,421	39,844	395,409	421,565
Wool, lb.	958	928	6,280	4,401
Cotton, bales	160	469	4,851	6,051

2. Imports:

	May, 1923	May, 1922	May, 1923	May, 1922
Grand total	\$373,253	\$252,817	\$3,461,692	\$2,347,618
Beef and veal, lb.	1,485	2,756	31,423	24,858
Pork, lb.	108	87	927	903
Butter, lb.	1,177	90	12,839	9,471
Cheese, lb.	3,832	3,119	47,480	29,800
Hides and skins	\$13,946	\$7,738	126,957	70,679
Corn, bu.	19	8	116	120
Oats, bu.	16	126	285	1,606
Wheat, bu.	946	1,231	17,891	12,856
Flour, bbls.	19	61	412	555
Fruits and nuts	\$7,504	\$7,749	63,668	73,928
Veg. oils, fats	\$8,216	\$6,159	56,546	49,852
Sugar, lbs.	823,746	1,000,336	7,728,270	7,434,200
Leaf tobacco, lbs.	4,299	7,133	72,187	59,485
Cotton, bales	25	15	480	362
Wool, bales	47,173	32,956	495,343	238,147

* Includes substitutes.

3. Prices of Foreign Drafts:

	Nominal Gold Value	Price of Demand Drafts	July 23, 1923	June 18, 1923	July 17, 1922
Par of Exchange					
England	\$4.87 to 1 £ Sterling	\$4.59	\$4.62	\$4.43	
France	19.3c to 1 franc	5.99c	6.195c	8.33c	
Germany	23.8c to 1 mark	.0002c	.0006c	.222c	
Belgium	19.3c to 1 franc	4.97c	5.245c	7.88c	
Italy	19.3c to 1 lire	4.375c	4.53c	4.58c	
Spain	19.3c to 1 peseta	14.31c	14.90c	15.51c	
Austria	20.3c to 1 crown	.0014c	.0014c	.0037c	
Denmark	26.8c to 1 crown	17.50c	17.84c	21.40c	
Norway	26.8c to 1 crown	16.24c	16.51c	16.52c	
Sweden	26.8c to 1 crown	26.65c	26.51c	25.95c	
Holland	40.2c to 1 florin	39.21c	39.25c	38.75c	
Argentina	42.5c to 1 peso	34.15c	39.90c	35.75c	
Brazil	32.4c to 1 milreis	10.35c	10.45c	13.70c	
India	48.7c to 1 rupee	30.80c	31.05c	29.25c	
Japan	49.9c to 1 yen	48.70c	49.00c	47.88c	
Canada	100c to 1 dollar	97.44c	97.80c	99.00c	

4. Discount Rate of the Bank of England:

	July 11, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
	4%	3%	3 1/2%

III. Money and Credit.

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

	June 1, 1923	May 1, 1923	June 1, 1922
Stocks of monetary gold in the United States	\$4,023	\$3,982	\$3,774
Total supply of currency in the United States	4,706	4,668	4,370
Total deposits in National Banks	\$17,036	\$17,420	\$15,390

2. Gold Movement (000 omitted):

	May 1923	May 1922	May 1923	May 1922
Exports of gold	\$824	\$3,406	\$48,473	\$25,745
Imports of gold	45,356	8,994	263,856	455,342

3. Federal Reserve Ratio:

	July 11, 1923	June 6, 1923	July 12, 1922
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities	75.4%	75.7%	77.3%

4. Interest Rates:

	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
4-6 mos. commercial paper	5.12%	5.25%	4.28%
60-90 days commercial paper	4.88%	5.12%	4.03%

5. Discount Rate of Federal Reserve Banks:

	July 1, 1923	June 1, 1923	July 1, 1922
Range of rates for the twelve banks on commercial, agricultural and industrial paper	4 1/2-5%	4 1/2-5%	4-5%

6. Stock and Bond Prices:

	July 6, 1923	June 8, 1923	July 1, 1922
20 Industrial stocks	\$88.65	\$86.66	\$94.63
20 Railroad stocks	77.99	83.31	87.16
40 Bonds	86.47	87.58	89.75

7. Business Failures:

	July 5, 1923	June 7, 1923	July 6, 1922
Bradstreets	268	277	309
Duns	241	334	306

IV. Prices.

1. Wholesale Prices of Farm Commodities:

	Quotations at Chicago except as noted.	July 24, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
Fat hogs, cwt., average		\$7.20	\$7.15	\$9.65
Beef steers, good native, cwt., av.		9.65	10.00	9.25
Fat lambs, cwt., average		13.25	15.85	12.45
Fat sheep, cwt., average		5.75	5.65	5.85
Wool, Ohio delaine unwashed, lb. (Boston)		.56	.575	.555
Butter, 92 score, lb.		.395	.395	.325
Cheese, No. 1 twins, lb.		.2175	.2275	.185
Eggs, fresh firsts, doz.		.23	.2225	.195
Poultry, hens, lb.		.2025	.21	.22
Wheat, No. 2 hard, bu.		1.00	1.085	1.1225
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.		.89	.845	.6425
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.		.4325	.425	.3525
Rye, No. 2, bu.		.655	.68	.81
Barley, bu.		.66	.61	.62
Kafir, No. 2 white, cwt. (K. C.)		1.505	1.66	1.85
Hay, No. 1 timothy, ton.		23.50	23.50	23.50
Flax, No. 1, bu. (at Minneapolis)		2.725	2.835	2.48
Cotton, middling, lb. (New York)		.2465	.2780	.2165
Beans, white, cwt. (f. o. b. Michigan)		5.20	7.10	8.70
Potatoes, new, cobs, cwt.		1.35	2.50	1.50
Onions California yellows cwt.		3.05	2.90	2.87
Apples, summer varieties, bu.		1.25	1.85	1.35
Hides, No. 1 native, heavy, lb.		.15	.165	.185
Sugar, fine granulated, lb. (N. Y.)		.087	.095	.0675

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

Prices in year 1913 equal 100.			
	June, 1923	May, 1923	June, 1922
All commodities (weighed average or general price level).....			
	153	156	150
Farm products	138	139	131
Food products	142	144	140
Cloths and clothing	198	201	179
Fuel and lighting	186	190	225
Metals and metal products	143	152	120
Building materials	194	202	167
Chemicals and drugs	131	134	122
House furnishings	187	187	176
Miscellaneous	123	125	114



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Sale of Army Horses

MOST of the time the demand for horses is far from large, with prices much lower than in recent years, and inferior kinds are hard to sell around \$25 to \$50. Horses are so low priced, choice kinds excepted, that most farmers have ceased breeding any, even for their own requirements, finding it cheaper to buy. About 375 horses were sold in the Chicago auctions last week, including 300 army horses from Camp Custer, fairly good prices being paid. The army horses were light weight chunks, weighing from 1200 to 1400 pounds, and were not heavy enough to suit most eastern buyers. Most of the horses were purchased by Michigan and Wisconsin farmers, for \$75 to \$125, while good heavy chunks weighing up to 1600 pounds were valued at around \$200, with a choicer kind salable at \$225 or more.

Eat Baked Beans Weekly

The suggestion made by the Michigan Business Farmer that once every week the families of this country enjoy a feast of good, old-fashioned baked pork and beans is a good one; and every Michigan family should do its part, the farmers setting the example. A good sized bean pot costs very little and is handy for the purpose. Have a good sized piece of salt pork in the middle of the beans, and many people like a little sweetening. Parboil the beans first, and cook them all day slowly, taking care that the water does not all evaporate; and serve them with Boston brown bread. Canned beans are good in their way, but not enough pork is used, and they are not nearly as good as home baked beans.

Bean Market Outlook

Michigan beans have been selling around the \$6 mark, and they are getting scarce in some sections. Fields of beans in Michigan are looking well, and Michigan's government crop reporter estimates the acreage at approximately 585,000 acres, an increase of 110,000 acres over last year.

The Bean and Pea Journal says: "Acreage figures indicate more beans than ever to be sold this fall and winter. There has been fully a 25 per cent acreage increase in Michigan, and large increases in Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, and Montana. California will show acreages fully up to normal and so will New York. So the final yields will be larger, provided weather conditions are what they should be. Latest reports indicate favorable weather in all producing states. A trip around Michigan shows beans looking fine, the fields seem larger than ever, and they're growing beans 'way to the south of Michigan and even northern Indiana—sections which have either never before grown beans, or haven't for many years. The crop has proven such a money maker for most bean growers that farmers in adjacent sections have got the fever now."

The Wheat Outlook

Too much wheat in the world for the trade requirements and promise of too generous harvests in this and other countries have been the principal weakening factors on both sides of the Atlantic for weeks. For the first time in many years, it is claimed that France will not be obliged to import wheat for August, as its crop of grain is much larger than was expected. The recent rally in prices was taken advantage of by many farmers to sell part of their new wheat, this being especially the case in the southwest, where prices were lowest—around 75 to 80 cents a bushel. At the same time the lowered prices for flour served to bring about larger buying and a rally in values. Statistics on wheat are not favorable for better prices. The world's crop has been estimated recently at 3,210,000,000 bushels, or 119,000,000 bushels more than last year; and Broomhall has reduced his estimate on import requirements to 592,000,000 bushels. Before the

Unfavorable crop report from Canada causes wheat to become firm and prices advance. Corn dull and lower at Chicago but firm in Detroit. Oats easy. Rye in demand. Beans lifeless at Detroit and down 10c. Butter and eggs firm. Berries steady. New potatoes higher. Poultry quiet. Cattle from active to dull. Sheep trade slow. Hogs slow to lower.

(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.)

war dollar wheat looked like a good price, but since the boosting of railroad freight rates by the government this means very small returns for farmers. There were late sales on the Chicago Board of Trade of July wheat at 96½ cents, comparing with \$1.11½ a year ago; July oats at 41½ cents, comparing with 32½ cents last year; and July rye at 63¼ cents, comparing with 79½ cents a year ago.

High Prices for Corn

The advance in corn prices has been in sharp contrast to the fall in prices for wheat, and although a fall in values is likely to result from the large crop now growing, the chances are that fair prices will be derived from converting it into meats. For a period of five years before the war farm prices for Iowa corn averaged 55½ cents a bushel. In June, 1921, it was off to 44 cents, while recently it was around 75 cents, while cash sales of No. 2 yellow corn have been made on the Chicago Board of Trade at 90 cents. Stocks of corn are meager in the extreme, and the new crop will come on a market swept clean of old corn. It is stated that in southwest Iowa corn prices on the farm are better than wheat prices, pound for pound. This may result in heavy feeding of wheat to live stock unless wheat prices improve. July corn sales on Chicago Board of Trade at 86½ cents, comparing with 64½ cents a year ago; and December corn at 64 cents, comparing with 59½ cents last year.

Prime Cattle Still Higher

The spread in cattle prices is widening, with lower values for the many offerings of cattle fed on grass, while the choicest weighty steers offered on the Chicago market have advanced from \$11.60 to \$11.70 per 100 pounds, the top being within 15 cents of the highest price paid since 1922 and 20 cents higher than a week earlier. There are not many beef steers selling below \$8, and there has been a very good showing of the choicer steers sold at \$11 to \$11.50. Good steers have been selling at \$10 and upward, with the better class of yearlings at \$10 to \$11 and sales down to \$6 to \$7.75 for common to fair yearlings. A year ago \$10.80 paid for the best steers; two years ago they brought \$10; eight years ago \$10.40, and twelve years ago \$7.50. So far as choice beef cattle are concerned, there is a very firm undertone, and predictions are heard that they will advance to \$12, and perhaps to \$13, later on. Butcher stock has been selling freely at \$3.75 to \$8.25 for cows and at \$4 to \$9.50 for heifers, while sales are made of canner cows at \$2.50 to \$3.60 and bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.50. There was a good calf trade at \$5 to \$11.75, while stockers and feeders were slow and lower, selling at \$3.25 to \$8.25, mainly at \$5 to \$7. Dairy cows sold at \$40 to \$90. Limited sales are made of inferior little steers as low as \$4 to \$5.50. Because of too large receipts of grass and short fed cattle, they are 50 cents to \$1 lower than a week ago.

Hog Buyers Discriminate

Many of the hogs now moving to market make a poor showing in quality; and numerous lots of half fed out swine are shipped that should be held on the farm two months longer and fed out on clover. An Indiana farmer who is the owner of two hundred acres, says that with good clover pasture he believes there is a good profit in feeding hogs, provided they are kept in a healthy condition. He lives in a farming district where farmers diversify their farming, and keep dairy cows, poultry, a few sheep, as well as hogs

and cattle. Experienced stockmen believe that shotes should be kept on the farm and grown economically providing plenty of forage and a medium ration of grain. Well grown shotes may be expected to pay a good price for their board. Such extremely large supplies of hogs as have come on the market recently could hardly fail to bring about declines at times in prices, but on the whole the Chicago market has been much better for sellers than could be expected, the local and shipping demand being very animated. The consumption of fresh and cured hog products is the largest ever known, and good exports are made. Recent sales were made of hogs at an extreme range of \$5.75 to \$7.85, comparing with \$5.60 to \$7.70 a week earlier with \$7.60 to \$10.60 a week ago. At this time in 1915 hogs sold at \$5.90 to \$7.67½. Light hogs sell highest, the best of these going 30 cents above the best heavy butchers. Combined receipts of hogs in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 24,765,000 head, comparing with 19,225,000 for the same time in 1922.

Western Lamb Crop of 1923

The lamb crop saved in the western range states during the lambing season this year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture as 77 per cent of the ewes, being based upon reports from state representatives of the department in all the states whose information was derived from special investigation and from reports direct from producers. Because of lack of comparable data, no exact comparison can be made with last year, but in most of these states all conditions were more favorable than last year. Ewes entered the winter in strong condition, winter feed was ample, and winter weather not severe. Weather conditions during lambing generally were highly favorable, with only a few storms of short duration. While grass was somewhat late in starting, ample moisture produced abundant spring and summer range. Losses of lambs were small. The poorest condition and the smallest lamb crop was in Arizona, where conditions after lambing reduced considerably an early promising crop. In Texas and New Mexico drouth conditions of last autumn were reflected in the failure of an unusually large number of ewes to breed, but favorable spring conditions resulted in a large percentage of lambs dropped being saved. In the inter-mountain and Pacific states conditions were generally very favorable, and the number of lambs saved was large except in Utah and Nevada, where local conditions somewhat lowered the percentage as compared to the other states in this area. In the Rocky Mountain states the lamb crop saved was above the average, and the lambs have made excellent growth.

Lambs Sell Much Lower

Owing largely to bad eastern markets, Chicago lamb prices broke last week to the lowest since September, 1922, being \$3.40 under the high time of three weeks earlier. They sold at \$7 to \$12.85, the top being 65 cents lower than a week earlier. Feeder lambs were salable at \$12 to \$12.50 and breeding ewes at \$5.50 to \$9.50. Sheep were very scarce.

WHEAT

The wheat market seems to be in a bad way and dealers in general are taking a gloomy outlook of its future trend for the next several months. Dealers state that in looking over the foreign situation they

fail to see anything to help the American market. There is demoralization in all directions and Germany looks like an early collapse, all suggesting inability to purchase grain from this country. Markets in general are weak and a feeling of discouragement prevails among the traders. All dealers are anxious to see prices go higher it is reported but most of them are of the opinion that there will be no advance in the near future and doubt if there will be any for several months. One grain of comfort to farmers of the U. S. is the reports from the spring wheat states and Canada. Rust is causing considerable damage and in the Canadian fields it is said to be on the increase. We doubt very much if this bears much weight in the trend of the market as the rust scare is an annual event and unless it continues to increase the market will not pay much attention to the reports. The demand is confined almost entirely to millers. Export business is at a standstill. The Detroit market declined a total of 5c last week and finished the week with an easy tone. Receipts are expected to be larger this week.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.02; No. 2 white, No. 2 red and No. 2 mixed, \$1.01; No. 3, 98c.

Chicago—Cash No. 1 red, 98c; No. 2, 96½ @ 97½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.10; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white, \$1.08.

CORN

In spite of the trend of other grains, corn made several advances during the past two weeks. July corn made new high levels but September corn is easy and lower as dealers believe that the present level of prices is too high compared to other grains and that there will be a decline soon. Local supplies are small. Rains over the corn belt during the past few weeks have improved the crop considerably.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3, 46½c; No. 4, 45c.

Chicago—Cash No. 1 mixed, 89½ @ 90c; No. 1 white, 90½c; No. 2, 88½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 3, 71c; No. 4, 70c.

OATS

There is very little to report on the oat market. This grain was affected by the action of wheat during the past fortnight. However, prices gained slightly at Detroit during this period. The market is quiet and steady.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3, 46½c; No. 4, 45c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 41½ @ 44½c; No. 3, 39 @ 41½c; No. 4, 39c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 white, 39c; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 33 @ 35c.

RYE

There was a fair demand for rye last week but there was not much business done owing to lack of offerings. The market is quiet.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 69c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 64½ @ 65c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 83c.

BEANS

The beans continue in the saddle in the Michigan bean market and prices declined during the last two weeks in this state. At Chicago and several other points there are no changes compared with two weeks ago.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.90 per cwt.

Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.85 @ 6.25 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$8.60 per cwt.

POTATOES

Potatoes continue steady at Detroit. At Chicago trading in the market increased during the past

two weeks until demand met receipts and the market took on a steady tone. Prices at Detroit are at the same level they were two weeks ago while at Chicago there were several declines the forepart of the past fortnight and these losses have not been regained. There is a moderate supply of old potatoes on the Detroit market but of new stock there is more than enough to satisfy the demand. The market is strong at this point.

Prices
Detroit — Michigan, \$1.00@1.17 per cwt.

Chicago—Kansas and Missouri Cobblers, \$2.00@2.15; Early Ohio, \$1.75@2.00 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$1.90 per cwt.

HAY

The demand continues good in all markets for old hay that is of the super qualities but these are in very small receipt, in fact it is very rare to find any one car grading strictly one grade. Most cars are a mixture of several grades and show that the mows are getting cleaned up for the new crop. New hay is arriving in appreciable quantities but a great deal has been improperly cured and this unsound hay tends to accumulate, especially in the west.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$18.50@19; standard, \$17.50@18; No. 2 timothy, \$16@17; light clover mixed, \$17.50@18; No. 1 clover, \$15@16.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$23@24; No. 2, \$19@22; light clover mixed, \$19@22; No. 1 clover, \$17@19. New York—No. 1 timothy, \$27@28; standard, \$12@17; No. 2 timothy, \$23@27; light clover mixed, \$27@28.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, standard timothy and light clover mixed, \$20@21; No. 2 timothy, \$19@20; No. 1 clover, \$15@16.

WOOL

Wool sellers continue confident of better demand and see slow but sure improvement in the wool market, although there is very little wool being offered and little changing hands. Inquiry has increased, especially in the east. The market in general is steady to firm.

Quotations on midwestern or so-called "native" wools in large lots—such prices as are obtained by the

farmers' pools—are as follows (f. o. b. Chicago): Fine and medium staple, 56@57c; ½ blood staple, 54@55c; ¼ blood clothing, 51@52c; ¾ blood staple, 55@56c; ¼ blood 52@53c; low ¼ blood, 47@48c; braid, 40@41c. Western ("territory") wools sell, Chicago basis, at about these same prices for corresponding grades. Individual lots, and small or mixed lots, of midwest-

ern wools are quoted by dealers at 3c to 10c lower than these price levels, f. o. b. Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, Tuesday, July 31st.
BLACKBERRIES — \$2@2.50 per 15-quart case.
CHERRIES—Michigan sour, 16-quart cases, \$2.25@2.50; 24-quart

cases, \$3.50@4; sweet cherries, \$2.75@3 per 16-quart case.

HUCKLEBERRIES — \$7@8 per bu.

MELONS—Watermelons, 60@90c each; Arizona cantaloupes, \$5.25@5.75 per standard crate; pink meats, \$2.50@3 per flat; honeydew, \$3.50@4; Arkansas, \$4.50@5 per standard crate.

RASPBERRIES — Red, \$3@3.50 per 24-pint case, \$7@7.25 per 24-quart case and \$9@9.50 per bu; black, \$7.50@8 per bu. and \$5.50@6 per 24-quart case.

APPLES—New, \$2.50@3 per bu.

HONEY—Comb, 23@25c per lb.

CABBAGE—Home grown, \$1.15@1.25 per bu.

GREEN CORN—40@50c per doz.

POPCORN—Little Buster, 7½@8c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—Broilers, fancy rocks, 2 lbs. up, 38c; medium broilers, 35@36c; leghorn broilers, ½ pounds and up, 23@30c; small leghorns, 25@26c; stags, 14c; hens, 25c; leghorns, 18@20c; roosters, 14c; geese, 12c; ducks, 25@26c; spring ducks, 5 lbs. and up, 26@27c per lb.

DRESSED CALVES—Best country dressed, 14@15c per lb.; ordinary grades, 12@13c; city dressed, 16@17c per lb.

REPORTS SHOW CROPS LOOKING GOOD

TUSCULA—Crops looking better, have had two good rains and the rye and wheat is in the shock with some hay to cut yet. Beans and potatoes don't grow as they should for there are too many cold nights. Corn is fair. Big time at Caro Farmers Picnic held July 25th. Next big week will be Caro fair held August 24th.—Robt. B. Chambers.

MONROE—General condition of crops good, weather fine, had a bad storm a week ago. Hay and wheat all harvested, oats ripe, but mostly badly lodged and will be hard to cut. Help is very scarce, wages high, some hay will not be cut, no help. Pastures are good, stock looking good.—Geo. L. Sype.

OGEMAW—Haying about finished and 80 per cent of crop. Rye is good. Sugar beets poor but corn is doing fine. Weather is rainy.—Jas. Anderson.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Have had nice rain, crops all look fine, seems to be lots of hay.—Chas. Button.

CALHOUN—We have been a little short of rain in this section but corn and potatoes are looking good, oats are looking fine, hay was a short crop but got it in in good shape.—G. E. Beardsley.

ST. CLAIR—Wheat all cut; not much threshing, yet it is thought the yield will be good. Lots of hay to cut yet. Help scarce. Oats will soon be ready to cut, they are turning fast. Corn is doing fine. Sugar Beets are looking good. Beans are looking fine and promise a good yield.—Isaac Justin.

WEXFORD—Hay all cut; just a fair crop, better hay on new seeding. Wheat all cut, somewhat short. Oats looking good but need rain. Grasshoppers pretty thick. Corn looking good considering late planting.—J. H. Campbell.

BRANCH—We are having fine weather for harvesting and threshing. Nights a little cool for corn to make good. Good showers, had a good rain Friday night.—W. W. C.

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

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FARM AND LANDS

40-ACRE FARM NEAR LAKE, STOCK, crops, tools, only \$2000. Aged owner to sell at once makes big sacrifice; near live R. R. town and beautiful lake; good markets; heavy cropping; lean fields; variety fruit; good 2-story 7-room house, delightful view, 45 ft. barn, granary, poultry house. If taken now horse, cow, poultry, implements, tools, and interest in 8 a. corn, 2 a. beans, 8½ a. rye, 2 a. potatoes, 3 a. hay, 4 a. buckwheat, 4 a. Hungarian grass, etc., included, all only \$2000, part cash. Come now. G. N. GOULD, Harbor Springs, Mich.

GENERAL

10X30 STAVE SILO FOR SALE. SAGINAW make, new, never erected, complete with roof. When I sold my farm the purchaser declined to buy my new silo and I will sell at a great sacrifice. R. N. LONG, RFD No. 1, Holly, Mich.

FORDSON TRACTOR, NEW CHEAP. LOUIS BOOTHBY, R. L. Elmira, Michigan.

TOBACCO

HOMESpun TOBACCO, 5 LBS. CHEWING \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00. 5 lbs. smoking \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00. Pipe and recipe free. COOPERATIVE FARMERS, Paducah, Ky.

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LOW RATES TO CLEVELAND by the D. & C. Waterway. Refreshing. All conveniences.

A Review of the Corn-Hog Situation

FROM November 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, more hogs were marketed than in any like period in history—30 per cent above the corresponding period for 1909-13. This unusually heavy marketing reflected the large number of pigs farrowed in the spring of 1922.

The special government hog report of June 1 indicates that in the spring of 1923 there was one per cent more spring pigs saved in the entire United States than there were in 1922; while in the corn belt there were 6 per cent more spring pigs saved. Furthermore, the report indicates that the farmers have bred sufficient sows to increase materially their number of fall pigs over the very large fall pig crop of a year ago. However, recent developments may cause farmers to market during July and August a considerable number of sows bred for fall litter.

The corn crops of the past three years have been unusually heavy and the price has been very low. To utilize the large surplus of cheap corn, hog production has been greatly expanded. This increase in hog production has now cleaned up the unusual surplus with the result that the stocks of 1922 corn on farms at present are about the pre-war average and corn prices have recovered from their extremely low point.

In view of probable continued heavy hog production and barring either an unusual cholera outbreak or a marked improvement in the corn crop prospects during late July and August, a corn shortage may develop by the summer of 1924.

The history of the past fifty years indicates that there is a rough general tendency toward overproduction and underproduction of hogs in cycles of about two years from the high point to the low point and two years from the low to the high. From the fall of 1920 until the fall of 1922 hog prices were high in terms of corn. This high corn-hog ratio stimulated heavy breeding with the result that hog prices fell until now they are 25 below their 50-year ratio with corn. From the spring of 1922 to the midsummer of 1923 the corn-hog ratio declined from approximately 18 to 8 bushels. In spite of this sharp decline during the past year heavy breeding has continued with the prospect that the unfavorable corn-hog ratio of the past six months will last into 1924.

Our export trade takes approximately 10% of our total production of pork products. During the first five months of 1923 the European nations have taken a decidedly larger percentage of our pork products at a higher price than would have seemed probable last January. England and Germany still remain our principal customers, with relatively large quantities going to Belgium and the Netherlands. Should Great Britain keep up the rate of bacon, ham and shoulder imports she maintained during the first five months of 1923, our exports to her during the year would be slightly in excess of 1922. Her imports of lard, however, have decreased. There has been a lessening in her demand the last few weeks that throws doubt as to what her totals for the year will be. Since her general import trade

has been very "spotty," the present inactivity may prove unimportant. On the other hand, German to a large degree, and Belgium, the Netherlands and Cuba to a lesser degree, have taken greater volume of lard than any time during the post-war years. During the first five months of 1923 a total of 823 million pounds of pork products moved out of the United States, which is approximately two one-half times the average of the corresponding months of 1909-13, and one-fourth greater than the average of the war period, 1914-1918.

Good Domestic Demand for Pork

At this time the figures on total cold storage holding of July 1 are not available. On June 1, there were in public cold storage warehouses and in packing establishments, 906 million pounds of pork as compared to 636 million pounds June 1, 1922 (a year notable for its light stocks) and also as compared to an average of 879 million pounds for the five years 1918-1922 inclusive. That there was a reasonable reduction in these stocks by July 1 is evidenced by the fact that holdings in seven principal western cities declined from 372 to 355 million pounds, or 4.8 per cent. Since in spite of a 30 per cent increase in hog marketings, the total stocks of the country were only 3 per cent above the last five year average on June 1, there seems to be nothing seriously alarming in the pork storage situation.

Lard is even more encouraging. On June 1 the stocks on hand were 35 million pounds, while the total on June 1, 1922, was 124 million pounds and the five-year average, 1918-22 inclusive, was 129 million pounds. In the face of the large number of hogs as compared to the corn crop and the probability that this will result in thin hogs, the lard outlook is quite favorable.

Based on Federal inspected slaughter for the first five months of 1923 the excess of consumption over the same period in 1922 is apparently 28 per cent. From the per capita standpoint our population has already eaten 5.2 pounds more than in the same months of 1922, and if this advantage is even reasonably maintained we may expect the annual per capita figure to approach 85 pounds.

This heavy consumption may be expected without a further serious decline in prices, since the active employment of labor has supported the pork market far beyond what might have expected on the basis of the heavy hog production, and there is no suggestion of a serious reduction of employment conditions before the last of 1922 pig crop is marketed.

While the foregoing situation indicates that the last of the 1922 hog crop will be readily absorbed by the present market due to the favorable industrial conditions and full employment of labor, the selling of this year's pig crop at a price on a level with the crop of 1922 is more problematical, and will depend on the continuance of the very heavy rate of hog production of the past year does not seem to be warranted to the corn situation. — American Farm Bureau Federation.

MILK PRICE PAID PRODUCER INCREASED AUGUST FIRST

Detroit, July 31—Michigan Milk Producers Association and representatives of creameries in the Detroit milk area to-day agreed on an increased price paid producers for August and September, \$3.30 per hundred, with no price set on surplus milk. Previous price was \$3 per hundred and \$1.64 on surplus milk. Detroit creameries are today announcing retail prices as follows: Milk, pints 9c, quarts 15c; Jersey Milk, quarts, 17c; Cream, half-pints, 17c; Butter-milk, quarts, 11c. This represents a raise of 1c per quart to consumers. The producers won their fight because of dry pasturage, increased cost of milkers, because of labor leaving the farms and the necessity of buying feed.

Prof. J. T. Horner, of M. A. C., Dr. Friday's former assistant, acted as arbitrator, assisted by Mr. Earl Hemenway, of the college.



Week of August 5

DURING the early part of the week of August 5 residents of Michigan may expect local thunder storms but during last half of week storminess will subside to a minimum in this state.

The lack of prominent or decisive storms during the summer months are the general rule rather than the exception and in this respect we believe this week will be normal.

Week of August 12

We look for just an ordinary summer week at this time—plenty of sunshine and scattered thunder showers. The very early part of the week and again at its close will probably be the most active period from a weather standpoint.

During middle days of the week the weather in Michigan is expected to be fair with the exception of the local heat thunder storms that so quickly arise at this time of year.

Cool About Labor Day

Temperatures will probably show a slight or temporary moderation during early days of next week but a cooler spell is to be expected in this state about 23d or 24th. Still another cool spell is to be expected about Labor day or a day or so later.

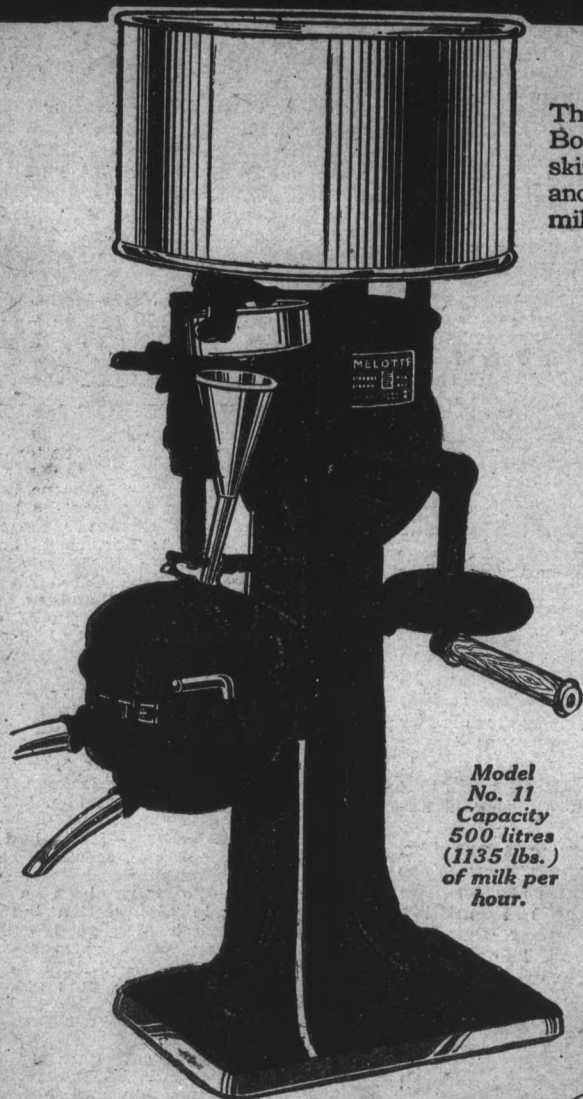
At this time there is really some danger of a bad frost for sections of the northern part of the state. It need not necessarily cause much loss, however, if proper precautions are taken. If the sky is clear, the wind calm and the night temperature falls to 42 degrees or below at this time prepare for frost.

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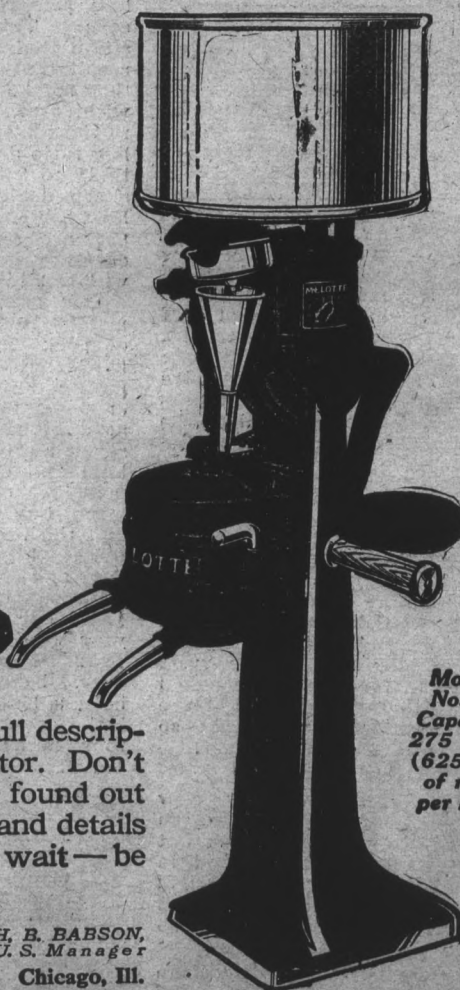
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