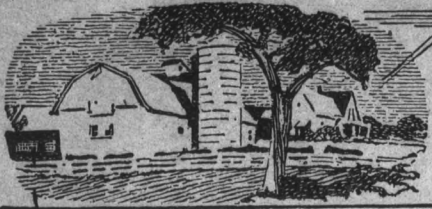
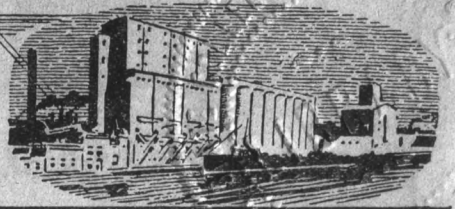


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



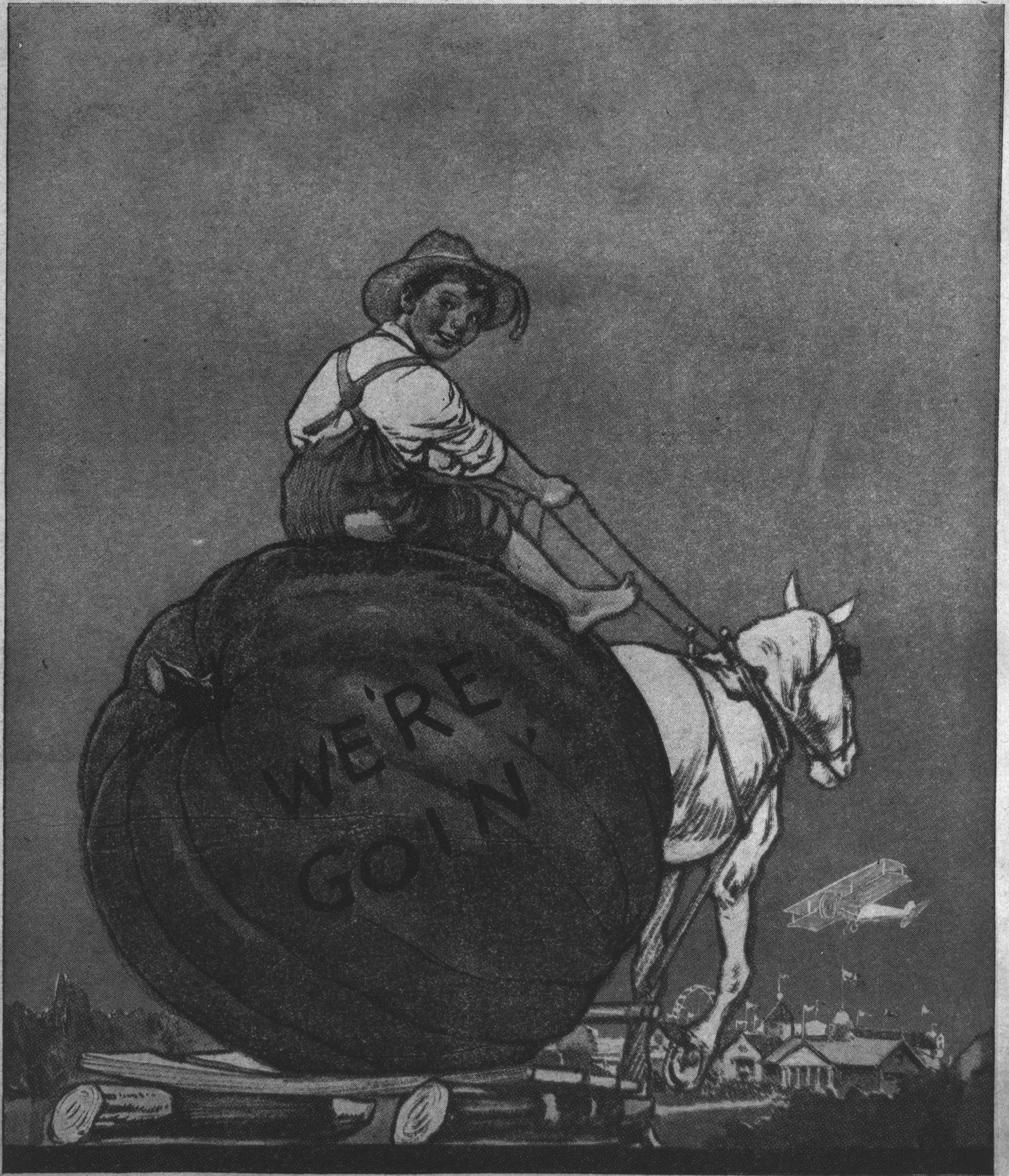
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 1

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

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



Michigan Fairs' Annual, 1923

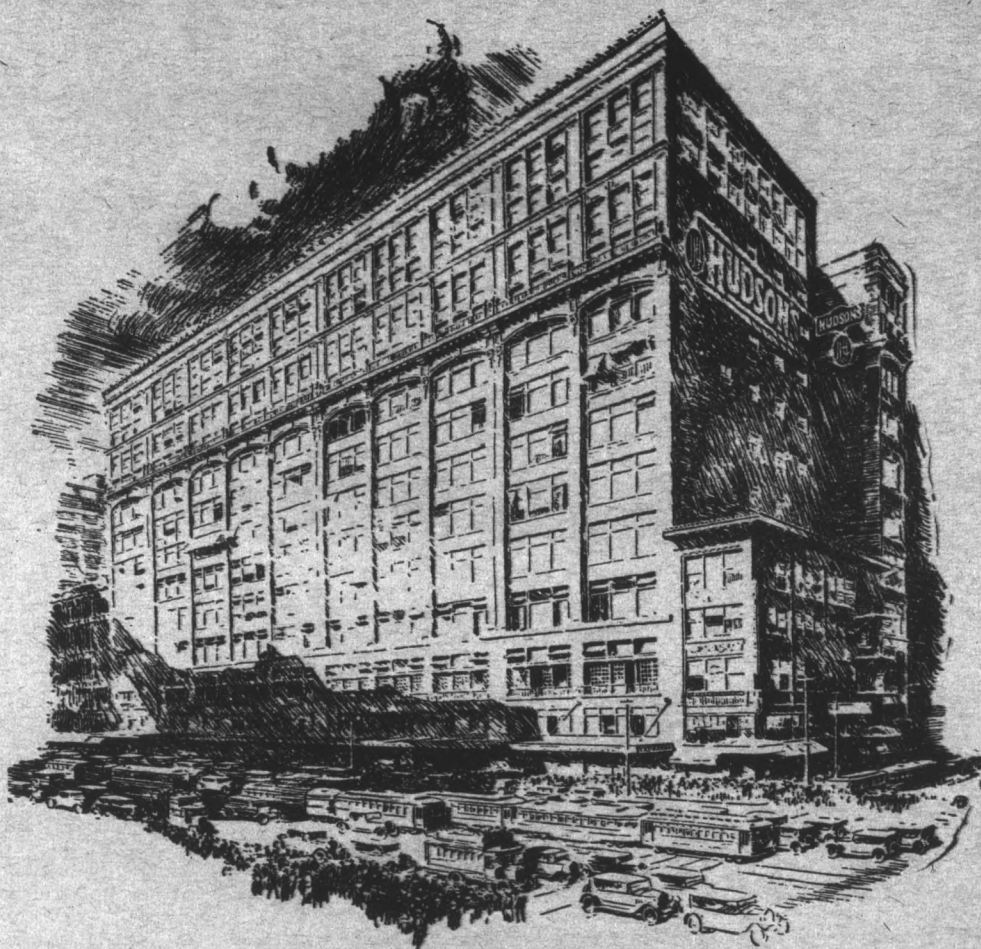
The Michigan State Fair—August 31st to September 9th

*The 100th Anniversary Year of the writing of John
Howard Payne's immortal song—"Home, Sweet Home"*

Hudson's 42nd Anniversary Sale

Begins on Tuesday, September 4th

This great sale has been planned to enable you to purchase everything needed for the home as well as new Fall and Winter Clothing and all wearables for Men, Women and Children. Each day will be a memorable one for the remarkable opportunities presented. Every item carefully selected to measure up to *Hudson Quality*. Plan now to visit the State Fair and shop at Hudsons.



The Newly Enlarged Store Showing the Woodward Avenue Front

42 Years of Service

This sale celebrates our 42 years of service to the people of Detroit and vicinity—and we have brought together under the one roof, merchandise from practically all over the world, offering economies that will make it well worth your while to share in this event.

Visitors to the State Fair

will find every convenience of this great establishment at their service—plan to meet your friends here.

Those Who Will Stay at Home

may also share in the savings to be made in this 42nd Anniversary Sale, by having the Personal Service Bureau shop for them. Give a careful and accurate description of the merchandise you desire and we will shop for you.

The Sale Will Continue Until September 22nd

Seventeen days of remarkable offerings—read the daily newspaper advertisements and take advantage of the savings which this Anniversary Sale offers.

THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY
WOODWARD, GRATIOT, FARMER STS. DETROIT, MICHIGAN

SATURDAY
September 1st,
1923

VOL. XI, NO. 1

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

Entered as second-class mat-
ter, August 22, 1917, at the
post-office at Mt. Clemens,
Mich., under act of March
3rd, 1879.

Michigan Tax Rate for 1923 to Be Cut 75 Cents

Lowered Administrative Expenses and Increased Valuation Given as Reasons for Welcome Relief
—Northern Counties Given Larger Share of Melon Because of Impoverished Conditions—

Wayne County Now Pays 40% of State Tax

STATE Tax Commissioner George Lord has just announced that the state tax for 1923 will be about \$1,300,000 less than it was in 1922 and the state tax rate will be around 75 cents per \$1,000 valuation lower.

There are two factors responsible for the prospective cut in the tax rate. One, according to Mr. Lord, is that state expenses have been so reduced that the total amount to be raised will probably not exceed \$16,000,000. The state tax last year was \$17,300,000. The other is the increase in the state valuation for tax purposes, fixed by the State Board of Equalization late yesterday.

The billion and one-half dollar increase in valuation would naturally lower the rate, even if the amount to be raised were the same as last year. The decrease of \$1,300,000 in the amount to be raised further cuts the rate.

The 1922 state tax rate was approximately \$3.08 per thousand. The prospective new tax rate is about \$2.32 per thousand.

Record Valuation Jump

The Board of Equalization increased the valuation of the state for tax purposes \$1,540,000,000 over the 1922 equalized valuation of \$5,000,000,000. The new equalized valuation of \$6,540,000,000 is a reduction of \$5,065,000 from the State Tax Commission's recommended valuation for this year.

The increase in the value of the state's taxable property is the largest jump ever decided upon by a board of equalization for a single year. The advance was largely attributed to the fact that the 1923 legislature enacted laws limiting the mill tax appropriations for the University of Michigan and the Michigan Agricultural College to \$3,000,000 and \$1,000,000 a year, respectively. Heretofore the mill tax appropriations have increased in proportion to the valuation.

The \$1,500,000,000 increase will have little effect on the proportion of the state tax to be paid by any county. The increase is spread horizontally, except in the case of 10 northern counties. They are given reductions. The effect of the increase will be to raise whatever the amount of the state tax amounts to on a larger valuation, which means lower rates. The total amount to be paid out by any individual or county is not altered.

Wayne Slightly Increased

The \$5,065,000 reduction from the State Tax Commission's recommended valuation was arrived at by cutting \$50,000 from Crawford, \$109,000 from Delta, \$50,000 from Huron, \$50,000 from Iosco, \$50,000 from Lake, \$95,000 from Luce, \$50,000 from Manistee, \$150,000 from Newaygo, 50,000 from Roscommon, and \$94,000 from Schoolcraft. These counties, in the opinion of the board, were the hardest hit agricultural and mining counties and were entitled to a reduction. The remainder of the \$5,065,000 cut will be spread equally over all the counties and will not affect the proportions of the state tax to be paid.

Under the new equalization Wayne will have a valuation of approximately \$2,666,500,000, and will pay about 40.74 percent of the state's tax, as compared with \$2,403,279,600 and 40.66 per cent last year, an increase of \$633,704; Kent will have a valuation of \$330,193,000 and pay 5.04 per cent of the state tax, as compared with \$251,

938,000 and 5.04 per cent last year; Jackson, \$131,847,000, and 2.01 per cent as compared with \$100,645,000 and 2.01; Saginaw, \$144,600,000 and 2.20 as compared with \$111,584,000 and 2.23.

Rural Districts Get Benefit

The reduction in the levy on the rural districts and the raise to the industrial centers is all the more noteworthy because of the tremendous effort which was made by Detroit representatives to show that city levies should be reduced or at least kept down to present levels. The decision of the board is a splendid tribute to the supervisors and others who so ably represented the rural districts.

It is well to recall that in the hearings recently held before the State Board of Equalization to determine the State's equalized value and to re-apportion the tax levy among the several counties of the state, Michigan farmers and the Michigan State Farm Bureau were ably represented by Melville B. McPherson, of Lowell, member of the Board of Directors of the State Farm Bureau, and an acknowledged authority on taxation matters.

Mr. McPherson presented evidence to prove what is commonly known to be true, namely that in Michigan today rural property is valued relatively higher than is city property. He declared before the Tax Board that

Wayne county should remain at its recommended value for 1923 while the rest of the state should be reduced an average of 10.87 per cent.

McPherson declared that farm property is either assessed too high or the utilities of the state and city property are assessed too low and he gave figures to show that while the tax commission had increased the general property valuation of the state 78 per cent since 1916, mining properties from 1915 to 1922 were increased only 25 per cent, and for the same period the railroads and other corporations paying the primary school interest fund specific tax were increased only 19 per cent.

Mr. McPherson said real estate and corporate property in Detroit (Continued on Page 23)

Thirty-Six States Tax Gas to Maintain Good Roads

IT may be that the farmers of Michigan were not such moss-backed reactionaries as they were pictured by the city papers when they ask for a gasoline tax last spring. The fact that a majority of the states have now gone on record or are collecting a gasoline tax to maintain their good roads, means that now Michigan will have to follow the crowd, instead of being one of the leaders.

One prominent state official, in an address before a farmers picnic in Michigan last week, went on record as favoring a gasoline tax of 3 cents

per gallon and a flat rate of \$2 for the automobile license fee.

The farm bureau and other farm organizations are keeping up the agitation and the fact that the state highway fund is now almost a memory, means that some method of bringing in the necessary funds to keep up the elaborate, but apparently necessary good-roads program, must be adopted and at once.

The gasoline tax, claim its sponsors, is the only direct method of taxing the automobile and truck for their destruction of the paved roadways. The light car, burning less

gasoline, pays only its proportionate share as against the heavy truck that burns a gallon to the mile. The bus lines, all using heavy motors will also come in for their just dues.

The president of one of the largest truck lines in Michigan is on record as favoring a gasoline tax as high as ten cents a gallon, if necessary, to keep up the paved roads and he says it will be economy for his company. This is applicable as well to every individual owner of automobile or truck, as a road in bad condition can do more damage in a dozen miles of hard-going than the gasoline tax would amount to in a year.

Forty-One Millions From Gas Tax

State gasoline taxes in the United States this year are expected to bring in \$41,607,835 additional revenue, according to a compilation made by Dow, Jones & Company. Eighteen states imposed the tax in 1922, and thirty-six states will be taxing gasoline with a levy of from 1 cent to 3 cents a gallon before December 31.

The revenue raised by the gasoline tax in 1922 was \$11,923,442, of which \$6,474,178 was applicable to state road work.

Last year 12,239,144 automobiles were registered, giving a revenue of \$152,047,823, of which \$117,093,116 was used for road construction and repair. More than 2,000,000 new cars were produced in the first six months this year, and their registration and licensing will increase highway revenue.

2,607,000,000 Gallons Taxed

Estimated total gasoline consumption in 1922 in the states which passed gasoline tax laws was 2,607,000,000 gallons out of a total domestic consumption of 5,366,000,000 gallons in that year, according to the information. Estimated yield of gasoline taxed in 1924, levied in thirty-six states out of forty-eight, is \$41,607,890, based on 1922 registration of 12,239,114 cars and trucks and an annual consumption for each vehicle of 424 gallons, the average estimated by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Estimation is 1,000 gallons for each truck and 358 gallons for each passenger car, but 10,793,930 passenger cars greatly outnumbered trucks, thereby lowering the combined average. Cars and trucks now in use number about 13,500,000, according to latest estimates. With the license tax only, owners of cars pay no tax for use of roads outside their own states, but payment for such use can be collected by means of a gasoline tax.

GASOLINE TAX YIELD BY STATES

The states which have adopted a gasoline sales tax, the estimated annual consumption, the rate imposed and the estimated yield of the tax is as follows:

STATE	Estimated Consumption	Tax a gal.	Estimated yield
Alabama	38,182,048	2c	\$ 763,641
Arizona	16,126,416	1c	161,264
Arkansas	35,868,704	2c	717,374
California	365,406,168	*2c	7,208,123
Colorado	68,827,072	†2c	1,376,541
Connecticut	64,862,248	1c	648,622
Delaware	10,413,440	1c	104,134
Florida	47,256,080	3c	1,477,682
Georgia	60,811,352	1c	608,113
Idaho	22,842,676	3c	685,280
Indiana	199,254,136	†2c	3,985,083
Kentucky	65,304,904	1c	673,049
Louisiana	43,368,416	1c	673,049
Maine	39,236,536	1c	392,365
Maryland	70,224,576	\$2c	1,404,492
Massachusetts	163,337,944	†2c	3,266,759
Mississippi	32,890,104	1c	328,900
Montana	26,563,600	2c	531,272
Nevada	5,137,184	2c	102,744
N. Hampshire	20,524,144	\$2c	410,483
New Mexico	10,800,552	1c	108,000
North Carolina	77,401,200	1c	774,000
North Dakota	41,998,048	1c	420,000
Oklahoma	105,855,416	1c	1,058,554
Oregon	56,869,000	3c	1,706,000
Pennsylvania	351,808,488	**1c	3,518,084
S. Carolina	40,694,672	3c	1,220,840
South Dakota	53,102,184	2c	1,062,043
Tennessee	57,513,584	2c	1,002,043
Texas	223,124,912	1c	2,231,240
Utah	20,745,536	2½c	518,638
Vermont	18,505,544	1c	185,055
Washington	89,343,584	\$2c	1,786,871
West Virginia	47,811,512	1c	478,115
Wyoming	12,990,088	1c	129,900

Total2,607,032,068

\$41,607,835

*After September 30, 1923.

†After August 1, 1923.

‡After June 1, 1923.

§After January 1, 1924.

¶Subject to referendum if 15,000 voters sign petition within ninety days after May 24, 1923.

**Bill passed increasing tax to 2c a gallon.

Jackson County Holstein Breeders Have Big Day

Over Seventy-Five Members of Jackson County Holstein Breeders Association Attend Second Annual Tour and All Report a Good Time

TUESDAY, July 31st, was the big day of the year for the Holstein breeders of Jackson county. It was the day of the second annual tour of the Jackson County Holstein Breeders Association and members were out in full force before the close of the day. However, the tour started from the courthouse in Jackson at 8 o'clock with only a few cars in line but before it arrived at its first destination the number had multiplied threefold. The man at the head of the tour was Corey J. Spencer, president of the county association. Well known men who accompanied it were: U. R. Harper, vice president of the state association; James Wells, M. A. C. Dairy Extension Department; C. M. Long, of the National Holstein Breeders Association, and R. E. Decker, county agricultural agent. Herds were inspected on eight different farms and a fine picnic dinner was served at one.

The first stop was made at Walnut Grove Stock Farm, owned by W. W. Wyckoff and located in Napoleon township. Here the members inspected a fine herd of 45 purebreds, perhaps unlike any other herd in Michigan; every animal in the herd is a descendant of one cow that is now 18 years old and just recently gave birth to a fine calf. All cattle in the herd have A. R. O. records.

From the Wyckoff place, the breeders went to the farm of M. L. Noon & Sons, Michigan Center. Mr. Noon is vice-president of the



Arthur J. Perrine, is second from left; W. R. Harper, vice president of the State Holstein Association, is third from left; E. J. Noon, owner of the champion cow of Jackson county for milk and butter-fat, is ninth from left, and Corey J. Spencer, president of Jackson County Holstein Association is tenth from left.

Michigan State Farm Bureau. He has a herd of eighteen cows which had high record in the Rives Cow Association for the year ending May 15, 1923. Mr. Noon has some heifers which show promise of developing into fine cattle to fill the ranks of his herd.

After viewing the herd, the party repaired to the apple orchard where the effects of fertilizer upon apple trees was viewed. Mr. Noon had put amonia phosphate

fertilizer upon several strips of ground in the 16-acre apple orchard, and where the fertilizer had been laid, and where it had been omitted, the difference was plainly marked. While in the orchard, Decker and Noon gave several talks on the value of fertilizer, and Noon stated that before long there might be an announcement made that would revolutionize fertilization. "Then all college men in America and Europe will take off their hats

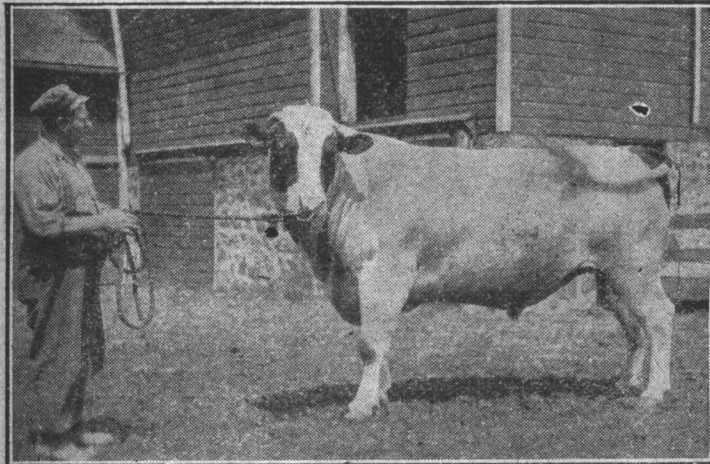
to a Jackson county man," he said.

The Prison farm, north of the city, was the third stop on the route. There were thirty-five head of pure-bred Holstein cattle in the prison barns, brought from Livingston and Shiawassee counties last fall. The bull, the head of the herd, is a fine 4-year-old gotten from the state farm at Ionia, and his dams have a record of 24 pounds of butterfat a week. The prison has three dairies with 150 cattle and nearly all are Holsteins, according to Geo. Bretherton, farm superintendent.

Dinner at Layton's Corners

Inspection of the herds already mentioned occupied the entire morning and the tourists drove to Mr. Bretherton's place at Layton's Corners for a picnic dinner. After the seventy-five people present had satisfied their hunger with great quantities of farm cooking, Mr. Spencer introduced Mr. Decker as toastmaster. Mr. Decker in his opening speech made the statement that "best satisfied farmers are dairymen" and it was echoed and expanded by every succeeding speaker. W. R. Harper, state vice-president, was introduced as the first speaker. Mr. Harper explained that in order to make the breeders' association more democratic the membership dues had been changed from a per capita tax on females in the herd to a flat rate of two dollars a breeder. He said that due to depression after the war and lack of a reliable help, many

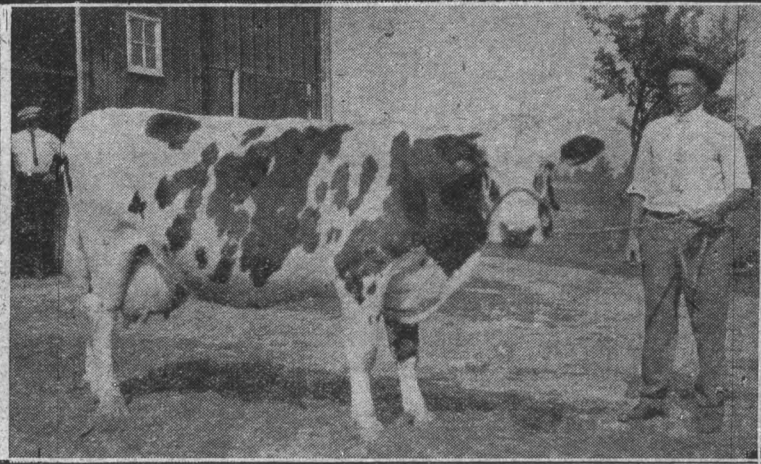
(Continued on Page 19)



This is by far the best bull seen on the tour at the Michigan State Prison farm. It was recently purchased by Warden H. H. Hulbert from H. W. Horton Jr., director of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, at Lansing, Michigan.



C. M. Long of the Holstein association talking it over with James Wells and R. E. Decker.



Inez Pieterstje on farm of W. W. Wyckoff at age of eighteen years and still milking. The entire herd of W. W. Wyckoff descended from this cow. 53 are now in the barn, and he has sold 47 head. This is an example of what a farmer can do if he persistently sticks.

Why Should We Go Out of Our Country to Buy Sugar?

By C. H. ALLEN

THE recent sensational increase in the price of sugar has caused a howl of indignation to go up all over the country.

Accusations of profiteering have been hurled right and left; the tariff has been blamed; investigations have been ordered; "Some one should go to jail," say some people. Learned (?) editorials have been written by writers whose only knowledge of the subject is that sugar is a white powder they put in their coffees in the morning to sweeten it.

There has been such a confused mass of stuff put out that the majority of people are mystified and wonder what the real facts are.

We in the United States last year consumed 5,700,000 tons of sugar. This is nearly a million tons more than we had ever consumed before in the same time.

From its large production and its peculiar connection with our tariff laws, which will be explained further along in this article, Cuba controls at certain times of the year the entire supply coming into this country.

Sugar used in the United States was grown in the following places:

Hawaii, 520,000 tons; Porto Rico, 350,000 tons; United States (cane and beet), 1,310,000 tons; Philippine Islands, 240,000 tons; miscellaneous countries, 40,000 tons; Cuba, 3,240,000 tons; total, 5,700,000 tons.

This consumption includes some

THE writer of this article, Mr. C. H. Allen, is the president of a farmer-owned sugar company at Defiance, Ohio, and has spent considerable time studying the sugar market and conditions governing it. This article is the result of his work. Most of you will remember the article on the sugar market by Mr. Simon G. Palmer, sugar statistician, that appeared in a recent issue of the Business Farmer. You will find that both of these market experts have arrived at the same conclusion, and that is to produce our own sugar and not depend on Cuba. What is your idea?

sugar, both beet and cane, grown in 1921 and carried over to 1922.

In February of this year, in accordance with its usual custom, the Department of Commerce made an estimate of the sugar available for consumption in 1923. This estimate showed a "carry over" of 477,000 tons from 1923 to 1924. As the "carry over" of Cuban sugar alone from 1921 to 1922 was 1,600,000 tons this is a decided decrease in the future visible supply. Remembering with anything but pleasure their painful position when sugar was scarce, buyers immediately jumped in and the "war was on." Prices soared.

The bulletin of the Department of Commerce was confessedly merely an estimate; it could not have been anything else. It was compiled from the best information they could get.

The Department of Agriculture

now comes out with another estimate. Still later one is given out by the Secretary of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba. These all give different figures. Practically every sugar dealer makes his own estimates, and it is the opinions formed by these estimates that make a difference in the views people hold of what the price should be.

Geographically our sugar supply comes from two sources:

First: From the United States and its dependencies; beets in the United States; cane from Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, and Louisiana and Texas in the United States.

Second: From the Republic of Cuba; all cane.

Most of our sugar comes from Cuba.

All sugar made from cane must go through a refining process to make it thoroughly white. Refining

does not "make" sugar, it merely washes the dirt and molasses away from it. A sugar refinery is a laundry for sugar.

The refineries that handle the sugar extracted from cane coming from Cuba for American consumption are, for convenience and profit, built along the sea coast.

The beet sugar grown in the United States does not go through this refining process. Each beet sugar factory granulates and washes its own sugar, making it ready for the table.

It is important to understand this difference as because of it a very bitter competition is maintained between the beet sugar farmer and factories extracting the sugar from the beets on one side, and the sugar refineries refining Cuban cane sugar on the other. The same thing is true between the cane sugar farmers of Louisiana and the Cuban cane sugar farmers represented by the refining companies.

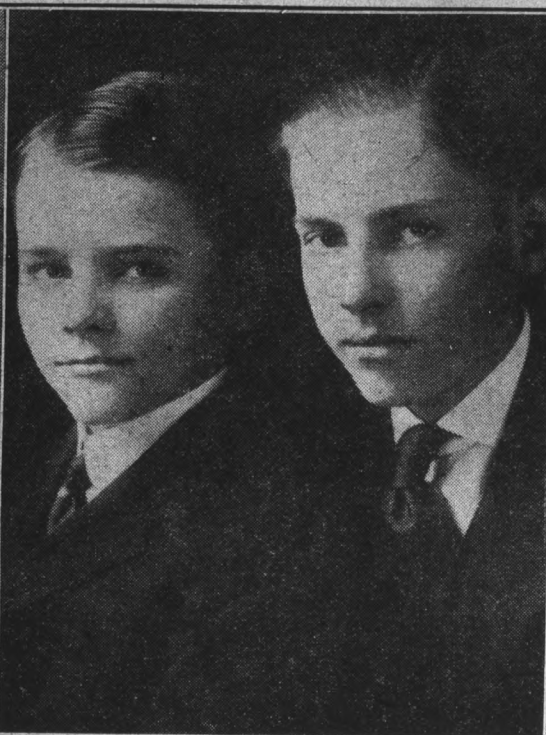
It has been acknowledged by every one if it were not for the tariff there would be no American sugar industry, neither the cane nor the beet could exist without protection against the cheaply grown cane of the tropics. The amount of this tariff should be, or whether there should be any at all, has been warmly contested and is a continual bone of contention, much to the detriment of the home grown production.

(Continued on Page 21)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



OUR NEW PRESIDENT—Calvin Coolidge, who took the oath as President of the United States at the farm home of his father near Plymouth, Vermont, where he was spending a short vacation. President Coolidge was sworn in by his father who is a notary public. The elder Mr. Coolidge had the honor of being the only man ever to swear his son in as President of the United States. President Coolidge is expected to do big things.

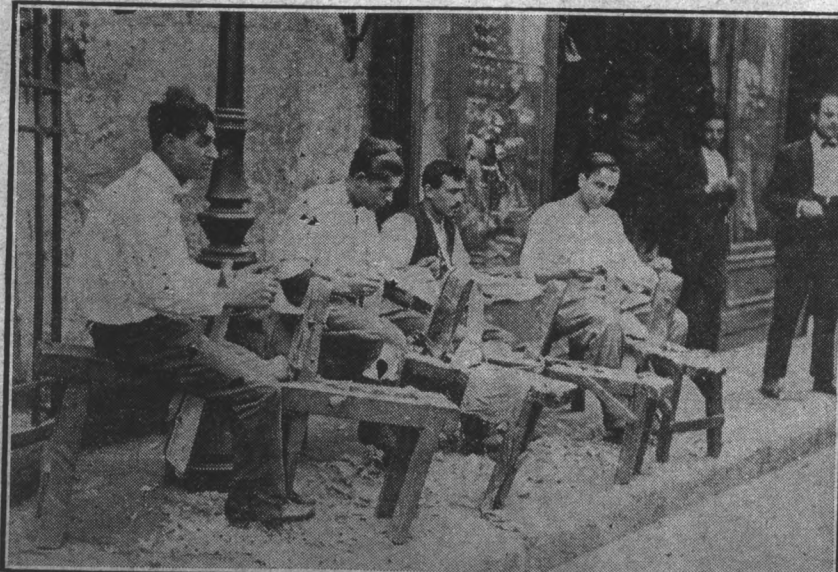
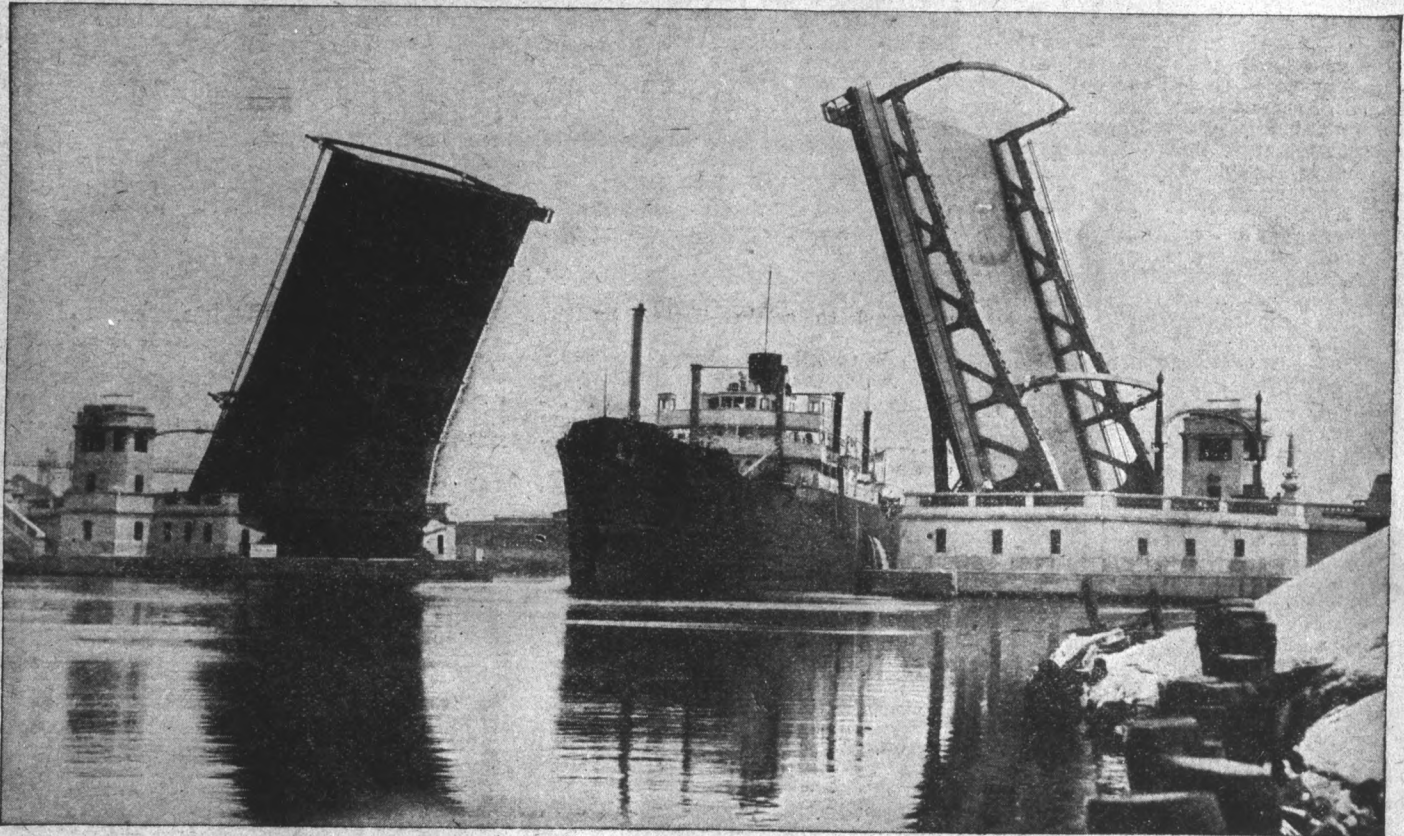


TWO SONS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE—John and Calvin Jr., the two sons of the 30th president of the United States. One of the boys is attending the Citizens' Training Camp while the other with several boy friends is spending his vacation working for a farmer picking tobacco. The latter boy, working from daylight to dusk for \$3 per day, asked his parents if he might remain as he enjoyed the work.



NEW "FIRST LADY" OF THE LAND—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the newly sworn president. President and Mrs. Coolidge left the farm at Plymouth, Vermont, belonging to the President's father, as soon as they received news of Harding's death. President Coolidge and his family have lived for years in an apartment that rented for \$30 per month so it will be quite a change for Mrs. Coolidge to take charge of the White House.

FIRST STEAMER TO GO TO FORD TURNING BASIN—The U. S. Merchant Marine steamer "Oneida" was the first to make the trip up the new River Rouge development from the Detroit River to the Ford Turning Basin. The new channel is crossed by six modern bridges, all being the bascule type, like the one shown to the right. This channel has been created in conjunction with the River Rouge from the Ford Motor Company's properties through the Detroit River, a distance of about 3½ miles, it is 21 feet deep throughout, is 300 feet wide at water level and 200 feet wide in the channel bed. The point of greatest interest in connection with this new channel is that seven or more miles of water front have been created and made available for port development, and it will quickly become the center of extensive industrial enterprises. This whole project is a direct result of Henry Ford's decision to locate one of his large manufacturing plants on the River Rouge. Because of the nature of the land adjacent to the Rouge it was feasible to dump the material dredged into the land adjoining the channel and thus fill it up for better industrial uses. The government has paid only \$610,000 for the work done, while Ford has paid between four and five million dollars. (Photo loaned by courtesy "The Detroit.")



THEY DON'T PAY MUCH RENT HERE—An everyday scene in Naples, Italy, is this one. Here the natives prefer to do their work out-of-doors in spite of the heat of the glaring sun. Here we have a quartet of shoe manufacturers at work. They do their work this way so that those who pass can see how the shoes are made.



WHOLE TOWN MOVES—The entire town of American Falls, Idaho, is to move to a new site. The present site will be inundated together with 83,000 surrounding acres to make way for the gigantic American Falls reservoir to be constructed by the government which will be the 4th largest in the world, with a capacity of 1,500,000 acre-feet of water.

CANNOT FORCE MAN TO REMOVE BRUSH

I would like to get information in regards to a bush on the line fence. I have been fighting poison-ivy and brush for the last ten years. I keep my side clean the full length. Can I enforce them to clean up their side? What steps shall I take? I have bees near this fence and how many feet does the law require them to be away from the line fence?—A. K., Ann Arbor, Mich.

—Nothing in the statute provides for compelling an adjoining property owner to keep his side of the line fence free from brush or shrubbery. There is nothing in the statute which limits the distance that bees shall be kept from the line of an adjoining property owner.—H. H. Partlow, State Highway Dept.

BEST TO EMPLOY ATTORNEY

Will you please tell me through your valuable paper how I may enter the patent office at Washington, D. C., without an attorney?—J. E., Fife Lake, Mich.

—If you are seeking a patent on some invention, it is well to employ a regular patent attorney to make application for you, although it is not necessary. The U. S. Patent Office, at Washington, D. C., will send you information on the procedure in applying for a patent.—Asst. Legal Editor.

RETAIN OUT OF PURCHASE PRICE

Three years ago we bought a registered Durham bull. We had about twenty stockholders at that time, we elected our officers which was put in for a term of three years. Two years ago I was hired by the board of trustees to keep the bull that year. One year ago I was rehired to keep the bull for the year 1922, for \$150. This year at the annual meeting the company voted to sell the bull. The board of trustees sold the bull to me for \$90.50. I collected some money for outside cows that did not belong to the company. This leaves me a balance due of \$25.00. To whom will I look for my pay and how will I go about to collect my money? The bull is in my possession yet. Will I have the right to sell same? Who is held responsible for damages done by bull at present time, as the company has not signed any papers over to me?—J. O'M., Blanchard, Mich.

—If you have not paid for the bull, you may retain the \$25.00 out of the purchase price. If, however, they owe you \$25.00 more than the \$90.50 which you owe them, then the only recourse would be to sue the company for the balance. You may sell the bull if necessary to collect what is due you, even if the papers haven't been signed over to you, as you have a lien on it for your services. So long as it is in your possession and under your care, you are liable for damages done by it.—Asst. Legal Editor.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

I would like to know about Bordeaux mixture, where it can be purchased, if it is very effective, etc. Thank you.—B. K., Remus, Mich.

—Bordeaux mixture is a combination of copper sulphate commonly called "blue stone," with equal parts of lime diluted with water. The home made mixture is prepared by dissolving the copper and lime separately diluting the solutions and pouring them together in the diluted form which makes a combination that spread and sticks fast with what is known as the "bordeaux film." Nearly any hardware or drug store or implement dealer handles the spray in some form.

The effective use of bordeaux in the protection of plants from insect and foliage diseases depends upon the thoroughness with which the material is applied to effectively cover the whole plant.—J. W. Weston, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

SPARKS FROM ENGINE DESTROY CROP

The railroad runs through my farm and sparks from the engine set fire to my clover seed. Can I collect damage?—B. H., Howell, Mich.

—Your recovery against the railroad company would depend on the question of negligence. If the company could prove that they exercised the



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.)

proper amount of care, used spark arresters on their engine as required by the statute, etc., and that they were guilty of no negligence, you could not recover. If they could not prove these things, they would be liable to you for damages.—Asst. Legal Editor.

DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATOR

Does an administrator have to give a copy of what is paid out and what is paid in of the estate to the heirs, to show where the money goes?—A. G., Fife Lake, Mich.

—It is the duty of the administrator to render to the probate court an account of all money and other property collected and disbursed by him. If he does not do this, it is the duty of the probate judge to order such an account, upon the petition of the heirs.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SCHOOL OFFICERS NOT TAXPAYERS

Has a school board where none of them are taxpayers, their names not on the tax roll, a legal right to raise a school tax?—A. W., Van Buren County.

—The law provides that if an officer ceases to be a taxpayer the office becomes vacant immediately and if the same is not filled within twenty days the township board fills such vacancy. It also requires that a person to be qualified to hold office shall have property assessed for school taxes and shall have his name on the tax roll of the township where the district is located. The law does not provide, however,

that the office becomes vacant immediately if such person's name is not upon the assessment roll. If officers have qualified and entered upon the duties of office under such circumstances it would be necessary that a court declare an office vacant before it would be vacant. A question of this kind is difficult to answer because there may be facts that are not disclosed that would somewhat vary the answer to be given.—W. L. Coffey, Dept. of Public Instruction.

PROCEED TO COLLECT WHAT IS DUE YOU

Could you please give me your advice on this problem? We have been living on the farm we are on for two years, and it consists of nearly 200 acres of cultivated land. The land company gets half of the profits and the other half goes to tenants. There has been an unmarried man in partnership with us, and everything has been done in his name, as he claims there was no lease drawn up on the farm in 1921. After harvest he came up and settled with us, and we just came out even. I doubted his honesty then, but could not convince my husband of his dishonesty as the crops were not as good as they might have been, but in 1922 our crops were pretty good, and we would have made some money but as all checks and everything came in his name and he went away after he got all the money and we have not seen him since. Other people have, and he told them he did not owe us anything as we did not get anything at all this year. We haven't the

Uncle Rube & Spinach Says:

JEST 'N ANSWER

I'VE been gettin' letters lately askin' me why I didn't do this and that an' t'other to make things right an' settle a lot of things 'at our senators an' congressmen are supposed to settle—lected by the people—or mebbe 'pointed by our gov'nor to fill vacancy or somethin'—anyway, they're s'posed to do the business fer us. Jest today I received a letter from a very lovely lady—I know she is jest by the way she writes, know she is one of the kind of women God intended all women to be an' she asks me to try 'n answer Mr. A. A. Lambertson, who wrote an article in M. B. F. recently.

Dear "Sincere Subscriber" there ain't a thing any one can say to any thing like that. The man is simply given expre-tion to his own desires an' anything that you or I could say 'll not change him in the least.

He sez he's "been practically a teetotaler all his life!" Dear "Sincere Subscriber," don't it seem kinda suspic'ous to you 'at its our "practically teetotalers" that's doin' most of the hollerin' fer 5 per cent beer an' light wines an' such?

An' don't you see its jest such men as that'd put all the ol' things back onto us? No dear subscriber, I wouldn't dast to try to answer Mr. —well, now, what's his name—no matter—he's jest puttin' up the same argument that lots of other beer swillers puts up. They want beer with alcohol into it—they don't want to git drunk, you know. An' alcohol—only jest 5 per cent is not intoxicatin'. Mr. Couzens sez it ain't an' it must be true. But dear lady, the only difference twixt 5 per cent an' 6 per cent is this—one has only to drink a little more of the 5 per cent an' it takes longer an' costs more money.

No, I don't want to answer Mr. —well now, ain't that queer 'at I can't remember his name an' I remember yours so well—no matter 'bout the "voted to make it dry but he made an awful mistake when he did it." Dear friends, if he never makes a worse mistake an' that then he'll never go far wrong, will he?

An' then he sez—"has prohibition done any good?" an' he answers his own question an' sez "no, it's done great harm." Mebbe it's cut off his supply—mebbe he didn't want but

little but wanted that little bad. An' dear friend, I'll say it'll be bad enough if he gits it—any thing at all.

You know we had 50 or 60 years of high license saloons reg-lated by gov'ment control. Did it reg'lute? I ask the world if any liquor law we ever had reg'lated the liquor business, kept men from gettin' drunk, beatin' up their families, spendin' their wages, stayin' out all night, makin' fools an' beasts of themselves an' committin' murder, adultery an' everything else 'at could be thought of? After all the years of high license the saloon was finally outlawed jest 'cause the gover'ment could not control 'em. Now we've got prohibition an' its in its infancy jest now. Give it 10 or 15 years—not askin' for 50 or 60—jest give it ten years an' see what comes an' now dear "Sincere Subscriber" while I was glad to get your nice letter an' I sure appreciate the nice things you said, still an' all I'm jest a poor ol' feller 'at can only write things I see or believe to be true. An' so I would not dare to try to answer Mr. "what's-his-name's" letter. You see he is very wise an' a ol' feller what's passed his years of understandin' don't have no kind of a show with such a man an' so—while I'm truly sorry 'at I can't come back still an' all you'll see how it is an' you'll excuse me, want you dear lady from Caro, Mich.? Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

P. S.—There is one little thing in Mr. Lambertson's letter 'at I take exception to. He sez our young folks are bein' tempted an' are fallin'—I never called a man a liar 'ceptin' when I thought I could handle 'im, but—well I live in a place where temptation is jest as strong as it is in any city. I've lived here five years—I've known the place fer many years, I know 'at when saloons wuz runnin' there wuz streets where it wasn't safe for a decent woman to go after 6 p. m. I also know the same streets today are our busy business streets. There are no boys or girls learning to drink beer. 1st the price prohibits—2nd nobody is offerin' it to 'em 'count of price.

I don't think of any more jest now but some day when I fell right I'll answer the gentleman.—Jest UNCLE RUBE.

money to get the law to help in any way. We may not be able to get our share, but don't you think my husband can draw so much a day, say \$5.00 a day for himself and team during all the time he worked in 1922? This man says he has no money, but was seen putting money in one of the banks in Detroit. What would you do about it?—Mrs. T. Q., Owendale, Michigan.

—You say the other tenant settled with you in 1921. If this settlement was made on the basis of a partnership relation between you, and if you cultivated the farm in 1922 on the same basis as the previous year, I am of the opinion your partner could be required to settle with you the same as in 1921. If you are not able to reach an amicable settlement with your partner, I would advise you to retain a lawyer and proceed to collect what is due you.—Asst. Legal Editor.

COULD NOT BE COMPELLED TO PAY OVER 7%

I bought some farm machinery on one year's time. I gave a note. The face of the note amounted to \$145 drawing 7 per cent interest from maturity. When the note came due I could not pay it so had it renewed for three months, they charged me \$4 interest. Now the way I figure the interest at 7 per cent it amounts to \$2.54 for three months.—N. C., Muir, Michigan.

—The interest on \$145.00 for three months at 7 per cent would be \$2.54 and the holder of the note could not compel you to pay more than this amount.—Asst. Legal Editor.

DID NOT PAY FOR LABOR

A works for B and B hasn't paid A for his labor. Can A go and work a few days again for B and file a labor claim on logs for the new account and old account?—I. G. C., Kenton, Mich.

—Compiled Laws of 1915, Sec. 14846 provides that the statement of a labor lien for services on logs, timber, etc., shall be filed within 30 days after the work is completed. If you have failed to do this on the old account, your lien is lost. Filing a labor claim on the new account would not cover that old account so as to create a lien on it also.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN WIFE SUE FOR NOTES?

Have read some interesting information in the M. B. F., and would like a little myself. My brother had some money, he told me to let it out. I let it out. He was sickly and he had me make the notes payable to himself or myself. He married and died about a month after. His wife is going to sue me for the notes. Can she do it? These notes were fixed this way, as he had made his home with me off and on for eight years.—O. F.M., Riverdale, Mich.

—If your brother authorized you to make the note payable to yourself in consideration for the services you had rendered him, intending that you should receive the money from the holder, I am of the opinion his wife would have no right of action against you to recover the amount of the note.—Asst. Legal Editor.

FENCE ALONG R. R.

A railroad company last January let job to take down their fence and build a new one. The man has taken down the old fence and now won't build the new fence. I have been after them to build the fence all spring. They say "yes, we will build," but nothing has been done yet. The field next to the railroad is my pasture and I wish to turn my cattle out and there is no fence. Is there any way to make them build it or can I build it and make them pay for it.—P. C. C., Arcadia, Mich.

—Railroad companies are required by law to maintain fences along their right-of-ways. When any company fails to comply with this law, complaint may be made to the Michigan Railroad Commission at Lansing, Mich.—Asst. Legal Editor.

A HIRES BARN OF B

A hires a barn of B to feed sheep in. Sheep are confined in barn. A furnishes all feed and bedding. Does the manure belong to A or B? Please answer and oblige.—C. S. B., Coruna, Mich.

—The manure would belong to A.—Asst. Legal Editor.

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Popular Model Embroidered Gabardine for Stouts

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Sharood heartily recommends this attractive frock of good quality cotton gabardine. It is designed along slenderizing lines for stout women. The skirt is finished with two wide, loose panels attached at waist and bottom. The edges are bound in black and embroidered in contrasting color. Collar is in the new long roll shawl effect, embroidered to match panels on skirt, as are also the vestee and tabs on bell-shaped sleeves. Dress is gathered at waistline at back, and finished with tie sash. Sizes 44 to 54 bust measure. State length desired. Order Navy by No. 96E7610, Brown No. 96E7612. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. State size and length.

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Look At This Big Sharood Bargain Only

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Beautiful, soft, inexpensive Manchurian Wolf scarf lined with Messaline silk. Length about 44 inches. Width about 12 inches. Tail about 13 inches, long and bushy. Order Black Scarf by No. 96K9000. Order Brown Scarf by No. 96K9001. Send no money. Pay only \$3.69 and postage on arrival.

Women's Patent Leather, Gun-Metal or Brown Calf Finished OXFORDS

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Be Sure to State Size.

Made with imitation shield tip and medallion perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2½ to 8. Wide widths. Order patent by No. 96A121. Order gunmetal by No. 96A122. Order brown by No. 96A123. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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Here is the very pick of the choicest of Fall styles—the most fetching garments of the season at positively unequalled bargain prices. Sharood challenges the world to match these values. Order right from this page. Get the most fetching advance styles at the lowest prices in America.

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Women's Classy Stitchdown Oxfords

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Classy stitchdown Oxford for women. Wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of brown or patent leather. Smooth leather insoles. Flexible stitched down oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2½ to 8. Wide widths.

Give Size

Order brown by No. 96A273. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order patent leather by No. 96A274. Pay only \$2.48 and postage on arrival.

Men's Quality Dress Shoes and Oxfords

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Give Size

Men's French toe dress shoes or oxfords in Brown calf finished leather. Have medium toes perforated, oak soles and rubber heels. Perforated on vamp and eyelet stay. Sensational values. Sizes 6 to 11, wide widths. Order oxford by No. 96A658. Order shoe by No. 96A660. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either style. State size.

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Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings any of these smashed price bargains. No obligation or risk. Merely give number and sizes of each article you want. Pay nothing till goods arrive, then only the smashed price and postage. If not delighted with your bargain after examination and try-on, return goods and we cheerfully refund your money instantly. Don't put it off. Send now.

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One of the most novel and attractive children's garments ever produced, and sure to be a big favorite for fall and winter. A charming two-piece middy dress, including a snappy Balkan middy of all red flannel cotton warp with round collar and cuffs. The front, collar, cuffs and Balkan bottom are embroidered in exquisite contrasting colors. Rope girdle with tassels at waist. Skirt of navy blue serge in clustered plaited style hangs from a white muslin under-waist. Furnished in red blouse and blue skirt combination only. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order No. 96B326. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Be sure to state size.

Novelty Cross-Strap Model in Rich Black Patent Leather.

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State Size

Everyone will admire this early fall style cross-strap pump. The vamp and quarter are of selected black patent leather with rich black suede four-bar effect cross straps. Medium pointed dress toe has imitation perforated tip. Vamp is quarter neatly perforated. Straps fasten on each side with buttons. One-piece leather sole with Baby Louis leather heel and metal plate. Sizes 2½ to 8; wide widths. No. 96A12. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival. State size.

Men's Vici Shoes Cushion In-soles

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CUSHION INSOLE

An absolute rock-bottom price on men's Black comfort and dress shoes. Have cushion soles and rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 12. Order soft toe model by No. 96A618. Order blucher cut with Tip toe by No. 96A617. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage for either style. State size.

Rich Black Satin Pump for Women

\$1.98

Women's black satin dress pump, one-strap, one-button style with fancy rosetta and ornament on strap. Plain vamp with medium toe and close edge trim sole with low rubber heels. Genuine oak soles. A dressy stylish new spring fashion that will be all the rage among the best dressed women. Sizes 2½ to 8; wide widths. Order by No. 96A252. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. State size.

Popular One-Strap One-Buckle Pump, Black Patent or Brown Calf Finish

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style in all the big cities for fall wear. One-strap, one-buckle pump of rich black patent or Brown Calf finished leather. Is well made with perforated sewed tip and medallion toe. Fancy perforation on vamp, strap and quarter. One-piece medium extension oak sole; low flapper walking heel with rubber top lift. Sizes 2½ to 8; wide widths. Black patent No. 96A20. Brown Calf finish, No. 96A21. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either leather. State sizes.

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Blue and pink check; pink, blue and gray stripe; attractive plaids in navy, grey and brown and also pink and blue plaid on white ground ten yards only. Be sure to state color and pattern wanted. Order by No. 96F3642. Send no money. Pay \$1.89 and postage on arrival.

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Brown or Black work shoe of durable leather. Solid leather inner soles. Heavy double soles. Green chrome outsole. Leather heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths only. Order Brown by No. 96A758. Order Black by No. 96A760. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order Boys sizes 4 to 5½ by No. 96A554. Price \$1.98. Order Little Boys sizes 9 to 13½ by No. 96A555. Price \$1.78.

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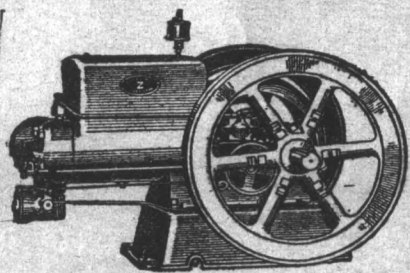
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IS YOUR FARM
FOR SALE?
AN AD IN M. B. F.
WILL SELL IT.

What the Neighbors Say

PICK BEANS ON FARM

REGARD a recent article by Mr. Ford, covering the inefficiency of the labor occupation on the farm as timely and applicable to the bean business. It is Mr. Ford's idea to work farmers in his factories upon the days that they cannot work on their farms and it is his idea to use farmers to build machinery that they use on the farm during the period that they are not busy on the farm.

In line with this the farmers can be of great service to the bean industry by picking their beans at home during the winter months, and thereby earn wages for time that would otherwise be unproductive and accordingly increase the income from the farm. There are many other reasons in favor of this—among them are the difficulty to get help in which to orderly market the crop, as the substitution of machinery and corresponding reduction in the quality has not been at all conducive toward increasing the consumption of beans and improving the quality. The whole family could join in picking beans with slight expense for equipment.

The difficulty of drawing fair samples from farm stocks is evident to all so that in either event, somebody loses. We have known farm tests of 10% to show only 1½ actual shrink in the elevators and we have seen it the other way.

Labor becomes more and more scarce all the time and it will soon be impossible to get the picking work done on a reasonable basis. The farmer has to pay the price of picking and handling and the shrink so why shouldn't he do the work. The progressive farmers will quickly see the advantage of doing all of the work on the farm necessary to prepare the beans for market. The progressive dealers will also welcome a movement of this kind, because it will prevent their competitors from paying unprofitable prices by not getting the full pick which always ends in passing on to the consumer an inferior product. Now if the farmer wants to put out a strictly high grade CHP article, he does not have to depend upon the country elevators to do it for him. He can do it at a great deal less expense himself than they can do it for him, and by so doing he can improve the efficiency and income of his farm.—Benjamin Gerks.

THE FARM

AGRICULTURE in this day is considered a far greater vocation than it was forty years ago. Great progress is being made and prospects are favorable for young men who are contemplating farming as a profession.

The nation realizes the great need of lending a helping hand to the farmer and we understand better the phrase, "for the farmer is the man that feeds us all."

It behooves the farmer of the twentieth century to be enlightened and scientific; we are living in an age of progress and one of great achievements. We have Agricultural Colleges throughout the land, and opportunities are open to young men who are willing to respond and dare to make great accomplishments. "Experimentation" in many instances has proved successful by men who are scientific farmers, and who have had training in some of our Agricultural schools.

As a rule, farmer's sons drift into the cities. Their main reason for going seems to be that the farm demands too hard work. Modern improvements in machinery are a great asset. Contrast, if you will, the times of today with those of thirty or fifty years ago. What did our fathers have to face? Low prices of produce and inadequate machinery. As we listen to the stories of our parents concerning farming then, we are almost thrilled. Yet, young men and young women on the farms today are dissatisfied. The times are as different as day and night. Consider the good marketing of today and then ask your father what wheat, oats, corn, and butter and eggs sold for forty years ago, or even twenty-five. Then talk about

"Hard Times." We realize that we must classify according to conditions during war times. During the late war prices were discouraging to the farmer. Present indications, however, encourage one's heart for a brighter future. The writer himself sold butter and eggs for sixty and seventy cents at times, while working the farm of his father.

Talk about work—we must work wherever we go. The work in the country does not get as monotonous as the work in the city for the fact that on the farm one is apt to undertake four or five different kinds of work in one day whereas, in the city he works at the same thing over and over again. Furthermore, one is strictly independent on the farm and can consider himself as his "Own Boss."

Consider if you will! Suppose the father of a home in the city is confined to his home by illness. From whence does the resource come? On the farm, the wife with either the children or hired man may manage to keep the stone rolling. And in case of death, where can money be better invested than in the farm, where those who survive have something to fall back upon.

The United States Government is very much in sympathy with the farmers of today, for the reason that people are leaving the farms in a steady stream to go to the towns and cities. A survey by the Department of Agriculture shows that nearly 460,000 persons left farms in 1922. The farm labor supply is only about 88 per cent of the demand. Last year at this time the supply was 11 per cent more than the demand.

The automobile is another great advantage to the farmer. Twenty-five years ago, March 24, 1898, the first horseless carriage was sold and was delivered one week later. Then twenty cars were sold during the first year, whereas, today there are more than ten million registered car owners in the United States alone. The bright future there is for farmers to sell their produce by the use of trucks!

On April, this year, there was a shortage of 12 per cent for employment on the farm. The movement from the farm to the city last year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to have been 2,000,000 persons. As some 880,000 persons indulged in the "Back-to-the-Farm" movement, there was a net shift in farm population of approximately 1,120,000 or 3.6 per cent in our rural agricultural population. The excess of births over deaths reduced the net loss to 460,000. Several causes have combined to bring about this "On-to-the-city" movement. The fear has often been expressed that the movement away from the agricultural districts offers a continuous thread to our food supply, and so to ones national life.

The movement from the farm to the city certainly can not go on forever, although we are reminded that the increased use of farm machinery may be expected to do much toward making up the labor shortage.

Restricted immigration has resulted in a stringency of common labor. Building operations, highway constructions, railway betterments and extensions, and public works demand tens of thousands of "pick-and-shovel" men. Wages by the hours for unskilled labor are nearly double what they were two years ago. Congress at present is considering the influx of unskilled workers into the United States. "Advice is almost as dangerous as prediction," but there are certain cautions which ought to be definitely placed before the farmer. Beyond all question, he would be wise to think twice before he undertakes a program of large production at greatly enhanced costs. Needless to say, this suggestion bears no relationship whatever to the advice that some have in times past given the farmer to curtail his output in the hope that in this manner, he would be able to force prices up unduly. For him to decline to grow a larger crop than he can at reasonable unit cost, would be but conservative business policy, which under similar conditions is the policy regularly follow-

ed by forward looking producers everywhere.

The educational system is a still greater advantage, than it was years ago. The country school as a whole is given as much consideration as the city school. There is a greater opportunity which the country pupils enjoy that the city pupils cannot enjoy, and this is, "nature in her fullest sense." As a rule, temptations are not as great for the country boy and girl. The boys and girls in most homes on the farm, are given something to do as soon as they are able, which tends to keep them out of mischief. Contrast the young boys and girls in the city who drift around the city streets, with those in the country—"An idle brain is the Devil's workshop."

Let us ask the question and be frank with ourselves, from what place do the most of our great men come? Consider our presidents, politicians, preachers.

I contend that we have a right to say that farm life has a tendency to elevate one more for the better than has city life. Statistics show that young men from the farm are better fitted for strenuous work. Young men from the country, however, seem to have more appreciation of life in nature and are more preserving. —John F. Link, Bay County.

BEAN CROP WILL BE LESS THAN EXPECTED

TAKE notice there is a great howl going up about the oversupply of wheat. Snow, the greatest by far crop statistician on earth, says it is no such thing. The carry-over is but very little larger if any, than usual, no more than enough to be safe. Wait until the speculators and elevator men get a hold of the heft of the crop, then see the price of wheat and flour jump. I take notice the middle men get more hoggish from year to year. In a few more years they will expect the farmers to smile and kindly thank them for taking the goods off of their hands without any remuneration whatever.

See where the price of beans has gone to, all owing to printers' ink, too much publicity. Every man, woman, and child in our state knows or thinks we are going to have a bumper crop of beans. The real facts are, if the whole state is like western Michigan we are not going to have more than one-third the crop we thought we were going to have a month ago. On account of hot, dry weather, the blossoms are blasted and fall off making no pods and even lots of the small pods fall off and what pods there are left on the vine are short and will contain but few beans.

We will have to have rain pretty soon if we get a third of a crop. All the good rain will do now is to fill out what pods there are left. It can't restore pods and blossoms which have fallen off. If we don't get rain pretty soon, all there will be in the line of spuds is just the vines.—A. A. Lambertson, Kent County.

PAMPHLET GIVES HINTS FOR CONQUEST OF T. B.

THE general essentials of modern tuberculosis treatment are summarized for the guidance of consumptives and their families in "Getting The Best Of T. B.," a pamphlet just issued by the Michigan Tuberculosis Association. For the individual advice essential to each case, the booklet refers the patient to his physician.

Rest and more rest is the secret of recovery from tuberculosis, the reader is assured. As first aids to rest come plenty of fresh air and enough nourishing food.

The problem of living comfortably out of doors in cold weather is given considerable attention, and the illustrations show a home made sleeping porch, a cure chair, and other devices which insure the patient's comfort. A brief discussion of the consumptive's diet is included.

The publication will be especially useful as a reference for patients who must take treatment in their own homes, without the benefit of constant medical supervision. Single copies will be sent free upon application to the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, 209 W. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Michigan.

THE GOSPEL OF PERSECUTION

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." Matthew 5:10.

THE Master was outlining the basic principles of his government. Persecution was inevitable. The apostles understood it so. Peter afterward said, "If ye are reproached for the name of Christ, blessed are ye." Now is the day of salvation, says Scripture. But this is to say too, that now is the day of persecution. The two days concur. Persecution and suffering are incident to Christianity. "They that would live Godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution." How long? As long as there are enemies to conquer. And this is the testimony of history.

But persecution is not the only, nor the large, present tense of this text. It is but an accompaniment of blessedness. And blessedness is a consequence of an inward characteristic of loyalty to the Heavenly government. Much of "churchianity" places its emphasis upon outward characteristics. But Christ emphasizes the inward.

Jesus spoke for the disciples then living. He gave them fair warning of what they might expect from the world. The disciple's life then was spent "in journeyings, in labor, and in distresses." He always was fronting danger like some doomed criminal. Paul relates, "We are fools for Christ's sake." We are "as men doomed to death." Like their Master, they had no dwelling place or local ties. The Galilean had no place to lay his head. "There is but one price for human freedom—blood." True. But the blood spilled in a moral resistance to a worldly antagonism. Here is where Love meets persecution and suffering and sacrifices her life to atone for hatred. Don't you believe it? Hear that burning word on the Cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

But Jesus proclaims an all-time principle. History has proved it and the future will evidence it wherever sin abounds. "I stood in their dark dungeons with their rusty implements of torture devised by man for the punishment of man, and in the damp cellars where their victims who were found with Bibles, were chained naked to be eaten by armies of hungry rats," so writes Sherwood Eddy from Central Europe. But, says he, "The spirit of John Huss triumphs." Even so, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved." This too, is the last message of the apostle John in the "The Revelation," where we have a pictorial description of conflict and persecution thruout the Christian age; but all of which is to result in a rebirth of the nations and the establishment of the New Jerusalem." So, roll on, O wheels of Time!

To sketch the beatitudes is to see Christian idealism as always antagonistic to worldly standards. They are foreign to the habits and notions of sinful men. When you are a friend to Grace, you are a foreigner to the world. And a foreigner is watched, restricted, and often severely persecuted. Said the soldier on guard in the recent war, "Who are you?" "What is your nationality?" Why all this? Because a German citizen living in the United States then, was, theoretically, an enemy. Politically, he was held to be a standing rebuke to American principles. And a true Christian, a citizen of the Kingdom of Heaven, must be a standing rebuke to the world. His conscience will register things worldly as evil; and this provokes antagonism.

As yet, the practice of righteousness makes us unpopular. We may hold religious opinions or make a profession and suffer little. But to practice the idealism of Christ is to invite persecution. Take your religion seriously, Christian friend, and go into Society and test here conventionalities, or into industry and trust her practices, and at once you become obnoxious. Only the other day, an ex-chief-of-police of an Eastern city, told me of an attempt made by him to get the pastor of a large Methodist church to help him

"put across" a law-enforcement program. "Why," said the minister, "if I should advocate, seriously, your program from my pulpit, I would lose my job." And instances might be multiplied. But listen! The indolence, self-righteousness, and inactive conservatism of the church, is part of the relentless force borne down upon those who would be Gospel enthusiasts. But in this day when the destinies of nations are being decided in human blood, is your life-blood, your personal or church interest, too great a price to ask to set up the Society of the Golden Rule.

When religion walks around with concealed weapons, little conflict need be expected. If Christians are not suffering as they ought to, is it because of the leaven of churchliness in the world or the leaven of worldliness in the church? Maybe both. But certainly the churches cannot afford to haul down the Christian flag when the devil fires across the Gospel boat. All honor to the boat that beached herself rather than surrender to the enemy. All glory to the Christian men and women who would keep their banners floating and sent their craft upon the rocks of persecution rather than surrender to the powers of evil.

Persecution, not for your own faults or temperament; not for harsh judgement or intolerance of others; but for "righteousness' sake" makes the Kingdom assured to you. Immediately, you recognize your calling is not of this world. It brightens your hope and increases your vision. Paul and Silas had their backs lashed to blood, but made the prison resound with their praises. Hear the Armenians' sickening moan! "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

But there is a future Kingdom for all those who receive the Kingdom ideals here. The Kingdom spirit here is the germ pledge of that more perfect reign to come. Polycarp said to his persecutors, "Eighty-six years have I served him and he has done me nothing but good. How then can I revile him, my Savior and King?" He joyfully went to the stake for "righteousness' sake." But burning at the stake or having our names recorded on history's pages, in itself, does not count. There is a large company of just plain folks who have become immortalized on the books of Heaven, but whose names, and mention of whose deeds, have not occurred on human pages. They are men and women, who by toil, sacrifice, and kindness, have helped to build the community of Christian good-will.

"They have no place in storied page,
Nor rest in marble shrine;
They are past and gone with a
perished age;
They died and made no sign.

"They healed sick hearts while
their own were broken,
And dried sad eyes till their's lost
sight;
We shall know at last by a certain
token
How they fought and fell in the
fight."

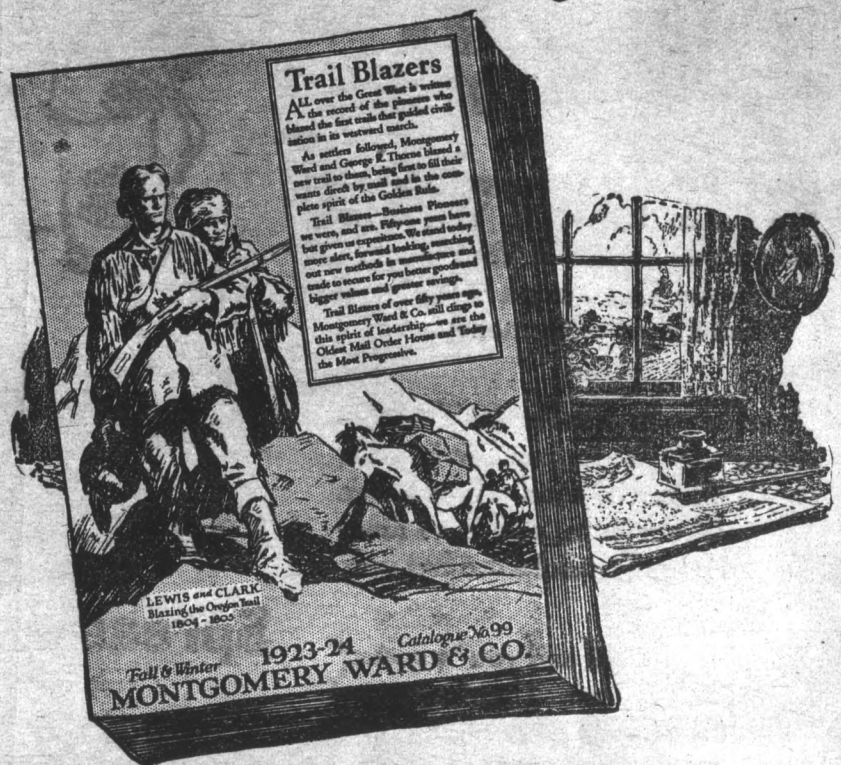
To be sung about in this way for "righteousness' sake," is more blessed than to have silver and gold, and vast possessions. Even yet "The way of the world is to praise dead saints and persecute living ones."

PROF. HARRISON HUNT CHOSE
M. A. C. ZOOLOGY HEAD

PROF. HARRISON R. HUNT has been named head of the department of zoology and geology at M. A. C., succeeding Prof. Walter B. Barrows, who died in February, 1923, according to the announcement of Robert S. Shaw, acting head of the college. Prof. A. C. Congor, who has served as acting head of the department since the death of Professor Barrows, resigned some time ago to accept a similar position at Ohio Wesleyan university. Professor Hunt comes to M. A. C. from the University of Mississippi, where he has been head of the department of biology for the past four years.

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Telemachus, Friend

Two Close Friends Court the Same Woman

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

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RETURNING from a hunting trip, I waited at the little town of Los Pinos, in New Mexico, for the south-bound train, which was one hour late. I sat on the porch of the Summit House and discussed the functions of life with Telemachus Hicks, the hotel proprietor.

Perceiving that personalities were not out of order, I asked him what species of beast had long ago twisted and mutilated his left ear. Being a hunter I was concerned in the evils that may befall one in the pursuit of game.

"That ear," said Hicks, "is the relic of true friendship."

"An accident?" I persisted.

"No friendship is an accident," said Telemachus; and I was silent.

"The only true case of true friendship I ever knew," went on my host, "was a cordial intent between a Connecticut man and a monkey. The monkey climbed palms in Barranquilla and threw down coconuts to the man. The man sawed them in two and made dippers, which he sold for two reales each and bought rum. The monkey drank the milk of the nuts. Through each being satisfied with his own share of the graft, they lived like brothers."

"But in the case of human beings, friendship is a transitory art, subject to discontinuance without further notice."

"I had a friend once, of the entitlement of Paisley Fish, that I imagined was sealed to me for an endless space of time. Side by side for seven years we had mined, ranches, sold patent churns, herded sheep, took photographs and other things, built wire fences, and picked prunes. Thinks I, neither homicide nor flattery nor riches nor sophistry nor drink can make trouble between me and Paisley Fish. We was friends in business, and we let our amicable qualities lap over and season our hours of recreation and folly. We certainly had days of Damon and nights of Pythias."

"One summer me and Paisley galloped down into these San Andres mountains for the purpose of a month's surcease and levity, dressed in the natural store habiliments of man. We hit this town of Los Pinos, which certainly was a roof-garden spot of the world, and flowing with condensed milk and honey. It had a street or two, and air, and hens, and a eating-house; and that was enough for us."

"We strikes the town after supper-time, and we concludes to sample whatever efficacy there is in this eating-house down by the railroad tracks. By the time we had set down and pried up our plates with a knife from the red oil-cloth, along intrudes Widow Jessup with the hot biscuit and fried liver."

"Now, there was a woman that would have tempted an anchovy to forget his vows. She was not so small as she was large; and a kind of welcome air seemed to mitigate her vicinity. The pink of her face was in hoc signo of a culinary temper and warm disposition and her smile would have brought out the dogwood blossoms in December."

"Widow Jessup talks to us a lot of garrulosity about the climate and history and Tennyson and prunes and the scarcity of mutton, and finally wants to know where we came from."

"Spring Valley," says I.

"Big Spring Valley," chips in Paisley, out of a lot of potatoes and knuckle-bone of ham in his mouth.

"That was the first sign I noticed that the old fidus Diones business between me and Paisley Fish was ended forever. He knew how I hated a talkative person, and yet he stampered into the conversation with his amendments of syntax. On the map it was Big Spring Valley; but I had heard Paisley himself call it Spring Valley a thousand times."

"Without saying any more, we went out after supper and set on the railroad track. We had been partners too long not to know what was going on in each other's mind."

"I reckon you understand," says Paisley, "that I've made up my mind to accure that widow woman as part and parcel in and to my hereditaments forever, both domestic, sociable, legal, and otherwise, until death us do part."

"Why, yes," says I, "I read it between the lines, though you only spoke one. And I suppose you are aware," says I, "that I have a movement on foot that leads up to the widow's changing her name to Hicks, and leaves you writing to the society column to inquire as to whether the best man wears a japonica or seamless socks at the wedding."

shoulder-blades with opodeldoc the same as ever; but there my sense of etiquette ceases. In this fracas with Mrs. Jessup we play it alone. I've notified you fair."

"And then I collaborates with myself, and offers the following resolutions and by-laws:

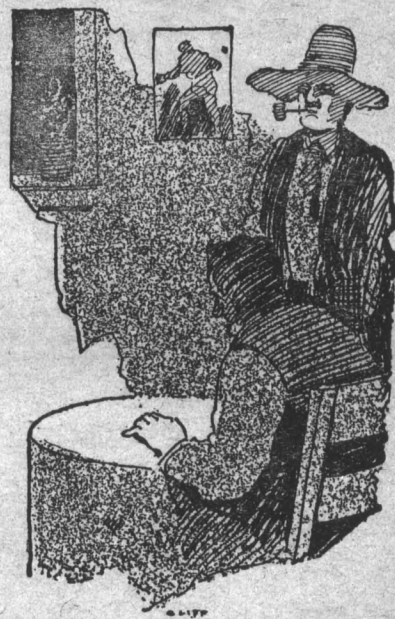
"Friendship between man and man," says I, "is an ancient historical virtue enacted in the days when men had to protect each other against lizards with eighty-foot tails and flying turtles. And they've kept up the habit to this day, and stand by each other till the bell-boy comes up and tells them the animals are not really there. I've often heard," I says, "bout ladies stepping in and breaking up a friendship between men. Why should that be? I'll tell you Paisley, the first sight and hot biscuit of Mrs. Jessup appears to have inserted a oscillation into each of our bosoms. Let the best man of us have her. I'll play you a square game, and won't do any underhanded work. I'll do all of my courting of her in your presence, so you will have an equal opportunity. With that arrangement I don't see why our steamboat of friendship should fall overboard in the medicinal whirlpools you speak of, whichever of us wins out."

"Good old hoss!" says Paisley, shaking my hand. "And I'll do the same," says he. "We'll court the lady synonymously, and without any of the prudery and bloodshed usual to such occasions. And we'll be friends still, win or lose."

"At one side of Mrs. Jessup's eating-house was a bench under some trees where she used to sit in the breeze after the south-bound had been fed and gone. And there me and Paisley used to congregate after supper and make partial payments on our respects to the lady of our choice. And we was so honorable and circuitous in our calls that if one of us got there first we waited for the other before beginning any gallivantery."

"The first evening that Mrs. Jessup knew about our arrangement I got to the bench before Paisley did. Supper was just over, and Mrs. Jessup was out there with a fresh pink dress on, and almost cool enough to handle."

"I sat down by her and made a few specifications about the moral surface of nature as set forth by the landscape and the contiguous perspective. That evening



"We strikes the town after supper-time."

was surely a case in point. The moon was attending to business in the section of sky where it belonged, and the trees was making shadows on the ground according to science and nature, and there was a kind of conspicuous hullabaloo going on in the bushes between the bull-bats and the orioles and the jack-rabbits and other feathered insects of the forest. And the wind out of the mountains was singing like a jew's-harp in the pile of old tomato-cans by the railroad track.

"I felt a kind of sensation in my left side—something like dough rising in a crock by the fire. Mrs. Jessup had moved up closer."

"Oh, Mr. Hicks," says she, "when one is alone in the world, don't they feel it more aggravated on a beautiful night like this?"

"I rose up off the bench at once. 'Excuse me, ma'am,' says I, 'but I'll have to wait till Paisley comes before I can give a audible hearing to leading questions like that.'

"And then I explained to her how we was friends cinctured by years of embarrassment and travel and complicity,

and how we had agreed to take no advantage of the other in any of the more mushy walks of life, such as might be fomented by sentiment and proximity. Mrs. Jessup appears to think serious about the matter for a minute, and then she breaks into a species of laughter that makes the wildwood resound.

"In a few minutes Paisley drops around, with oil of bergamot on his hair, and sits on the other side of Mrs. Jessup, and inaugurates a sad tale of adventure in which him and Pieface Lumley has a skinning-match of dead cows in '95 for a silver-mounted saddle in the Santa Rita valley during the nine months' drought. "Now, from the start of that courtship I had Paisley Fish hobbled and tied to a post. Each one of us had a different system for reaching out for the easy places in the female heart. Paisley's scheme was to petrify 'em with wonderful relations of events that he had either come across personally or in large print. I think he must have got his idea of subjugation from one of Shakespeare's shows I see once called 'Othello.' There is a colored man in it who acquires a duke's daughter by disburbing to her a mixture of the talk turned out by Rider Haggard, Lew Dockstader, and Dr. Parkhurst. But that style of courting don't work well off the stage.

"Now, I give you my own recipe for inveigling a woman into that state of affairs when she can be referred to as 'nee Jones.' Learn how to pick up her hand and hold it, and she's yours. It ain't so easy. Some men grab at it so much like they were going to set a dislocation of the shoulder that you can smell the arnica and hear 'em tearing off bandages. Some take it up like a hot horseshoe, and hold it off at arm's length like a druggist pouring tincture of asafoetida in a bottle. And most of 'em catch hold of it and drag it right out before the lady's eyes like a boy finding a baseball in the grass, without giving her a chance to forget that the hand is growing on the end of her arm. Them ways are all wrong.

"I'll tell you the right way. Did you ever see a man sneak out in the back yard and pick up a rock and throw at a tomat that was sitting on a fence looking at him? He pretends he hasn't got a thing in his hand, and that the cat don't see him, and that he don't see the cat. That's the idea. Never drag her hand out where she'll have to take notice of it. Don't let her know that you think she knows you have the least idea she is aware you are holding her hand. That was my rule of tactics; and as far as Paisley's serenade about hostilities and misadventure went, he might as well have been reading to her a time-table of the Sunday trains that stop at Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

"One night when I beat Paisley to the bench by one pipeful, my friendship gets subsidized for a minute, and I asks Mrs. Jessup if she didn't think a 'H' was easier to write than a 'J.' In a second her head was mashing the oleander flower in my button-hole, and I leaned over and—but I didn't.

"If you don't mind," says I, standing up, "we'll wait for Paisley to come before finishing this. I've never done anything dishonorable yet to our friendship, and this won't be quite fair."

"Mr. Hicks," says Mrs. Jessup, looking at me peculiar in the dark, "if it wasn't for but one thing, I'd ask you to hike yourself down the gulch and never disrepute your visits to my house."

"And what is that, ma'am?" I asks.

"You are too good a friend not to make a good husband," says she.

"In five minutes Paisley was on his side of Mrs. Jessup.

"In Silver City, in the summer of '98," he begins, "I see Jim Bartholomew chew off a Chinaman's ear in the Blue Light Saloon on account of a cross-barred muslin shirt that—what was that noise?"

"I had resumed matters again with Mrs. Jessup right where we had left off. "Mrs. Jessup," says I, "has promised to make it Hicks. And this is another of the same sort."

"Paisley winds his feet around a leg of the bench and kind of groans.

"Lem," says he, "we been friends for seven years. Would you mind not kissing Mrs. Jessup quite so loud? I'd do the same for you."

"All right," says I. "The other kind will do as well."

"This Chinaman," goes on Paisley, "was the one that shot a man named Mullins in the spring of '97, and that was—"

"Paisley interrupted himself again.

"Lem," says he, "if you was a true friend you wouldn't hug Mrs. Jessup quite so hard. I felt the bench shake all over just then. You know you told me you would give me an even chance as long as there was any."

"Mr. Man," says Mrs. Jessup, turning around to Paisley, "if you was to drop in to the celebration of mine and Mr. Hick's silver wedding, twenty-five years from now, do you think you could get it into that Hubbard squash you call your head that you are nix cum rous in the business? I've put up with you a long time because you was Mr. Hicks's friend; but it seems to me that its time for you to wear the willow and trot off down the hill."

"Mrs. Jessup," says I, without losing my grasp on the situation as fiance, "Mr. Paisley is my friend, and I offered him a square deal and an equal opportunity as long as there was a chance."

"A chance!" says she. "Well, he may think he has a chance; but I hope he won't think he's got a cinch, after what he's been next to all the evening."

"Well a month afterwards me and Mrs. Jessup was married in the Los Pinos Methodist Church; and the whole town closed up to see the performance."

"When we lined up in front, and the preacher was beginning to sing out his rituals and observances, I looks around and misses Paisley. I calls time on the preacher. Paisley ain't here," says I. "We've got to wait for Paisley. A friend once, a friend always—that's Telemachus Hicks," says I. Mrs. Jessup's eyes snapped some; but the preacher holds up the incantations according to instructions.

"In a few minutes Paisley gallops up the aisle, putting on a cuff as he comes. He explains that the only dry-goods store in town was closed for the wedding, and he couldn't get the kind of a boiled shirt that his taste called for until he had broke open the back window of the store and helped himself. Then he ranges up on the other side of the bride, and the wedding goes on. I always imagined that Paisley calculated as a last chance that the preacher might marry him to the widow by mistake.

"After the proceeding was over we had tea and jerked antelope and canned apricots, and then the populace hiked itself away. Last of all Paisley shook me by the hand and told me I'd acted square and on the level with him and he was proud to call me a friend."

"The preacher had a small house on the side of the street that he'd fixed up to rent; and he allowed me and Mrs. Hicks to occupy it until the ten-forty train the next morning, when we was going on a bridal tour to El Paso. His wife had decorated it all up with holly-hocks and poison ivy, and it looked real festal and bowery."

"About ten o'clock that night I sets down in the front door and pulls off my boots a while in the cool breeze, while Mrs. Hicks was fixing around in the room. Right soon the light went out inside; and I sat there a while reverberating over old times and scenes. And then I heard Mrs. Hicks call out, 'Ain't you coming in soon, Lem?'"

"Well, well," says I, kind of rousing up. "Durn me if I wasn't waiting for old Paisley to—"

"But when I got that far," concluded Telemachus Hicks, "I thought somebody had shot this left ear of mine off with a forty-five. But it turned out to be only a lick from a broomhandle in the hands of Mrs. Hicks."

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.)

"Trodden Gold" by Howard Vincent O'Brien. The book is a splendid study in contrasts as it unfolds the lives of the two sisters, the spiritual and financial progress of their husbands, the ultimate rewards of their efforts and the resulting effect on the whole Ball family. It questions the philosophy of a life that makes the accumulation of riches for their own sake its one aim and reveals the quite tangible advantages in depth and richness of character and fineness of spirit that accrue to him who devotes himself to the betterment of mankind, to bringing new knowledge to the world's science, and to a life of service to his fellow men. (\$2.) Little, Brown and Company.

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cuts and piles on harvester. Man 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 MFG. CO., Salina, Kan.



Subscriber Thomas W. Gleason of Dearborn, Michigan, sent us this picture of his oat field. "I was cutting when this was taken," says Mr. Gleason. "The oats stood 3 feet 10 inches high and the kernels are short and plump. Last year my oats went 39 1/2 pounds to the level bushel."

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923

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

Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 72 lines to the page. Flat rates.
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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate any 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"

THE FAIR

THEY brought the best and sleekest of their flocks
The milkiest cow, the squarest-shouldered ox;
The bull, with mimic thunder in his cry.
And lightning in each eager, wicked eye;
The sheep that had the heaviest garments worn,
The cock that crowed the loudest in the morn;
The mule, unconscious hypocrite and knave,
The horse, proud high-born Asiatic slave;
The playful calf, with eyes precocious-bright,
The hog—grim quadrupedal appetite;
The Indian corn—ears, prodigal of yield,
The golden pumpkin, nugget of the field;
The merriest-eyed potatoes, nursed in gloom,
Just resurrected from their cradle-tomb;
Rich apples, mellow-checked, sufficient all
To 've tempted Eve to fall—to make them fall;
The grapes, whose picking served strong vines to prune,
The peach—rich alto of the orchard's tune;
The very best the farmers' land had grown,
They brought to this menagerie of their own.
—Will Carleton.

THE 1923 STATE FAIR

THE Michigan State Fair at Detroit opened its gates yesterday and they will not close until the evening of September 9th, so that every citizen of this great state will have an opportunity in viewing its every department in detail.

There are two ways of coming to the State Fair at Detroit and the value of either is measured exactly by the desire which prompts the individual in his decision to come.

The first way is to make a hurried one-day visit to the Fair and try to crowd into it as much amusement as is possible with only a fleeting glance here and there at the exhibits of an educational nature which have taken months to prepare. Then to make a canvass of the midway, renew acquaintances with the ancient freaks and hurry to the grandstand for the afternoon and evening performances, followed by the grand display of fireworks.

The other individual and his family come to the Fair and prepare to stay at least one night, which gives them two full days into which they pack a carefully and well planned examination of the various exhibits, particularly those in which they are specializing in their own daily work.

There is not a single department of the fair from better babies to the display of Michigan wild life which is not worth a careful and thorough examination. There is something for every man, woman and child who comes to the Michigan State Fair. It is today, more than an ordinary fair and must not be compared even with its own exhibitions of five years ago. You, who have visited the fair at Detroit during the past two or three years, will readily grant that this fair has now become a real exposition and that it actually ranks among the three greatest fairs held on the American continent will be no surprise to you.

Provisions have been made for automobile tourists who bring their own camping outfits, and there are accommodations on the grounds for not less than a thousand cars, and running water and toilet facilities have been provided within the grove which will make this an attractive place to stop for one or more nights.

No other fair enjoys the favorable location which this fair does, in its proximity to America's fourth city. The Michigan State Fair enjoyed the largest attendance of any fair on the American continent in the year 1922, and there is every indication that the year 1923 will far surpass in attendance any previous year.

It is to be remembered that the State Fair is now entirely owned by the state of Michigan and that all profits from it, together with a liberal appropriation which was made this year, are being invested in making it the finest possible exposi-

tion to the agricultural and industry of our state.

Every good business farmer in Michigan owes it to his family to give them an outing at the Michigan State Fair this year, and we hope that the attendance from the country may double that of previous years. We would not give this our full recommendation if we were not sincerely enthusiastic over the present educational and recreational value of the Michigan State Fair at Detroit.

STATE TAX LOWERED

THERE is cheering news coming from Lansing to confirm the belief which we expressed on this page earlier in the season that the state tax rate would be cut this year.

The 1922 state tax rate was approximately \$3.08 per thousand. The prospective new rate will be, it is hoped, \$2.32 per thousand, a cut of 75 cents per thousand.

Two factors it is claimed are responsible for the lowering of the state tax. First, that the operating expenses of the state have been cut from \$17,300,000 to \$16,000,000; second, because the increase in state valuation for tax purposes as fixed by the state board of equalization, has increased the valuation of the state over one billion and a half dollars.

There is cheering news to the ten northern counties in the fact that they are getting a larger slice of the melon, but there is a reduction throughout the state of approximately ten percent.

We have contended right along that time alone could efface the post-war conditions and that gradually but surely conditions would readjust themselves and the farmer would find himself on a firmer business foundation than he has been at any time in the history of this country.

One of the things that we knew must happen was that state and national taxes would have to be lowered. At the last election both parties promised that the greatest single purpose they would attempt to attain during their administration would be the lowering of taxes. It would appear from the information which has just come from Lansing that the present administration at least had made a sincere attempt to live up to their pre-election promise.

THE SHORT SIGHTED BEAN JOBBER

WE have it on good authority that there are one or two prominent bean jobbers in Michigan who do not like our statement that we intend to inform the farmers of Michigan as to who are contributing and who are not contributing to the campaign for advertising navy beans to the consumer.

We did not make this statement in the nature of a threat. We made it because we believe the farmers of Michigan are entitled to know who their friends are and we are anxious to find out the names of the reactionary gentlemen who do not see things through modern eyeglasses.

There should be no factions in the bean industry in Michigan. There was a time when the bean jobbers association as a whole were looked upon by the bean growers of Michigan as directly opposed to their interests.

Thanks to the farsightedness of some big men on both sides of this controversy, these days have passed, and all realize now that the Michigan navy bean will find its rightful place in the market and that all interests concerned in its welfare will benefit most by carefully planned and coordinated cooperative work.

We are intensely interested in this plan to advertise beans to the American consumer the same as California associations are advertising prunes, citrus fruit, raisins and other staples with such great success.

We are endeavoring to prove our sincerity by using ample space in THE BUSINESS FARMER to tell the bean growers of Michigan about these plans and thus to encourage the farmer himself to cooperate with the buyer of his beans.

We intend to leave no stone unturned by which it is possible for us to extend any help to this cause which may be within our power.

AMERICA'S SWEET TOOTH

ON another page in this issue Mr. C. H. Allen, who is president of the farmer-owned sugar company at Defiance, Ohio, asks why it is necessary for the United States to go beyond our own border lines to buy sugar, and the reading of this article is well worth the time of every farmer who grows now or may in the future, grow sugar beets.

As is well known the consumption of sugar per capita in the United States is practically double that of any other country in the world. The American demand for sweet things seems to be unsatiable.

To supply this want Uncle Sam has leaned on his foster-child, Cuba, and the sugar barons in that fertile island of paradise which lays hardly a stone's throw from Key West have rolled in

the lap of luxury because their cheaply paid labor can compete and force the American sugar beet grower and the Louisiana cane grower out of business.

We have never changed our opinion that the sugar market is a manipulated market to the detriment of both producer and consumer in the United States. That this is a fact seems to be proven by the present price of sugar which is going lower, it seems, in preparation for the time when the ton price of beets, under the Michigan contract is determined.

THE WHEAT PRICE AND FARM PROSPERITY

WHILE half the people have been scaring the other half about wheat prices and the awful outlook for the future prosperity, many of us have overlooked the fact that the price of corn has gradually advanced until on July 31st, it reached a figure which, with the exception of the three years 1917-1919, is the highest on record, at least since 1868.

We have long been accustomed to thinking of one dollar as the standard price of wheat and fifty cents for corn. To-day, while wheat has fallen a few cents below its standard, corn is worth within a few cents of twice its standard value. Is the present price of wheat, then, the catastrophe we have been told it is, particularly when we remember that for every bushel of wheat raised in this country, we produce over three bushels of corn? In other words for every bushel of wheat which is off a few cents in value, there are three bushels of corn, on each of which farmers will collect nearly twice the standard value.

Then, too, we find that oats and barley are worth, rather more today than they were a year ago. Two years ago cotton brought only eight cents a pound, and corn but 18 cents a bushel in Nebraska and Iowa. Now cotton is worth 25 cents a pound and corn 90 cents a bushel. Tobacco has advanced from five to 35 cents a pound.

According to former Secretary of Agriculture, E. T. Meredith, the value of corn, wheat, oats and barley crops on the farms was approximately \$500,000,000 more July 1 of this year than on the same date a year ago.

Apparently, the current price of wheat is not the most important, nor indeed, the only aspect of interest in the present farm situation. Its importance, however, has been exaggerated until it doubtless, overshadows every other factor in the minds of most people. It would seem that those who have been most energetic in the propaganda of discouragement have been those who hope, ardently, to retain their political seats, by the now worn-out method of howling calamity to the farmer.

FROM FARM TO CITY

NO less an authority than Dr. R. M. Olin, health commissioner of the state of Michigan, in a full page article in one of the Detroit dailies points out that the present migration of farmers to the city must result in a curtailment of food products which will force prices up and make farming again the most remunerative and pleasant of man's occupations.

We have been pointing out right along that this condition was bound to exist sooner or later and that the boy or girl who hastened to the city and abandoned the farm of their parents was not necessarily going to make the greatest profit over a ten year period.

Recently a survey was made in Ohio which proved that the actual living expense of a family was some \$1,200 per year greater in the city than in the country. That is, that the farmer would have to earn \$1,200 more per year in the city simply to make up for the food and living accommodations which he finds on his farm. That is something to think about before you move!

Dr. Olin points out in another part of his article that strange as it may seem, the city is rapidly outdistancing the country as a healthy place in which to live, and that this is largely responsible because of two important factors,—first because of the large number of flies which come from livestock kept too close to the home, causing dysentery and other kindred diseases, and second, because it is hard for the farmer to learn that when the winter season comes with its slack period of manual labor, he must cut down his food requirements.

Because the farmer is accustomed to consume large quantities of food during the busy days of manual labor which his body has been able to assimilate and care for, does not mean he can continue on the same ration when his labors are cut in half. This statement is undoubtedly true, as the record of any farming community will prove that it is the inactive months which take their greatest toll of life and health among country people, particularly among the men as, (Lord help 'em!) the women folks seem to have to work about as hard one time of year as another.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A NEW ONE
THANKS to a reader from Armada, Michigan, I am able to tell you of a new "Two-dollars-in-advance for employment" scheme which is being worked by the International Exchange Corporation, 8941 Commercial Avenue, Chicago. I have their circular matter before me.

This company, in a letter signed by I. W. Brandwein, president, agrees to send our reader for the \$2 she is asked to send them "simply as an evidence of good faith and to protect us from curiosity seekers." "Polish, German, Austrian and Russian money, the pre-war value of an equivalent amount of which was \$506,350.00."

This is by far the biggest offer we have ever been able to announce from this page and it is quite possible that this amount of foreign paper money would be worth more than \$2 if sold for waste paper and certainly much more if used to paper your house.

But this is not all that Mr. Brandwein promises our reader, because the real point is that if she will copy letters for him and send them to her friends, supposedly suggesting to them that investment in foreign currency and bonds may prove a profitable speculative investment, she will be paid not less than \$10 per hundred for copying the letters and it is also possible to earn as high as \$100 per hundred letters.

The letter contains a guarantee that if our reader cannot earn from \$25 to \$75 per week, she may return all the material they have sent her and receive her \$2 back, so if it were possible to collect all of the Russian rubles, German marks, and Austrian kronen, which she had received, providing baby had not torn up some of it, friends taken it for souvenirs, or father used it for shaving paper, there would be a fair chance of getting her \$2 back.

The Publisher is curious enough to want to see one of the letters which Mr. Brandwein is asking to have copied, so if any of our readers happen to be a "local correspondent" for the International Exchange Corporation and have a copy of this letter, we would appreciate their sending it and we promise not to use their name or initials in any comments we make on it in the future.

OUR FRIEND McRAE

WARREN McRAE of Logansport, Indiana, says we have done him a great injustice in stating that he did not have an office and that he was rooming in a rooming house. That statement came to us in a letter from a reader who stated that the Chief of Police of Logansport had so reported to her, but whether it is true or not has little bearing on the facts in the case.

The facts are that Warren McRae advertised in Michigan newspapers for farms for sale, stating that he had buyers ready and waiting. When the owner of a farm wrote him he sent a printed circular letter stating that to list the farm with his agency would require a down payment of \$10 and in this letter and various follow-up letters which we have on file in this office, Mr. McRae stated he was sending buyers to Michigan and gave their names.

Mr. McRae has now published a booklet which apparently contains the listing of several hundred farmers who have paid him a ten dollar fee and he states that he has published one thousand copies of this

book. Mr. McRae states that The Business Farmer has done him an injustice, so we here state that if Mr. McRae can prove to us that he has sold a single farm to any prospective buyer whom he listed specifically in one of his circular letters to one of our readers or any other farm owner in Michigan we will so state the facts and thus give him a free advertisement in these columns.

Mr. McRae says we uphold the scheme worked by Mr. Jones, of Olney, Illinois. This is news to us and we suggest Mr. McRae reread our comment on the Jones scheme published in the issue of July 21st. We have never knowingly accepted the advertising of anyone who publishes blind ads asking for farms for sale and then sends out a scheme where advance payments are required, and we will continue to warn our readers to be on the lookout for any advertisement headed "Wanted, Farms" and under no circumstances to make any down payments whatsoever for the sale of a farm until the deal is consummated.

SOLD FOUR IN TWO MONTHS

IN reading the last Business Farmer I noticed your inquiry about the American Music Publishing Co., 1658 Broadway, N. Y. Will say that I answered their advertisement and it reads that they will pay 10c for every circular mailed out. Their equipment consists of 20 copies of music, lots of circulars, envelopes included, and you are to mail these circulars to your music loving friends and pay the postage on them yourself and if your friend buys this music from you, you are to charge 25c a copy for it. And in this way you get your \$2.00 back you sent them, but if you can not sell the music you have it on your hands, and money out is the way I look at it. It is about 2 months now and I have sold 4 copies and I expect to lose the other dollar.—P. C. M., Holton, Mich.

ON THE NILE AGAIN

DEAR Mr. Slocum:—I saw inquiries in your paper about Nile Art Co., Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and as I have had some experience with them I thought I would write. I sent them \$5.50 for their outfit—it consisted of some small bottles of color like ink, some little pine sticks, a wad of absorbent cotton, four thumb tacks and four designs stamped on unbleached muslin. The idea was to fill in the design with the different colors by smearing it on with absorbent cotton wrapped around sticks. I did this very carefully and sent them to the company. They wrote back that I was doing very nicely for a beginner but that I would have to have perseverance as "Rome wasn't built in a day." In the meantime they would be only too glad to furnish me the unbleached muslin squares at 60c per and the little bottles of coloring at 25c per bottle. I didn't send for any more, needless to say. They could put one off indefinitely by saying their work was unsatisfactory and still be making big money by selling their worthless material.—Mrs. S.

PLEASE SEND LABEL

IF our readers would attach the address label from a recent copy of The Business Farmer when writing for service from any department of this paper it would save time and expense all around. We like to accommodate our friends quickly and we want to be of service to all, but inasmuch as we make no charge for any service rendered by a paid-in-advance subscriber, we must know you are one.

The date on your address label on the front tells the story. If it reads (Sept23) or any date thereafter you are paid in advance, but if it reads (Aug23) or any date before that, you are in arrears and you must send Sixty Cents for one year or a Dollar for Two years.

Our subscription rate is low enough, Goodness knows, and the service we render readers for sixty cents a year, is many times worth sixty dollars!

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

The tremendous number of Federal first mortgage bond buyers indicates the high regard in which they are held by the American public.

Write for Booklet AG917

Tax Free in Michigan

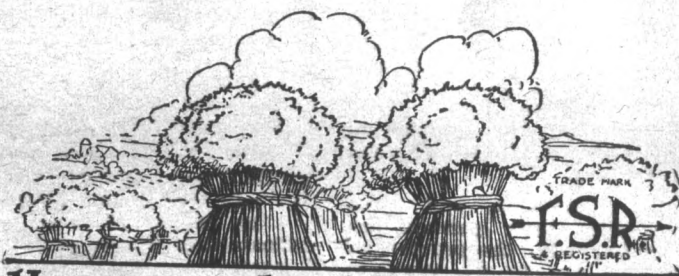
Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

6½%

FEDERAL BONDS

Are Better Bonds

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



Harvest early and escape rust

Fertilize your winter wheat with Royster's Fertilizer and harvest your crop ahead of the destructive rust and the deadly drought. Royster's Fertilizer will also give the wheat an early and sturdy start; will increase the yield and the quality, and leave more straw. Royster's motto is "How good?" not "How cheap?" You can bank on its quality.

At the Ohio Experiment Station, wheat on unfertilized land gave a yield of 10.7 bushels per acre while on land treated with complete fertilizer the yield was 24 bushels per acre. Unfertilized, about 49 per cent. of kernels were shrunken, while the fertilized wheat had only 16 per cent. shrunken. For information, write F. S. Royster Guano Company, Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED IN OPEN TERRITORY

ROYSTER
 Field Tested Fertilizers

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 August 25, 1923
 Total number claims filed 2334
 Amount involved \$22,540.90
 Number claims settled 862
 Amount secured \$12,881.02

SCHOOL BEGINS TO-DAY

I'm glad vacation's over, and school is called again!
For thirteen weeks I've counted the sultry days away—
I'm glad vacation's over and school begins to-day.

They say that teachers cannot teach, that scholars cannot learn,
Thro' all the days of summer—the days that fairly burn;
I wonder if they ever ask how mothers get along
With romping boys who find their joys in doing something wrong.

There's John, Joe and Jimmy—their clothes were nearly new
When they come home from school that day, and said the term was through;
Now John, and Joe, and Jimmy, with sun-brown hands and feet,
Come in at night about plight of beggars on the street.

There is no order in the house; I cannot find a thing;
The drawers were tumbled up side down with six hands hunting string;
The chairs are always in a row; the whole house fairly jars
With Jimmy jumping off and on, to run his train of cars.

My bran-new carving knife, I found out in the grass, here Joe
Had used it making arrows for Jimmy's little bow;
And John came home from fishing—came whistling through the gate—
With father's best tobacco box filled up with worms for bait.

The hens have had a frightful time the whole vacation through;
They could not hide a nest away, the best that they could do;
I heard the rooster crow this morn; to me it seemed to say
I'm glad vacation's over and school begins today!"

"All work," they say, "without some play, makes Jack a stupid boy."
Well, that's a good old adage, and gives the urchin joy;
But if the man who wrote it lived now and owned a son,
He'd sit up late and scratch his pate, to write a different one.

There, there, I'm not complaining! Tho' weary of the noise,
I love as only mothers can, my rattling, romping boys;
And I shall watch for four o'clock through every coming day,
When I can see my darlings out in the yard at play.

I've one dear boy now sleeping beneath the summer sod;
He took a long vacation when he went home to God.
When life's rough school is over, I'll meet him, by and by,
Where graves ne'er hide our treasures—where dear ones never die.

—John H. Yates.

AWAY TO SCHOOL

Life on the farm is one struggle after another; this same rule applies to the city and town folks and only solution to this is the trying to better our lives; but how? The following editorial was written in one of the Chicago dailies and I am giving it to you:

A GOOD many boys and girls, along with their parents, are struggling with the problem of whether they are to go away to school this fall. We think there is only one solution. That is to go, unless the financial burden, in addition to that already existing, is too great to bear. Attention is frequently called to the fact that the boys who go away to school these days seldom if ever come back to the farm. In spite of that it is best for them to go. There has been lots of foolishness projected about keeping the boys on the farm. They should never be kept there unless they prefer farm life to anything else. And if they are going to the city to live by all means give them a training that will help them to be successful. City life is hard enough at best. It is drudgery for the man not able to do better than the average, with mighty little accumulated after long years of hard work. Some farm folks are not inclined to believe this, but they have not seen the seamy side of city life.

But there really is a more important consideration than that of dollars and the scale of living. If college education pays, it pays best in the outlook on life it gives. Life is worth living only for what we get out of it, and for what we can contribute to the happiness of others. College training broadens the outlook. Education is merely acquaintance with the experience of others, with the polish that comes

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

DEAR FOLKS—During the last six months since I have had this department, I have received letters asking for help and suggestion to aid the women on the farm to either make money or how she might obtain the things most desired. In taking this matter up with Mr. Slocum, we have schemed out a plan to be used only for and by the woman readers of this page. The new department will be under the heading of "Women's Exchange." I want you to read it thru and know that I want our page to be for each and every one of my women readers. Our cook-book is slowly being constructed and although it takes time for all good things I hope to have a thorough book when completed.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

from contact with others. The best that college training gives is the ability to enjoy life, and to add to the joy others find in life. And here is where parents come in. The boy or the girl they send to college will never cease to bless them. This is the rule. There are exceptions to it, and so there will be as long as ingratitude is a trait of some human beings. But by and large there is nothing parents can do for their children that will mean more in later years than providing the opportunity to go away to school.

College life is expensive now, altogether too expensive. A lot of unnecessary frills add to the expense, and not a few of them could be eliminated. The selection of the school is important. It should be a school that provides a high standard of training, and real democracy in student life, where a youngster is accepted for what he is rather than for what he wears or has to spend.

Sending boys and girls away to school is no small problem, but there is really little chance for a mistake if they are made up of the right kind of timber.

MAKING MONEY AT HOME

If one is near a town of any size flowers are good money makers. I personally know a girl living outside Detroit and she raises all kinds of cut flowers and makes beautiful bouquets and sells them in the city. She has built up a good trade, keeping some of the Detroit offices supplied with fresh bouquets three times a week. This idea might be of help to some of our readers living near the larger towns.

The following letter came to me and it has a good suggestion for making this extra money in a very pleasant way.

VERY sorry indeed that I cannot help the many farmers' wives by telling them of something definite they can do to make money. I know many of them are needing help in that direction.

If the average woman had been taught to love and know the growing things they could do so much to help themselves when misfortunes befall them. Some day we are going to have an educational system that will fit every boy and girl when they enter manhood or womanhood for the life that will bring health, happiness and efficiency and because our present one does not do that we see human wrecks and unhappy lives all around us.

I have an acre and a half of peonies that help financially very much. So many things one could do if one only knew how.

So many of our home bureau members are asking the same thing for the farm home in the last few years have felt keenly the low prices of all farm products.

Hoping better times are coming for all farmers, their wives and daughters, I am Nora Burt Dunlap, Roray Home, Savoy, Illinois.

Mothers Problems

THERE'S ALWAYS A REASON

HENRY ALBERT was naughty. Yes, there was not denying it. He was as naughty as a little boy could be. He cried over the least little bump; he wouldn't do a thing his mother asked him to do;

he threw all his toys on the floor and then lay down and kicked and bel-lowed. His mother was exasperated. "Henry Albert," she said, jerking him none too gently from the floor, "I wish to goodness I knew what ailed you! Every single day at this time in the afternoon you have one of these cranky spells!"

There was something ailed Henry Albert. Do you know what it was? The child needed a nap. He was only two years old, but he had given up naps some time ago—and he still needed a nap after dinner, even though he did rebel at taking one. Every afternoon he was tired, and that made him irritable. After he had lain on the floor and kicked and howled and whined for an hour, more or less, he began to wake up, and the last of the afternoon he would be a very different boy.

Many time it is lack of sufficient sleep that will cause a child to have periodic naughty spells. Again it is an upset stomach—too much cake and candy and too little milk and vegetables. Proper feeding, with perhaps a good dose of physic, will overcome such spells of naughtiness.

Too much excitement is another cause of naughtiness in little children. Being out late nights, taking long auto rides, going to exciting moving pictures, will tire even an adult after a while; is it unreasonable to expect that they will overtire a child?

A certain amount of naughtiness crops out in any child, but when a naughty disposition seems to be coming to the fore, look for the cause of it. You will be pretty sure to find that the child needs a nap or a dose of physic, followed by a proper diet, or a period of rest and quiet. There is always some reason for such naughty spells. Ferret them out—and see your child's happy nature return!

THE CHILDREN'S PETS

A NEIGHBOR had given seven year old Elizabeth a rabbit. It was just a plain, ordinary rabbit, but it was the first pet of her very own that Elizabeth had ever had. She loved her Bunny!

But Elizabeth's father thought pets foolish things to have around, eating up good food and bringing in no return—in cash, at least. Once the rabbit dug out of his pen and nibbled various vegetables in the garden. Elizabeth's father scolded her and told her she wouldn't have that rabbit if it did any more damage. Of course, it did get out again, one day when Elizabeth was in school. When she came home for dinner, there was—rabbit-pie! Her father had killed her Bunny!

Now there aren't many parents so heartless as to do a thing like that—though I have met some who would!—but there are many who fail to consider a child's rights when animals or birds that have been given to them are concerned.

Boy's Clubs have done a great deal to show fathers that when a boy has been given a calf or a young pig to raise, and he has raised it to salable age the returns from it belong to the boy. But no club yet has shown a father that he has no right to kill a boy's dog without the boy's sanction.

If for some reason a child's pet must be killed, inform the child of the fact. Make him understand why and then make the death as painless

as possible, and have it performed in the absence of the child unless he requests to be present. There is enough of hardness and cruelty in this world without inflicting memories of such on a child. Some of the bitterest memories men have had have been of the "day they killed my dog."

Better to persuade a child to sell or give away a pet he can no longer keep than fill his heart with sorrow and bitterness over the killing of it. After all the pet is the child's own property; what right have you to say what shall be done with it?

Personal Column

One Who Believes in Being Kind.—Am sending in my views on bobbed hair as requested. First, I will say I am a woman who has lived nearly sixty years and looking back over that time I can remember several women who have worn their hair cut short, and all have been noble women, and have done their life's work as well and better than many who have kept their hair long. It seems to me that it makes no difference in our character, whether we wear our hair long or short, but it would certainly give us more time for our other work and be much easier to keep clean and I for one wish all women would adopt the style of short hair. What do you say, sisters? Who will be the first among us older ones? Not so long ago I heard a man and woman talking about bobbed haired girls and they were very loud in their denunciation of girls who wore their hair that way. Well, I looked at the woman's head and it looked unclean and was unbecomingly combed, and the man's hair was sadly in need of a comb and cut, and I thought if they would go home and clean up their own heads they would not have so much time to criticize young girls, so let us older ones be very sure that our own heads look all right and don't judge the young folks by the way they cut or comb their hair. You know we are being judged the same as we judge others and none of us would like to be judged immoral because we did not wear our hair just as someone thought we should. So let us encourage and help our young folks instead of criticizing them unkindly. Remember a good name is better than riches and we have to give others a good name if we ourselves wish one. From one who loves and believes in the virtue of our young people.—L. K.

There are Always Two Sides to a Question.—Is it wrong to have bobbed hair? I will tell you what I think. First, What are they doing it for; cleanliness. No, it is for another purpose. Show of course. Oh, how rude for a woman or young lady to cut her hair. We were taught it was a shame for a woman to have short hair. Now they are not only trying to take the place of men, but to appear like one. I do not admire the bobbed hair or the half dresses.

If the only excuse I could give for bobbed hair would be for little girls where there is large families or in sickness. But not any for sleeveless dresses.

I would like to hear what some good living mothers honestly believe. I am trying to bring my family up right. I am the mother of seven girls and I like all the good advice I can get. We like the M. B. F.

From One Who is Willing to Change.—I am sending in a few words concerning bobbed hair. I think it is a wise idea, not only for girls in their teens but for women also, for comfort and time saving. How much more comfortable it would be for all. We all know that things have changed since mother was a girl; some of those old folks think girls and women of today should dress as they did years ago, but we all know things are bound to change and will. It isn't necessary to have puffs made of your hair which was cut off for dress wear, as it is just fine with just the ends curled a little. You can purchase bobbed hair curlers with little expense which answers very nicely, why wear puffs and combs and make it more uncomfortable than before your hair was cut. If you have your hair cut for comfort, why not have it that way. It looks fine when you get used to it and we all soon will. So let us hope we will have comfort. I hope I did not write too much. We sure enjoy the M. B. F.—A Constant Reader.

A Mother's Grateful Thanks.—We wish to thank the M. B. F. readers for the generous response to our call for pieces and work. Also the M. B. F. and Mrs. Taylor for getting our wishes before so many people. I have written most of you personally but in case I have missed anyone please believe it an oversight. Will say to those who sent bedding to be made up will get their work just as soon as this berrying rush is over, and those who want crochet work in exchange for goods my daughter has received, she is working on orders and has just completed one. Many thanks for all the favors which you all have bestowed upon us. We beg to remain yours for the right.—Deaf Girl and Mother.

The Runner's Bible

The Lord's servant must not strive but be gentle toward all, apt to teach, forbearing, in meekness instructing them that oppose themselves; if peradventure God may give them repentance unto the knowledge of the truth.—2 Tim.2:24-25.

Never be drawn into an argument. Your work will not always be with the well-bred (who do not argue). The world deals summarily with the sins of impoliteness, but you must take another course. Nothing but evil ever comes of controversy, for the spirit back of it is never humble, and truth gains access only thru humility.

RECIPES

Marble Cake.—Three eggs, one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon of vanilla, three-fourths cup milk, two and one-half cups flour and two teaspoons baking powder. Cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs, then vanilla and milk, and flour with baking powder. Take half of this and mix with one-half cup molasses, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon cinnamon. For dark part put a spoonful of dark then light mixture in pan.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One and one-half cups apple sauce, one cup sugar, one-half teaspoon cloves, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup citron, one-half cup dates, one and one-half cup nuts. Cut up last three items and mix with flour. Three cups flour and two teaspoons soda.

Summer Cake.—Cream one fourth cup of butter gradually cream in one-half cup of sugar and then add one well beaten egg. Measure one and one-half cup of sifted flour and sift again with two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder. Add this alternately with one-half cup of milk to the butter mixture. Beat hard. Bake in layers in a moderate oven.

Frosting.—Beat the whites of two eggs and sweeten and beat in mashed berries. Spread between layer and top.

Molasses Cookies.—One cup sugar, one cup lard, one cup molasses, two eggs, one teaspoon ginger, two teaspoons baking soda dissolved in seven teaspoons hot water, add flour. You can make the cookies with or without eggs.—Alma Becker.

Chunk Pickles.—Soak seven pounds of cucumbers, cut in chunks one inch length, in strong brine for three days, then soak in clear water three days, drain well then take weak vinegar enough to cover and add piece of alum size of hickory nut. Cook slowly, but not boil, in vinegar for two hours. To seven pounds of cucumbers use three pounds of brown sugar, three pints vinegar, one ounce of whole spice, one ounce of cassia buds, one ounce of celery seed, heat and pour over pickles boiling hot. Let them stand for seven days and on the seventh day boil the syrup quite thick and pour over, then can and seal.

Spiced Currants.—7 pounds currants; five pounds brown sugar; three tablespoons cinnamon; three tablespoons of cloves and one pint of vinegar. Pick over currants, wash, drain and remove stems, put in a preserving kettle, add sugar, vinegar and spices tied in a piece of muslin. Heat to boiling point and cook slowly one and one-half hours. Store in stone jar in a cool place. Spiced currants are a delicious accompaniment to cold meat.

MY FAVORITE RECIPES

Unripe Cucumber Pickles (Gherkins).—Wipe four quarts small unripe cucumbers. Put in a stone jar and add one cup of salt dissolved in two quarts of boiling water and let stand three days. Drain cucumbers from brine, bring brine to the boiling point, pour over cucumbers, and again let stand for three days; repeat. Drain, wipe cucumbers, and pour over one gallon boiling water in which one tablespoon alum has been dissolved. Let stand six hours, then drain from alum water. Cook cucumbers ten minutes, a few at a time, in one-fourth the following mixture, heated to the boiling point and boil ten minutes: One gallon vinegar, two sticks cinnamon, four red peppers, two tablespoons allspice berries and two tablespoons cloves. Strain the remaining liquor over pickles which have been put into a stone jar.—Annie Taylor.

Red and Green Pepper Relish.—Twelve onions, twelve green peppers, (sweet), twelve red peppers, (sweet), one teaspoon mustard seed, three cups granulated sugar and two pints of vinegar. Chop onions and peppers and let stand in boiling water for fifteen minutes. Drain and add other ingredients then boil fifteen minutes. Can.

Indian Relish.—Six large cucumbers, one quart of onions, six green tomatoes, two large cauliflower, four green peppers. Cut fine. Cover with hot brine and let stand over night. Drain and add one-half gallon of vinegar, 8 cups brown sugar, one-half cup white mustard seed. Make a paste of one-half cup flour, one-half cup mustard, a large one-half teaspoon of turmeric powder. Pour in very slowly and boil for ten minutes.—Annie Taylor.

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Good Manners in Play.—If you are invited to play a game, do not give as your reason that you don't play it. It is always courteous to give a reason for declination. It is a sure way of being a part of the fun your hostess has provided for you by attempting to play, unless it is injurious to your health or one you do not approve of. In case it is the latter do not voice yourself but gracefully decline and give some slight excuse.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

If you have something to exchange, we will print it FREE under this heading providing: First—it appeals to women and is a bonafide exchange, no cash involved. Second—it will go in three lines. Third—you are a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer and attach your address label from a recent issue to prove it. Exchange offers will be numbered and inserted in the order received as we have room.—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER
Pattern Department, N. L. Clemens, Mich.



The simple dresses are always the better taste for our school girl and you will find a couple of good numbers to choose from. Brown will be the prevailing color this fall. Mrs. Coolidge, the first lady of our land, wears brown a great deal and this will have a big influence in helping to make this our main fall coloring. If brown is unbecoming there are lovely shades of dark green and greys.

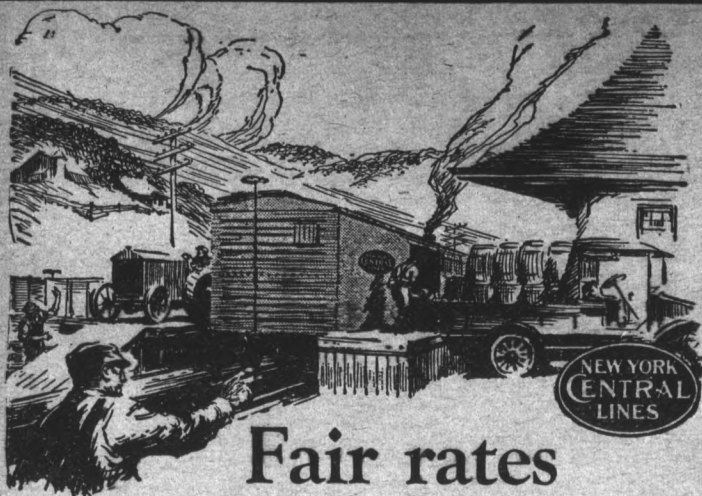
4473. A Smart Frock for the Growing Girl.—Plaid gingham and linene are here combined. This style is attractive in ratine, pongee, taffeta or jersey cloth. Mustard color ratine with facings of white or green would be nice. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. For collar, facings and girdle of contrasting material 1/4 yard is required.

4471. A Simple Popular Model.—This is a good style for gingham, printed voile, and other cotton goods now in vogue. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 27 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material 1/4 yard is required.

4476. A Jaunty Cape for a "Little Miss."—Practical and all together comfortable is this design. The fronts are double breasted, and rolled to form revers that meet a broad collar in notches. The Pattern is good for any of the cloakings now in vogue, also for fur, velvet and other pile fabrics. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

4467. A Smart Blouse Suit for the Small Boy.—Linen, drill, pongee and chambray as well as serge, cheviot and twill may be used for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 27 inch material.





Fair rates and good service

This country has enjoyed railroad transportation on practically a cheaper basis than any other civilized country.—*Report of the Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.*

Shippers of farm products on the New York Central Lines know from experience that the quality of railroad service is of greater importance than the price.

Inadequate, inefficient freight service is dear at any price. Rates that leave no margin of earnings on railroad investment dry up the sources of new capital, without which the carriers cannot provide the new equipment and facilities their shippers must have.

This necessary margin of receipts above expenditures, so vital to the life of the railroads, is a small fraction of railroad rates. In 1922 the railroads earned the largest net income in five years, a return of 4.14% on their property investment. But a reduction of 16% in the rates charged in 1922 would have taken all this net.

The Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry estimated that the average proportion of freight rates to the value of goods carried was 6%. If this were reduced to 5%, a reduction so small that the consuming public would detect no difference in living costs, most of our railroads would starve.

Living rates for the railroads—insuring healthy growth of railroad facilities—are vital to agricultural prosperity.

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SO MANY have requested that we hold a drawing contest that I have decided to start one with this issue. I am offering three pencil boxes for the three best drawings. Each pencil box contains four pencils and a penholder, things you will need when school starts, which in most cases will be next week. Now I will tell you about what to draw so pay close attention and be sure that you understand before you make your drawing.

September is the month of fairs in Michigan, both county and state, and nearly everyone of you will spend at least one day at some fair during this month so I have decided that our pictures will be of something that you saw at the fair. If you see two friends meet at the fair draw a picture of how they looked to you and send that, or if there were certain exhibits, such as a prize cow or horse, appealed to you, draw a picture of that; maybe you went to a show and there was a fat boy that you would like to send a picture of, or you could draw a picture of the horseshoe pitchers in action at your fair. It matters not what you show in your picture if it is something that was at the fair.

There are a few rules that you should remember and they are: Each drawing must be in black and white (no water colors); if you have black ink trace the pencil lines in your drawings but if you haven't make your drawing with a pencil only; drawings should be on a smooth, white sheet of paper, no lines or marks outside of those that are a part of the drawing; make drawings not more than five inches deep or wide; put name and address on the back of the drawings.

The contest will close Saturday, September 29th, and all drawings received after 1:00 p. m. of that day will not be entered in the contest so be sure to send yours in to arrive before that time. If you have attended a fair already this year you can send in your drawing tomorrow and it will receive as careful consideration as it would if you wait until the last day. Do not delay but forward your drawing as soon as it is done.

I hope every one of you may be able to go one day to some fair but in case you are not you may draw a picture of what you saw at last year's fair, so you can try for the prizes. If you care to you may submit several drawings and I will choose the best one to use in competition with others. Now do not forget the rules and do your best. The drawings by the winners will appear on our page so if you would like to see your drawings printed you must work hard as there are many, many boys and girls who are going to try to win.—UNCLE NED.

Hello Uncle Ned:—I thought I would drop in for a nice friendly chat this evening. The birdies are chirping so sweetly. One bird has built its nest in a Lilac bush. There are three blue eggs in it. I love the birds, don't you Uncle Ned? I will describe myself so you will know what I look like. I am 4 feet, 10 inches tall and weigh 83½ pounds. I have dark brown bobbed hair, blue eyes, and some naughty freckles across my nose. My age is between 12 and 16. The one who guesses it will receive a nice long letter from me. My birthday is May 3rd, and I am in the 8th grade. If you have a drawing contest as Myrtle Taylor suggested I will send in a picture. Well good-bye. Your niece, Luella Marie Nelson. P. S.—I enjoyed my visit very much and may I come again some time? —Drop around again some evening for another visit, but next time be sure to give your complete address.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Having seen in the paper where you asked me to tell you about my trip from New York to Michigan, I thought I would write again. I am sure there is nothing to tell about my trip only that I enjoyed it very much, although I was tired when I got here. We had but very few changes to make and an hour was the longest we had to wait, which was in Buffalo. We intended to spend a part of our time at Niagara Falls, but we could not make connections so that we could arrive in Flint during the day, so we couldn't go to the Falls yet. We came through Canada where we saw some of the grape country. The answer to the riddle which I put in the paper: "What time is it when you wake up in the middle of the night and scratch

your head" is, five after one (Five fingers after one cooty). I think the answers to the riddles which Eva Ruth Soper put in the paper are: A negro riding on a horse with a kettle turned bottom side up on his head. And the second is a beer bottle. Also I think the answer to the riddle which Gladys Carlson put in the paper is a pig. Well I think I had better close for this time, your niece, —Miss Fairy Dunkle, R. 2, Davison, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have never written to you before I made up my mind that I would write for the first time, and see if my letter will be printed. I am a farmers daughter too. I have medium brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and am 5 feet 4½ inches tall, weigh 128 pounds. Guess I'll let you guess my age. Do you like to milk cows? I don't suppose you do. I would rather milk cows than wash dishes, but I have to wash dishes. We live on the main road M13, and there is lots of travel. Is the weather warm enough for you Uncle Ned? My I pretty nearly roast it is so warm here. My mother and I have been picking huckleberries and red raspberries. Do you like them? I do, but I don't like to eat the raspberries for fear of eating some worms. I suppose they would help to fill up, but I don't care anything about them. Were you ever up to Kalkaska? If you haven't been you have missed a lot, because it is an awful big town, Ha! Ha! Well I guess I will close and give the rest some room. Would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. Good bye, from your niece, —Miss Mary Drake, Star Route, Kalkaska, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to write to you as I see so many of the cousins are writing. I see that Evelyn Soper has promised a card or letter to the one who guesses her right age. I think that Evelyn will be 13 her next birthday. Meta Miller has written me some real nice letters during the past year. I am a farmer girl, 17 years old. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall, weigh 130 pounds. I have medium brown hair. (Oh yes I had it bobbed on the 23rd of July). My eyes are blue and I have a light complexion. My birthday is on the 23rd of December. Have I a twin? I have not attended school for two years, but I would be a junior in high school if I could go. I live near Oak Grove, or north of Howell. I am working in Howell 4½ days a week, but I am home the rest of the time. My letter is getting so long that it won't miss the waste paper basket if I don't close. I hope that some of the cousins will write as I will be glad to hear from them. I am reading The Hunted Woman, and like it very much. —Idah Knapp, R. 2, Oak Grove, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I bet you have been wondering where that "Katy-did" went to. Well here I am again. I like my scissors fine and sure do use them a great deal. Now maybe you and my cousins wonder what I look like so I will describe myself. I have dark brown hair, brown eyes, and I am 4 feet, 2 inches tall. I weigh 102 pounds, and was 17 years old last January, so you see I am rather small for my age. I wonder if I have a twin. If I have I surely wish they would write to me. Lawrence Chapman, of Alma, Michigan, I wonder if he has a twin. If he was about six days younger he probably would have one, Ha! Ha! I think the answer to the one riddle that Erma White asked is a road. Is that right, Erma? I don't know the other. I also think that Dorothy Postma is 13 years of age. Well now Uncle Ned, I am very interested in that drawing contest you speak of, as I love to draw. I think I better stop as it is getting late and time for good girls to be in bed. Good bye Uncle, —Katie M. Prowant, Durand, Michigan.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

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The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

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

Copyright by James Oliver Curwood

(Continued from August 18th)

It was no time for knife-work now. As the avalanche of brute strength descended upon him Aldous gathered himself for the shock. He had already measured his own weakness. Those ten minutes among the rocks of the chasm had broken and beaten him until his strength was gone. He was panting from his first onset with Quade, but his brain was working. And he knew that Quade was no longer a reasoning thing. He had ceased to think. He was blind with the passion of a brute, and his one thought was to crush his enemy down under the weight of the club in his huge hands. Aldous waited. He heard Joanne's terrified scream when Quade was almost upon him—when less than five feet separated them. The club was descending when he flung himself forward, straight for the other's feet. The club crashed over him, and with what strength he had gripped Quade at the knees. With a tremendous thud Quade came to earth. The club broke from the grip of his hands. For a moment he was stunned, and in that moment Aldous was at his throat. He would have sold the best of his life for the skinning-knife. But he had lost it in gripping Quade. And now he choked—with every ounce of strength in him he choked at the thick neck of his enemy. Quade's hands reached for his own throat. They found it. And both choked, lying there gasping and covered with blood, while Joanne struggled vainly to free herself, and scream after scream rang from her lips. And John Aldous knew that at last the end had come. For there was no longer strength in his arms, and there was something that was like a strange cramp in his fingers, while the clutch at his own throat was turning the world black. His grip relaxed. His hands fell limp. The last that he realized was that Quade was over him, and that he must be dying.

Then it was, as he lay within a final second or two of death, no longer conscious of physical attack or of Joanne's terrible cries, that a strange unforeseen thing occurred. Beyond the tepee a man had risen from the earth. He staggered toward them, and it was from Marie that the wildest cry came now. For the man was Joe DeBar! In his hand he held a knife. Swaying and stumbling he came to the fighters—from behind, Quade did not see him, and over Quade's huge back he poised himself. The knife rose; for a fraction of a second it trembled in mid-air. Then it descended, and eight inches of steel went to the heart of Quade.

And as DeBar turned and staggered toward Joanne and Marie, John Aldous was sinking deeper and deeper into a black and abysmal night.

CHAPTER XXX

In that chaotic night in which he was drifting, light as a feather on the wind, John Aldous experienced neither pain nor very much of the sense of life. And yet, without seeing or feeling, he seemed to be living. All was dead in him but that last consciousness, which is almost the spirit; he might have been dreaming, and minutes, hours, or even years might have passed in that dream. For a long time he seemed to be sinking through the blackness; and then something topped him, without jar or shock, and he was rising. He could hear nothing. There was a vast silence about him, a silence as deep and as unbroken as the abysmal pit which he seemed to be softly floating.

After a time Aldous felt himself swaying and rocking, as though tossed gently on the billows of a sea. This was the first thought that took shape in his struggling brain—he was at sea; he was on a ship in the heart of a black night, and he was alone. He tried to call out, but his tongue seemed gone. It seemed a very long time before day broke, and then it was a strange day. Little needles of light pricked his eyes; silver strings shot like flashes of weblike lightning through the darkness, and after that he saw for an instant a strange glare. It was gone in one big, powderlike flash, and he was in night again. These days and nights seemed to follow one another swiftly now, and the nights grew less dark, and the days brighter. He was conscious of sounds and buffetings, and it was very hot.

Out of this heat there came a cool, soft breeze that was continually caressing his face, and eyes, and head. It was like the touch of a spirit hand. It became more and more real to him. It caressed him into a dark and comfortable oblivion a still brighter day roused him. His brains seemed clear. He opened his eyes. A white cloud was hovering over them; it fell softly; it was cool and gentle. Then it rose again, and it was not a cloud, but a hand! The hand moved away, and he was looking into a pair of wide-open, staring, prayerful eyes, and a little cry came to him, and a voice.

"John—John—"

He was drifting again, but now he knew that he was alive. He heard movement. He heard voices. They were growing nearer and more distinct. He tried to cry out Joanne's name, and it came in a whispering breath between his

lips. But Joanne heard; and he heard her calling to him; he felt her hands; she was imploring him to open his eyes, to speak to her. It seemed many minutes before he could do this, but at last he succeeded. And this time his vision was not so blurred. He could see plainly. Joanne was there, hovering over him, and just beyond her was the great bearded face of Donald MacDonald. And then, before words had formed on his lips, he did a wonderful thing. He smiled.

"O my God, I thank Thee!" he heard Joanne cry out, and then she was on her knees, and her face was against his, and she was sobbing.

He knew that it was MacDonald who drew her away.

The great head bent over him.

"Take this, will'ee, Johnny boy?"

Aldous stared.

"Mac, you're alive," he breathed.

"Alive as ever was, Johnny. Take this."

He swallowed. And then Joanne hov-

ered over him again, and he put up his hands to her face, and her glorious eyes were swimming seas as she kissed him and choked back the sobs in her throat. He buried his fingers in her hair. He held her head close to him, and for many minutes no one spoke, while MacDonald stood and looked down on them. In those minutes everything returned to him. The fight was over. MacDonald had come in time to save him from Quade. But—and now his eyes stared upward through the sheen of Joanne's hair—he was in a cabin! He recognized it. It was MacDonald's old home. When Joanne raised her head he looked about him without speaking. He was in the wide bunk built against the wall. Sunlight was filtering through a white curtain at the window, and in the open door he saw the anxious face of Marie.

He tried to lift himself, and was amazed to find that he could not. Very gently Joanne urged him back on his pillow. Her face was a glory of life and of joy. He obeyed her as he would have obeyed the hand of the Madonna. She saw all his questioning.

"You must be quiet, John," she said, and never had he heard in her voice the sweetness of love that was in it now. "We will tell you everything—Donald and I. But you must be quiet. You were terribly beaten among the rocks. We brought you here at noon, and the sun is setting—and until now you have not opened your eyes. Everything is well.

But you must be quiet. You were terribly bruised by the rocks, dear."

It was sweet to lie under the caresses of her hand. He drew her face down to him.

"Joanne, my darling, you understand now—why I wanted to come alone into the North?"

Her lips pressed warm and soft against his.

"I know," she whispered, and he could feel her arms trembling, and her breath coming quickly. Gently she drew away from him. "I am going to make you some broth," she said then.

He watched her as she went out of the cabin, one white hand lifted to her throat.

Old Donald MacDonald seated himself on the edge of the bunk. He looked down at Aldous, chuckling in his beard; and Aldous, with his bruised and swollen face and half-open eyes, grinned like a happy fiend.

"It was a wunnerful, wunnerful fight, Johnny!" said old Donald.

"It was, Mac. And you came in fine on the home stretch!"

"What d'ye mean—home stretch?" queried Donald leaning over.

"You saved me from Quade."

Donald fairly groaned.

"I didn't, Johnny—I didn't! DeBar killed 'im. It was all over when I come. On'y—Johnny—I had a most curious word with Culver Rann afore he died!"

(Continued September 15th.)



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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.

Aug. 31—Herefords, Thumb Hereford Cattle Breeders Ass'n, Bad Axe Fair, T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, Sales Mgrs.
Sept. 21—Holstein, B. S. Gier, Lansing, F. J. Fishbeck, Sales Manager, Howell, Mich.
Sept. 27—Holstein, Grand River Stock Farm, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Oct. 18—Holsteins, Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Wm. Griffin, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.

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Holsteins, registered fully accredited 32 1/2 lb sire. Write your want.

3 Fine Holstein Bulls

ready for light service in October from heavy milking dams and sired by Romeo King Pontiac Segis Komdyke. The price is very reasonable. Better drive over and see them.
SCHAFFER BROS., R. 4, Oxford, Mich.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE HERD

REG. HOLSTEINS, 30 Head, T. B. Tested
17 milch cows, 18 heifers, A. R. O. stock or will exchange for grades.
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5 extra nice Repeater heifers one year old for \$500.00. Also 10 cows with ten nice lusty calves by side for sale.
If in want of bulls, write us.

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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.
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FOR SALE: BULL CALF BORN IN MARCH. Right every way. Dam is dam of Belle Missaukee Beauty A. R. 6th cow in Class D. D. and State Champion in Class. Sire has 1/2 of same breeding as "Red Rose" and Missaukee Sally Class leading in G. G. Prize for quick sale \$150.00. Buy type and production.
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JERSEYS

Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks Jersey Farm

United States Government
Attested Herd

Farmington, Mich.

Offers for Sale or Lease the following Bulls and Bull Calves:

FRANK TANNER RALEIGH, 2 yrs, 4 months. 1st. Prize, Junior Calf, 1921; 1st. Prize, Junior Yearling, 1922; Reserve Jr. Champion, 1922. Mich. State Fair. Dam: Ida Raleigh Karnak. Record, milk 6,784.2; fat 383.39, as 3 year old.
ACTRESS GAMBOGE, 1 year, 5 months. 1st. Prize, Senior Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1922. Dam: Patchwork, Miss. Record, milk 7883 lbs.; fat 407.48 lbs.

MAYS FAIRY RALEIGH, 1 year, 3 months. Dam: Mays Fairy Elf. Record, 343 lbs. of fat.
BULL CALF, 8 months. Dam: Millies Karnak. Record, milk, 6,156 lbs.; fat 393.36.

BULL CALF, 3 months. Dam: Raleighs Calico Primrose. Member of Show herd. Record, Class A. A. A., milk, 7786 lbs.; fat 342.75 lbs.

ACTRESS RALEIGH, our prize winning herd-sire, is Sire of all Bulls.
All records made on twice a day milking.
All Bulls and Calves will be shown at Michigan State Fair, 1923.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
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HAMPSHIRE: A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT. Place your order now for your Boar pig at a bargain. Pairs not akin, 10th year.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, R. 4, Mich.

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Hill Crest Farms, Perrington, Mich.
Duroc-Jerseys and Black Top Delaine Sheep. 35 stock rams to pick from. Farm 4 mi. straight south of Middleton. Gratiot Co.
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FOR SALE 400 BREEDING EWES. For Prices Write
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U. S. BEEF SUPPLY CONSUMED AT HOME

GROWTH of population in the United States to a point at which the domestic market has become large enough to absorb the country's normal beef production is the chief reason why American beef is no longer an important source of supply for Great Britain, says Chas. J. Brand, marketing specialist for the Department of Agriculture, who recently studied the meat trade situation in Europe. Another factor working against an increase in our beef exports, he declares, is the lower cost of beef production in countries like Argentina which are still in the pioneer stage.

Mr. Brand points out that from 1891 to 1921 the human population of the United States increased from 62,948,000 to 107,833,000, while the number of cattle in the country increased only from 51,363,572, to 66,652,559. It is thus obvious that the growth in population has absorbed the increased beef production and the same is true of mutton. Our increased production and exports of beef during the war proved, according to Mr. Brand, that given the stimulus of a profitable market the American livestock grower can and will quickly expand his beef output, but many factors are at present diminishing his incentive to do so.

Among these factors the most important, in Mr. Brand's opinion, is the relatively high cost of beef production in the United States compared with its cost in countries now in the pioneer stage. This fact, he says, has convinced the meat trade of Great Britain that the future will see greater and greater production in Argentina, until the supply from that country overshadows that from any other source. Next in importance as sources of additional supplies are Australia and New Zealand.

At the present time the United States is almost exactly self-sufficient in the matter of its beef supply. As the country becomes more industrial, home consumption will be increased. Whether in that case the livestock grower will have any strong motive to engage in competition for the export trade will be determined, says Mr. Brand, by many factors, among which he cites the possibility of more efficient beef production methods coming into use, the younger age at which beef cattle are now slaughtered, and the relation of the dairy industry to cattle raising generally.

As an exporter of pork and pork products, the United States is likely to retain its pre-eminence for many years, Mr. Brand says. He believes, however, that with the rehabilitation of agriculture in Europe, our exports of these commodities, which have been very large in the last few years, will be adjusted to post-war conditions. Average shipments of American pork and pork products to the United Kingdom from 1910 to 1914 were about 450,000,000 pounds. In 1919 the total was 1,369,000,000 pounds, while in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the shipments were 676,000,000 pounds. Some modifications of these figures are to be looked for, Mr. Brand says, but energetic trade development work will greatly minimize reduction.

MICHIGAN'S HIGH COW IN TESTING WORK

MR. E. M. STEWART, Inkster, Michigan, had the high cow in both milk and butterfat production in Michigan Cow Testing Association work. This cow, Detroit Pontiac Pietertje No. 391047, made 20,548 pounds of milk and 663.4 pounds of fat for the cow testing association year in Wayne County C. T. A., according to Mr. J. H. Mathiesen, cow tester. Mr. Mathiesen mentions that this cow was milked four times daily for five months of her lactation period and three times daily for five months. She was dry for two months.

Detroit Pontiac Pietertje consumed during her year's record 12,336 pounds of silage, 714 pounds of beet pulp, 3,704 pounds of alfalfa, 310 pounds of molasses, 834 pounds of oil meal, 1,614 pounds of gluten feed, 477 pounds of corn and cob meal, 1,331 pounds of ground oats,

124 pounds of cotton seed, and 862 pounds of commercial feed.

The total cost of feed was \$211.42 and the total value of product was \$403.25, leaving a return above the feed cost of \$191.83.

In addition to having the high cow in both milk and butterfat production, Mr. Stewart also has the high herd average completed on four purebred Holstein cows. This average is 17,449 pounds of milk and 561.17 pounds of fat.

The second highest herd average went to Mr. H. W. Atwater of the West Allegan C. T. A. Mr. Atwater, with four purebred Jerseys, averaged 10.066 pounds of milk and 531 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Atwater has, for a number of years, been very carefully breeding up a small but high-class herd of Jerseys. The results that he has obtained, indicate the success of good feeding and breeding in obtaining a high-class dairy herd.

Other herds that follow in the summaries for a year's C. T. A. work are Mr. C. S. Stuart of the South VanBuren Cow Testing Association with five purebred Holsteins averaging 12,633 pounds of milk and 464.7 pounds of fat. Mr. Sam Park of the Lapeer C. T. A., with ten grade Guernseys and Jerseys, averaged 82.81 pounds of milk and 462.9 pounds of fat. Mr. A. C. Reek of the same association, with ten purebred Holsteins, averaging 12,311 pounds of milk and 441.7 pounds of fat.—A. C. Baltzer, Extension Spec. in Dairying, Michigan Agricultural College.

NO ENTRIES TO DAIRY EXPOSITION AFTER SEPT. 15

ENTRIES in the cattle classes at the National Dairy Exposition close on Saturday, September 15th. Exhibitors who are planning to show at the Exposition must have their entries in the mail not later than that date. All entries are checked up by the various breed associations and are then cataloged before the opening of the Exposition on October 5th. This makes it imperative that entries be mailed by the closing date.

Exhibitors who have not received the prize list and entry form can secure them by addressing the National Dairy Association at Syracuse.

A total of \$30,700 is offered in prizes for cattle at the Exposition. The Show Association offers \$5,990 on Holsteins and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America offers \$2,750 in special prizes. In the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Jersey and Guernsey classifications, the Show Association offers \$5,240 for each breed.

Prizes in all grade cow classifications have been increased to a total of \$850 for each breed.

Entries in the special classes for calf club calves also close on September 15th. The Association offers \$1,100 in prizes and the Holstein-Friesian Association and the American Jersey Cattle Club have each offered \$500 in specials for calf club exhibits of their respective breeds.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

SHOULD CALL VETERINARIAN

I have ten cows and I bred four of them to a neighbors bull and they seemed to catch all right but all the way from 60 days to four months they come in heat again. I got me a registered bull and bred the same cows over three of them caught and all due next December and have bred the rest of my herd and cannot seem to get them with calf. Some come in heat every 21 days and others go from 42 to 48 days. Our local veterinary says my bull is not any good. I think he is as three of my cows are with calf from him and the man I bought him from has 18 cows all with calf from him.—F. B. McD., Lapeer, Mich.

—We can hardly do more than guess at the cause of sterility in any specific case without making a personal examination of the herd. It is likely that the trouble is due to infection of the reproductive organs. It is within the realm of possibility that

DISPERSION SALE

30 — Head Registered Holstein Cattle — 30
The Entire Herd of
B. S. GIER, - - Lansing, Mich.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1923, at 2 o'clock, P. M. (fast time)

At the Farm 1 mile West of City Limits on St. Joseph Street.
(Herd under State and Federal Supervision)

4 young bulls, including the Herd Sire who is a Show Bull, is by a son of May Echo Sylvia, and out of the Show Cow, May Walker Skylark, who won Sweepstakes over all Breeds, and All American Honors over all 4-yr.-old Holstein Cows in the United States in 1922. 3 other young bulls from good record dams. 26 females, including several Prize Winners at leading Michigan Fairs in 1922. Cows with records of 28-27-26-24-23 lbs., two 20 lb. 2-yr.-olds and daughters of these cows.

Don't Fail To Come.

For Catalogs, address **F. J. FISHBECK, Howell, Michigan.**

the four cows bred to the neighbor's bull acquired some infection from the bull and transmitted it to the bull purchased later. It is a fact certain infections causing sterility may be transmitted from male to female and from female to male through copulation. The only satisfactory way of determining and correcting the cause of sterility is to have a veterinarian who is familiar with the diseases of the reproductive organs to make an examination of the herd.—E. T. Hallman, Asso. Prof. of Animal Path., M. A. C.

HAVE COW POX

Please do tell me what to use for my cows as they seem to have a disease in their teats. They turn black and fester up at the opening and are very sore. One had it at first but now others seem to be coming down with it. I have one cow that has warts so bad that I can hardly milk her and I have been using castor oil about two weeks but it does not seem to take them off.—V. Q., Burt, Mich.

—These cows in all probability are suffering from cow pox. The disease is transmissible from the hands of the milker from one cow to the other. It is a disease that generally yields quite readily to treatment. I would suggest that you wash off the affected part of the udder and teats with a one-half of one per cent lysol solution, dry thoroughly, and then apply zinc oxide ointment night and morning to the affected parts.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Med. and Surg., M. A. C.

TREATING CATS FOR LICE

I am seeking information in regards to my cats. They are covered with small white lice with dark heads. Is there a way to destroy them and not harm the cats? I have tried insect powder but did not get results.—Mrs. E. R., Davison, Mich.

—Cats being very susceptible to the toxic action of any disinfectant, makes it difficult to treat them for lice and other skin diseases. I would suggest that you try the application of sulphur ointment to the affected parts of the cats body. If it be necessary to cover the entire surface of the body, apply the ointment to about one-third of the body the first day, on the third day another third, and so on until the surface is completely covered.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Med. and Surg., M. A. C.

HIGH RECORD MADE BY MICHIGAN JERSEY

A MOST creditable record has just been completed by Sensational Iris 392391, owned by Chas. Kraus, Hart, Michigan. This cow started test at 5 yrs. 2 mos. of age and in one year produced 12,805 lbs. of milk and 714 lbs. of butterfat. Her average test being 5.58 per cent. Iris was sired by Noble Sensational Lad 118536, AJCC Silver Medal bull; and was out of Matie Lavinia 251084.

BULLETIN TELLS OF MANY SWINE DISEASES

THE diseases and ailments which are important factors in reducing the profits of hog raisers, particularly the old enemy, hog cholera, are described and prescribed for in a new Farmers' Bulletin, 1244, Diseases, Ailments, and Abnormal Conditions of Swine, prepared by T. P. White of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Although the ravages of hog cholera have been reduced to 60 percent below the worst years, lack of attention to herds and failure to apply all the precautions available leave it still the greatest menace to the industry. Much of the bulletin is devoted to this disease and to a number of diseases which in the time of cholera outbreak go unnoticed or are diagnosed as cholera. These other diseases include anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrobacillosis, pleurisy, pneumonia, poisoning, swine plague, (hemorrhagic septicemia), tuberculosis, and worms.

Many other diseases and abnormal conditions, including such common troubles as thumps, sore mouth, sunstroke, rickets, paralysis of the hind quarters, and rheumatism, are described and proper

treatments are given. There are also chapters on the prevention of disease and on the causes of losses during shipment.

Copies of the bulletin may be had by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

JACKSON COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS HAVE BIG DAY

(Continued from Page 4)

breeders were closing out their herds but he advised all those present to stick. Mr. Harper made two significant statements in closing; one, that on his farm the only paying things were cows, hens, and sheep, and the other that old men were largely running the farms with few young men taking up agriculture. Both these conditions seemed to him to be ominous for the future. James Wells was next introduced and he described the itinerary of the group of officials present on the Jackson county tour. W. B. Burse, Secretary of the Jackson County Fair Association, was introduced and invited the breeders to begin preparing their exhibits for the coming fair.

National Official a Speaker

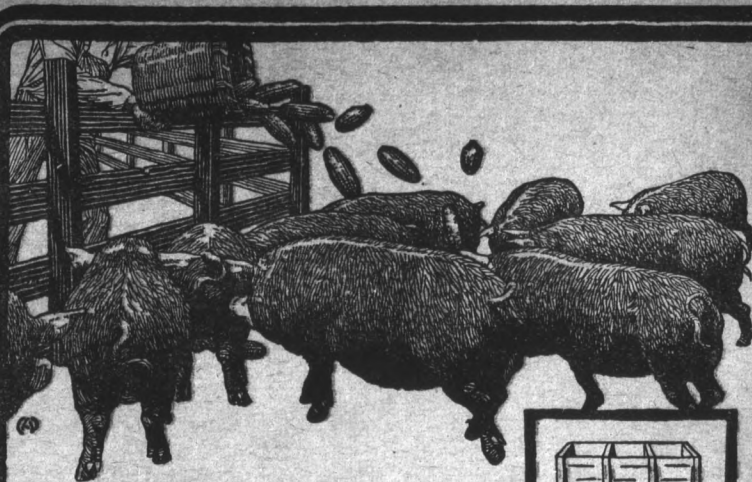
The last speaker was C. M. Long of Chicago, manager of field work for the National Holstein Association, who joined the party at Layton's Corners. Mr. Long has just returned from a six weeks' trip through the West, and said that dairy farming is rapidly becoming very popular in that section. He spoke of the great opportunity for Michigan Holstein breeders in the West as the dairymen there must have eastern cattle to start their herds. According to this speaker, Wisconsin breeders have advertised extensively in such states as Idaho and Utah, but Michigan has failed in this line in the past. As means for procuring publicity, Mr. Long recommended a dairy train to tour the western field, the sending of all Holstein news to the Associated Press, the use of pictures of the true-type Holstein bull and cow, in advertising matter. He particularly stressed the importance of the fair exhibit.

Immediately following the program, the Bretherton herd was inspected. There are thirty-five head in this herd, half of which are pure-bred. The next point on the tour was the farm of E. R. Perrine in Rives township. A pure-bred bull, one and one-half years old, attracted special attention. Nine men of the Rives Holstein Association bought this bull at Howell and gave Rives the honor of having the first association bull in the county. There are fifteen pure-bred females in the Perrine herd, giving an average of 385 pounds of butterfat for a lactation period. As a recognition of the work of the Rives Association in promoting Holstein raising, a committee consisting of E. R. Perrine, W. S. Wood, and Ben Smith was appointed to begin immediate selection of a Holstein exhibit for the Jackson county fair. These men are all in the Rives Association.

The party next stopped at the Darling and Behm farm in Tompkins township, where there are twenty-eight pure-bred Holsteins. Here, W. S. Wood was elected an honorary member of the County Holstein Association, although mainly a shorthorn breeder. Mr. Wood is a fair director and has been very prominent among Jackson county breeders.

On the way back to Jackson, the farm of Ben Smith, in Rives Township was visited. Mr. Smith has six pure-bred Holsteins, five of whom are descended from the same bull. His herd averaged 10,247 pounds of milk and 341.6 pounds of butterfat for the last lactation period (about a year) and his cows have surely proved that a small herd with high quality is just as profitable as a large herd of medium or grade rating.

The last stop was made at the Boardman farm in Blackman township, owned by Judge Harry D. Boardman and John W. Boardman. The milk for the Michigan Central dining cars is procured from the herd of fifty-five Holsteins on this farm. After inspecting the Boardman herd, the party broke up.



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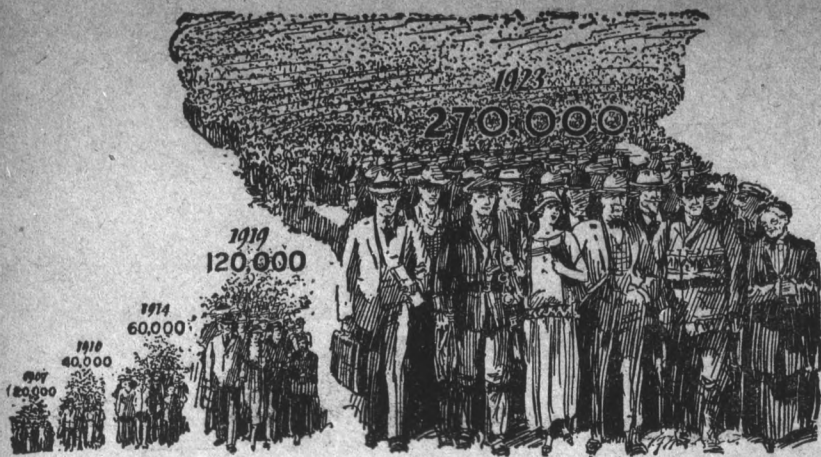
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Poultry for Profit



GOSLINGS NEED GOOD PASTURE

I would like to know if you can tell me what ailed my goslings last spring. They grew and seemed to be all right until they were about ten days old when they began to stand humped up and their wings drooped. Inside of a day or day and a half they died. Their appetite was good until about 24 hours before they died. I fed them grass, bread and milk, boiled eggs and oatmeal and gave them fresh water to drink. I gave castor oil to some of them but it did not save them and greased them for lice but it did no good either. I fed them a small amount of feed four times a day. By the time they were two weeks old they were all dead. Last year I lost the last eighteen that I hatched out. This year I lost three out of seven.—Mrs. A. W., St. Louis, Mich.

—From the symptoms given, I am of the opinion that the goslings were denied the range conditions necessary for growth and development. The intimation that grass was supplied in the ration leads me to conclude that the goslings were confined in bare runs or that little pasture was available. Poultrymen ordinarily consider that the rearing of geese or ducks is quite a simple practice because they are less susceptible to dietary disturbances, diseases, and internal parasites, as compared with chicks.

The essential requirements for rearing goslings are, plenty of shade and good pasture. The feeding method may consist of a moistened mash containing rolled oats, corn meal, bran, middlings, and moistened with either skim milk or water. This should be fed about three times daily until the goslings are nearly feathered. After they are feathered whole or cracked grain can be given. A soft feed should form the basis of the ration during the growing period.

I can understand how goslings would show a lack of ambition and stunted growth if confined in bare runs and yards. Under such conditions it would be almost impossible to induce a normal growth and under such conditions a rather high mortality is almost certain to prevail.—E. C. Foreman, Asso. Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

DUCKS SUFFERING FROM SUN-STROKE

I wish you could tell me what is the trouble with my young ducks. They will draw their head around under them and fall over backwards and their heads will turn clear around and they can not stand up. When they first are taken they will turn their heads up sideways. They get worse all the time. I keep plenty of clean water for them to drink. I also have a place for them to bathe. I feed them corn meal ground feed and bran and poultry feed. They will eat when I turn their heads right side up and hold it for them. But they can not do it themselves.—B. P., Fenwick, Mich.

—The symptoms which you have described as affecting your ducklings are characteristic of the symptoms induced by sun stroke. Thousands of ducks are lost each year due to sunstroke and these losses seem to occur very suddenly.

As far as possible, the duck range should be located in a well shaded pasture and the drinking water should be given in utensils of sufficient depth to permit the duck to entirely submerge the head. This is their only method of keeping the eyes and nostrils clean, which of course is necessary in the maintenance of health.

The young ducklings should be fed wet mash only until they are almost completely feathered after which they can be given a small quantity of cracked corn and wheat. The dry mash should consist of 40 per cent corn meal, 20 per cent oat meal, 15 per cent wheat middlings, 15 per cent bran, and 10 per cent meat scrap. This should be fed three or four times daily. Green food, of course, should be available

at all times on the range. We would not anticipate any serious mortality from this system of feeding and management.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

CHANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

THE DESIRE FOR SOCIAL APPROVAL

THE instigating, psychological explanation of that great town game you've perhaps heard of—"Keeping up with the Joneses"—is what the psychologists have termed, "The desire for social approval." Human beings instinctively want to have the approval and goodwill of the people around them. The instinct of self-preservation is probably at the root of the desire.

In the caveman days, if the rest of the tribe didn't like a special individual, they severally took a stone hatchet to him.

It is human, accordingly, and it one time in racial history it was exceedingly wise, to want to have the favorable opinion of one's fellows. In standard of living, dress, manners, automobiles, and thousands of things, modern people, in their buying and conduct, are actuated to an extent by an instinctive desire to win social approval.

Right at present—the current trend only goes back a very few years—something big is happening to the desire for social approval in the farming country. This fact always has been true—the closer together you get people, the stronger motivating force becomes the social approval desire. In cities, it often moves people to ridiculous lengths. Go into mountain country, many miles from the railroad, and, considering the people, you might feel that a more powerful social approval desire would be a good thing. There are many things, usually, that the lone prospector could gain from stimulating contact with the world.

On the farm, desire for social approval never has been a force which drove families to undue lengths for the sake of "appearances." That has been one aspect of the great thing we call farm independence. I notice this nowadays markedly: Not in an undue manner, farm folks are getting to have greater interest in appearances than they used to have.

The causes, I believe, are partly economic and partly psychological. The automobile is bringing communities into closer contact than they used to be, for one thing; the social approval desire tends to be stimulated somewhat. Then we have the second condition—greater farm buying power. Farmers can indulge desires in many directions closed to them a few decades ago.

WE STOPPED "HERDING SHEEP"

THE pleasant man by the side of the road—I had asked directions to Wildcat Creek—had told me the way three times, through two cross roads and three turns. I looked unconvinced still—from past sad experience with a memory none too good for many corners and turns. "O, Shucks," said the stranger finally, "I've been herding sheep. Get down with me!"

I got down with him while in the dirt of the road he sketched a quick road map. "You do this—and this—and this—and this—" he said. Instantly I knew the way.

A lot of us, I believe, waste much time in giving verbal directions, when a diagram in dirt or on paper would convey our idea far better and far quicker.

One of my good friends, Johnny Peebles, of Mule Valley Farm, goes far with the idea. Something goes wrong with the car, or the reaper, or something else about the place. He must send to town. He doesn't know how to describe that needed part in words, but he has learned to do this—draw a picture or two, put on it measurements if necessary. He gets the idea over in jig-time.

WHY SHOULD WE GO OUT OF OUR COUNTRY TO BUY SUGAR

(Continued from Page 4)

The tariff, under the Fordney-McCumber Bill, passed September 22, 1922, is \$2.20 a hundred pounds against all raw sugar except that coming from Cuba, which is allowed a reduction of 20 per cent, making the tariff \$1.76 per hundred pounds.

The Fordney-McCumber Bill only increased the tariff sixteen cents a hundred pounds.

The little 20 per cent reduction effectually prevents any foreign sugar outside of that coming from Cuba being sold in this country. It is a protective tariff for Cuba.

These are the facts we all should know before we can judge of what caused the increase in sugar prices in February of this year.

Let us return now to the conditions governing production of sugar in this country during last year.

At the beginning of 1922 the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was before the United States Senate, the price of sugar was down to less than five cents per pound. The price the beet sugar factories could pay the farmers for their beets grown in 1922 depended upon sugar prices.

If the price of sugar remained low the farmer's returns would be greatly affected by the tariff.

Because of the low price and the uncertainty of what the new tariff would offer the beet sugar factories delayed just as long as they could offering a contract to the farmer.

Contract Price Too Low

When this contract did not come out it offered a guarantee of \$5.00 a ton for beets grown during 1922. This was not enough to meet the competition of other crops for possession of the land consequently a very small crop of beet sugar was grown during 1922. For like reasons and because of his inability to obtain money to finance his plantings due to low price of sugar, the sugar grower of Louisiana also had a small crop.

In the fall and winter of 1922-23 the American grown sugar was quickly sold and eaten; it was practically all gone by the middle of February or the first of March.

All the sugar we now get, until sugar grown on American farms during the summer of 1923 comes on the market in October of this year, will be from Cuba.

It is significant that prices advanced rapidly after the beet sugar was gone on the first excuse that could be offered, which happened to be the report issued by the Department of Commerce. American farmers and American sugar companies did not profit by the high price now prevailing.

They have always contended their industry, although at the present time only producing 20 to 25 per cent of our needs, kept the price down while they had sugar to sell.

Those who gain from these high prices are those who have the sugar on hand. Right here is where the refining companies come in.

The sugar that has produced fortunes for its owners is all in Cuba. Fifty-three per cent of the total output of sugar grown in Cuba in 1921 was extracted by mills owned by Americans.

Of these eighty-five factories, forty-nine producing 2,331,000 tons were owned outright or by interlocking officers or directors of the sugar refining companies of the Atlantic seaboard.

The other thirty-five factories independently owned only produced 786,000 tons.

There are nine refining companies on the Atlantic seaboard handling almost exclusively Cuban sugar; six of these refining companies own these forty-nine sugar companies operating in Cuba.

Because all sugar destined for American consumption must come through there Atlantic refineries they have a tremendous control over all the sugar coming into this country.

It is easy to see who gained by this sudden increase in the price of sugar.

Through the publicity organizations these refiners maintain, they have attempted to charge the tariff with the cause of this increase.

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill was passed September 2, 1922. There was no increase in the price of

sugar at that time, and it surely would have occurred if the tariff had anything to do with it.

The increase in the Fordney-McCumber bill was only sixteen cents a hundred pounds.

To maintain that an increase occurring five months after of nearly \$3.00 a hundred pounds was caused by this slight increase in the tariff is certainly the height of absurdity.

Any child would know better, yet this was swallowed whole by some who wish us to believe that they wrote intelligent (?) editorials on the subject.

All the interviews and arguments placed before the American people having as a basis the elimination or reduction of the tariff means a proposal for the destruction of 1,300,000 tons of American grown sugar. How this would reduce the price of sugar is beyond the comprehension of ordinary sensible people. This might be replaced by the cheaper grown sugar from Cuba, but this does not mean any cheaper sugar to the American consumer as our experience at the present time and during 1920, when all the sugar we are going to get is in their hands, has so clearly demonstrated.

We would by this method place ourselves regarding our supply of sugar in the same position we are in regarding rubber.

Because we suddenly find that England owns all the rubber plantations and can charge us what she

pleases for this important product, we have been running around in circles calling upon rich men like Firestone and Ford to help us out, and frantic efforts are being made to find some place under American territory where rubber trees can be grown so we can be free from this intolerable position of being dependent upon another country and having to pay what she dictates. The American people are not ready to place themselves in this position regarding their sugar bill.

Why should we go out of our country to buy one ounce of sugar? The American farmer can grow every particle we need and we would rather trust the beet farmer of the North, and the cane grower of Louisiana and the thirty-four independent beet sugar factories who are not affiliated with or controlled by any trust or refinery for our sugar at reasonable prices than we would the present foreign control who are making fortunes off of us at the present time.

WARNS AGAINST GALVANIZED IRON UTENSILS

Do not allow food or drink to stand for even a short time in a galvanized iron vessel and do not use such utensil in making preserves or jellies or as a container for cider or other fruit juices, is a warning issued by officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. Some

of the zinc with which the bucket will be dissolved and will not only give the food an unpleasant taste but is very apt to cause sudden and intense illness.

A recent instance of poisoning apparently resulted from the presence of zinc in food. Twelve men at the Guam Naval Station each drank a bottle of root beer and immediately began vomiting. Chemical examination of the contents of three bottles transmitted to the Bureau of Chemistry for analysis disclosed the presence of substantial quantities of a salt of zinc in each bottle. It is the opinion of the officials that even one-half the contents of one of the bottles would have caused vomiting. The sale of bottles from this shipment has, of course, been stopped and an investigation started to definitely locate the source of the contamination with zinc.

Experiments carried on by Federal chemists with quantities of lemonade, orangeade, milk, carbonated water, Washington City tap water and distilled water held over night in galvanized iron buckets proved that zinc contamination occurred in each case. The officials, therefore, warn against the use of such utensils as containers for food or drink.

Hank Pohns says: "A lot of folks get inter trouble, jest tryin' to avoid it!"



The Truth in Feeds



These Cows Produce More Milk with Milkmaker

THIS splendid herd of pure-bred Holsteins belongs to J. B. Strange of Grand Ledge, one of the many up-to-date Michigan dairymen who are feeding Milkmaker the year 'round. He says:

"I have used a wide variety of dairy feeds in my time. I got started on Milkmaker more or less by accident. I heard about Milkmaker and got some. My cows were on test and I wanted the best. The results speak for themselves. On this feed one of my cows produced 5,554 lbs. of milk in two months and over 93 lbs. of butterfat in 30 days. "When my cows are in the barn I feed Milkmaker straight; when on grass, half Milkmaker and half corn and oats. Milkmaker is very palatable."

Michigan Milkmaker is a 24% protein, public formula dairy feed made by Michigan State Farm Bureau. It is Michigan's best dairy ration. The ten milk making

ingredients are listed on the bag, pound for pound. You know exactly what you are buying.

How to Feed Milkmaker Next Winter At Summer Prices

You can contract your winter feed requirements of Milkmaker through the Farm Bureau, for equal monthly shipments from September through March at summer feed prices. The price is guaranteed.

The Farm Bureau buys Milkmaker ingredients in huge volume at summer low prices, mixes them at one of the largest and best equipped mills in the country and delivers Milkmaker to you every month. You pay as it is delivered. This plan enables you to buy your winter feed at the lowest prices; it insures fresh feed.

See your local co-operative association for your Milkmaker requirements. If you have no co-op., ask us how to co-operate with your neighbors in buying carlots of Milkmaker for car-door delivery. Write for our booklet on Milkmaker. The time is short. Later Milkmaker must be bought at prevailing market prices. Order now.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Lansing,

Michigan

FEED MILKMAKER NEXT WINTER AT SUMMER PRICES





MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

PRACTICALLY all businesses of America are on an active money making basis at present and a gleam of prosperity is apparent everywhere. Agriculture, the biggest and fundamental industry of the country, has been reported to be failing at all times and the farmer has been hoodwinked into the idea that he was down and out. It is true that he is not getting a just proportion of what he produces but he is far from being broke. Most farm products are at a profitable level at present and further improvement is undoubtedly going to develop in agricultural markets before the year is ended.

If gloomy stories about the down trodden farmer are true, how is it then that he is able to keep on producing year after year on a losing market? There are apparently thousands of prosperous farmers throughout the corn belt and other agricultural states of the union who are totally oblivious of the fact that they have failed in business. It is true that certain agricultural commodities have recently lost money and specialization has been a risky practice. But diversified farming has generally yielded good profits to the farmer.

Increased business in the mail order houses and larger output of automobiles and tractors, a large percentage of which business represents the buying power of the American farmer; savings bank deposits, which show a tremendous increase; improvements in schools, roads and rural communities in general all go to show that fundamentally the business of the American farmer is on a healthy basis and there is little fear of the purchasing power of the agricultural community in general being seriously impaired.

The great majority of our people are employed and are making good money. However, there is a general tendency to use a streak of economy in buying, this being the result of the lessons learned during the boom in 1920. Most businesses are carried on with a bit of cautiousness which only goes to put the country on a sounder footing. According to reports from the Department of Labor recently, the average weekly wage today is \$27.22 or 121 percent above wages before the war and only \$2.72 less than wages during the peak in 1920.

At the peak of 1920 our dollar was worth but 40.5 cents but today it has the buying power of more than fifty per cent in excess over the 1920 dollar and at the same time wages are practically as high as they ever were. Commodity prices are generally below what they were three years ago and indications point toward further reduction all the time. A settlement in European affairs would certainly be a good tonic to all industries in America and outlet for the surplus manufactured goods and raw materials would be wider. Conditions abroad are very serious at present, Germany being in complete economic disruption and both England and France feeling the depression keenly.

The Wheat Outlook

The wheat outlook has been of a disturbing nature to the wheat farmer of the country during the last few weeks. Prices sank to the lowest levels since before the war. This decline was the result of an exaggerated estimate of the 1923 crop. Later investigations however, made the exaggeration obvious in the fact recent figures show that the whole of North America has approximately 89,000,000 bushels less wheat than in 1922. This report as well as fear of early frosts in north west Canada, has boosted wheat prices materially since the low spot a few weeks ago and more business has taken place in the wheat markets lately than for several months. Frost was reported in the Canadian north west this week but in places where wheat is so far advanced that it is out of danger. The fact that frost occurred, however, had a bullish effect on the market owing to the possibility that

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat active. Corn and oats steady. Rye and beans firm. Butter and eggs in demand. Potatoes scarce. Hay firm and supply small. Good demand for poultry. Market for dressed calves firm. Cattle in demand. Hogs and sheep higher.

(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.)

localities beyond the danger line would be touched. The market undoubtedly will show further strength although sharp upturns are not expected. The winter wheat crop is practically all harvested and prices are above the \$1.00 mark with Chicago September wheat at \$1.02½ and No. 1 Hard up to \$1.08½. Much is talked about creating a wider foreign outlet for the cereal. Exports in 1922 were four times as large as they were prior to the war and while foreign credit and money is not able to take as much as they need this year, exports are not expected to fall off materially.

The infamous cotton pest of the south, namely boll-weevil, has cut deep into this year's production. The boll-weevil costs cotton planters of Dixie from half a million to a billion dollars annually. Dry weather in Texas also has decreased the yield. However, these unfavorable influences in the cotton industry have created a better market for the product and prices are generally on a money making level. There has been a strong undertone in the corn market for a good many months and recently sensational advances have carried prices to new high levels at Chicago since 1920. Contract grades of corn have reached 90c at least with No. 2 yellow making 92c this week. Outside points also report higher markets on corn. Oats are in a strong position and most gains are in fairly healthy shape.

Hogs and Cattle at New High Level
Reflecting general industrial improvement, consumptive demand for meats has been broad during the past week or two and prices for live stock have been on the upgrade for several weeks. Hogs and cattle are at new high levels for the year to date and predictions are general that they have farther to go before the year's peak will have been reached. While hogs have been losing money for the farmer during past months, they are making a little now and cattle have been profitable to feeders throughout the year. At present from \$3.00 to \$6.00 margins over initial costs are general for feeders to realize when they see their steers going to the scales. Countrymen are clamoring for thin lambs to go on the pastures this fall and at present are paying more for lambs of feeding flesh and killers are willing to pay for fat lambs. A buoyant undertone prevails generally in the live stock trade.

On August 6th, the \$12.00 steer made his appearance at Chicago and this week they sold at \$13.00 showing a full \$1.00 gain in less than three weeks. Top cattle are within 50c of the practical limit last October and at present are selling \$2.00 above tops a year ago. Only a few finished heavy steers are eligible to these high figures they show what killers are willing to pay for strictly choice cattle. There is a general report of scarcity of finished beefs throughout the corn belt and the premium they command over short-fed cattle will undoubtedly stimulate feeders to ripen their stock more thoroughly before marketing them. Predictions of traders at the Chicago Yards are that \$14.00 steers will be here before many more weeks and some are even willing to risk money on \$15.00 cattle before the year is over. The largest percentage of cattle coming consist of young stock of medium good grades. Only choice and prime steers are selling above the \$12.00 mark at present with a spread of \$9.25 to \$12.50 representing the great bulk of offerings. Strictly common, ill-bred steers go for slaughter down to \$6.50 with

those on the western order under \$6.00. Demand for feeding cattle has been in evidence, but at Chicago, the quality is not good enough to meet requirements and business has been handicapped. However, as soon as the run of western range cattle starts coming in large numbers, there will be more offerings and the trade is expected to improve materially. Most business done lately ranged from \$6.00 to \$7.25 with a few loads of well-bred, meaty steers, suitable for a short turn on corn at \$8.00 and above.

Butcher Stock Market Strong

Butcher stock and bulls met stronger markets during the past week and gains of 25c were general. Most cows and heifers cleared from \$4.35 to \$6.85 although some prime kosher cows were eligible to \$9.00 and above and strictly baby beef heifers at \$10.00 to \$10.50. One shipment of fancy yearling heifers sold at \$11.00. Bologna bulls sold largely at \$4.50 to \$4.75 with the best heavies up to \$5.00. Veal calves advanced \$1.00 during the last six days and closed the week on a \$12.00 to \$13.00 basis with choice handyweight vealers at \$13.25 and above. Cows of canner and cutter grade found ready outlet at \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Advances in hog values lifted choice 190 lb. butchers to \$9.30 late in the week at Chicago and to \$10.50 at Buffalo. Some traders expect \$10.00 hogs before many weeks at Chicago. A year ago top hogs were selling at \$9.70. The average price of hogs during the week ended August 25, was \$8.10 the highest since last April. The market has gained \$1.45 since the low time six weeks ago. A range of from \$6.00 to \$9.30 represented hogs late this week, common heavy packing sows bringing the former figure with choice lights the latter. Stronger markets on hogs and grain have been factors in advancing the lard market and recently August lard was quoted at \$11.10.

Feeder buyers took lambs away from the killers this week paying from 15c to 25c more for lambs suitable to take out to the pastures and feed lots. Extreme top during the period was \$14.15 against a top of \$14.00 to killers. Countrymen certainly have faith in the future lamb market and predictions for the fall market are favorable, generally. Most lambs went for slaughter at \$13.25 to \$13.85 this week while a spread of \$13.50 to \$14.00 represented the feeder business. Sheep were not numerous and sold generally from \$6 to \$7 all week. Wool markets have been undergoing a seasonal mid-summer dullness but expectation for the fall market reflect optimism. Hide and leather markets have been dull recently but are considerable better than they were last spring.

WHEAT

After a period of weakness and inactivity the wheat market opened last week with a steady tone prevailing and higher prices seemed to be but a short distance away. This proved true and from a slow start the upward trend to prices increased in speed daily. Late last week there was considerable news in the market of a bullish nature. There was a large reduction in the estimate of the Canadian crop as well as in that of Kansas. Frost in Canada gave traders a scare and reports showed that hogs in Kansas were being fed wheat instead of corn. All this made a reduction of over 70 million bushels in the wheat avail-

able for ordinary uses. There is a growing belief that there will not be as much good wheat produced in this country as the people expect because much of the grain now coming to market is below the best milling grade. Good wheat is reported to be scarce, and this is said to apply to Canada as well as United States. Wheat is not moving freely in this state. Millers in some cases have been obliged to go outside the state to get enough grain to keep running steady. Foreign markets are becoming a little more active, and flour in England is reported to be in brisk demand. Some wheat is reaching France from Russia but nothing definitely is known about the export possibilities of Russia. Some say that we can expect to see heavy exports from that country while others say that it has little to spare. Foreigners are doing little bidding in the American market as prices have been too high but recent advances in Liverpool brings prices nearing to a working basis.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.06; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.02; No. 2 white, \$1.06; No. 2 mixed, \$1.05.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.04½ @ 1.06; No. 3, \$1.02 @ 1.05.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.08; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.07.

CORN

Corn has moved in sympathy with wheat and prices are higher. The Detroit market closed last Saturday 1½c higher than the week previous and the tone was steady. Domestic trade was good and country offerings to arrive continued light.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 95c; No. 3, 94c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 89½ @ 90½c; No. 3, 90c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 3, 69c.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of other grains but with reluctance. Country offerings were moderate. A bit of bullish news in the market is the forecast of probable rain over the belt which would interfere with threshing operations not yet completed as well as delay the movement to market. Cash oats were in good demand at a steady price.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4, 39c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 40 @ 41½c; No. 3, 38½ @ 41.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3, 34c; No. 4, 31c.

RYE

Rye has been enjoying a good demand the past ten days and prices have advanced some. The Detroit market is 3½c higher.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 75c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 69 @ 70c.

BEANS

The beans were not so active in the Detroit bean market the last two weeks and as a result prices advanced. Week before last advances totaled 30 cents and last week the gain amounted to 10 cents, making the price 40 cents above that quoted in our last issue. The supply is said to be moderate and dealers report an increase in the buying.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$5.40 per cwt.
Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.40 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., 6.50 per cwt.

POTATOES

The potato market in general seems to be stronger and higher prices are noted at several points. The supply is scarce and market firm in tone.

Prices

Detroit—Cobblers, \$1.25 @ 1.31 per cwt.
Chicago—Kansas and Early Ohio No. 1, \$2.20 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$1.80 per cwt.

HAY

Markets show more strength. Country loadings are very small and the movement of new hay has been very light as yet, due to a great extent to the scarcity of labor. Stocks on hand are becoming depleted, the poorer sorts moving readily in the absence of better varieties and a good clearance is reported in most markets. Choice hay of all kinds commands a premium over quoted values. This strong condition will probably hold into September, when a larger movement of hay can be expected.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$19.50@20; standard, \$18.50@19; light mixed, \$18.50@19; No. 2 timothy, \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17@18; No. 1 clover, \$15@16.
Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$23@29; No. 2 timothy, \$25@27; light timothy & clover mixed, \$24@27; No. 1 clover, \$22@24; No. 2, \$18@19.

CROP REPORTS

CALHOUN—Farmers are threshing, grain is very good, not so much going in this fall. Soil is in good shape but weather very cold. Potatoes are not looking very good, can get no price for wheat or beans.—C. E. Beardsley.

ST. CLAIR—Cold, heavy rains broke long drouth here, but they came too late to do the late planted corn much good. There was danger of frost on the nights of August 21 and 22, and it is reported that freezing occurred on lower grounds. Threshing is progressing rapidly. Very little grain remains in the fields and the farmers are shocking or hauling their oats into the barn. Oats are a very poor crop, the yield being between 20 and 30 bushels per acre. Beans were damaged by drouth and a short crop is expected. St. Clair H. S., Agricultural Dep.

PRESQUE ISLE—Farmers are very near through harvesting, grain very poor, not even half crop. Potatoes looked fair so far but too dry to make any headway. Corn is at a standstill. New Clover that was seeded in spring is dried up nothing to be seen of it. Pastures poor. Everybody around here is so disgusted feel like quitting.—Fred Fulyetske

OGEMAW—On 21st had good rain. Harvesting done and threshing going on. Corn nearly fit to cut. All crops have been good except potatoes but rains will help them now.—Jas. Anderson.

BRANCH—There was little rain lately, very hard plowing for wheat. Corn well

cared but is not out of way of frost yet and is so cold nights. Some are shipping stock. A lot of traffic, road just lousy day and night.—Will Cook.

GENESEE—Farmers are plowing and threshing oats and barley. Some have started harvesting beans and are filling their silos. Weather has been quite cold during the past week but no damage has been done by frosts yet. There is a very large acreage of beans planted this year but the average yield will not be very high.—Clarence Schwansbeck.

MONROE—Weather dry, no plowing for wheat done. Harvest about done except some oats out yet. Yields of grain fair, quality good, if weather is right a larger amount of alfalfa seed will be harvested. Corn is suffering some from drouth, but it looks like rain was coming soon. Hay buyers are offering the same old prices of hay, some moving at around \$12.00 baled.—Geo. L. Syke.

SHIAWASSEE—The drought of the past two months did seem very injurious to crops as grains were of good yield and of good quality. Wheat on the average gave 25 bushels per acre. Oats 50 bushels. The rains of the past weeks gave new life to corn and potatoes. Threshing is nearly all finished, farmers seem to be well satisfied with the yield but not with the prices.—D. H. Morris

POTATO EXCHANGE ACTIVE ON STATE ISSUES

COOPERATIVE marketing aims to substitute the orderly selling of farm products for the wasteful practice of dumping these products on the market shortly after the harvest or selling them without knowledge of market conditions, grades desired and other matters. Walton Petzet told 300 delegates of 130 Potato Marketing Ass'ns., gathered at the fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, held at Cadillac August 15.

The Exchange reported surplus of \$50,000 and voted to increase that to \$100,000 during the next few years by deducting a small share from the patronage dividends it pays to its members.

Resolutions adopted petitioned the state to adopt U. S. standard grades from potatoes and to furnish shippers with loading point inspection so that potatoes are properly graded and certified at the shipping point instead of depending upon inspection at the point of delivery.

Strong For Gas Tax

A gasoline tax was endorsed for road financing purposes, the state administrative board was censured for apparently seeking to usurp the functions of the State Board of Agriculture in the administration of the Michigan Agricultural College. The Board of Agriculture was commended for the way it has discharged its duties to Michigan farmers. Railroads were called upon to conform with the law and furnish sufficient cars for coop movement and meet evident needs as determined by the experience of the seasons past.

President Henry Curtis of Cadillac, was unanimously elected director to succeed himself. J. T. Bussey of Provenance, succeeds A. B. Large as director and Herbert F. Baker of Vadock, was defeated by J. D. Robinson of Levering.

MICHIGAN TAX RATE FOR 1923 TO BE CUT 75 CENTS

(Continued from Page 3)

showed an assessed value of about 61 per cent of its actual value, while rural property showed 85 per cent of that value. Later, in reply to Mr. Nagel of Detroit, he cited a number of tracts of farm land in Kent county showing by their sale prices they were either purchased recently or offered for sale at less than the assessed valuation. Nagel claimed that only in Detroit could property be bought at less than its assessed valuation.

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Special offer to Michigan Business Farmer Readers—A large, successful, 16 year old coal company, The Peoples Coal Co., 1120 W. 35th st., Dept. K, Chicago, Ill., shipping direct from mine to user, is offering this unusual opportunity to one coal user in every neighborhood who has a few hours spare time. This is its method of quickly introducing the finest grade, freshly mined, free-burning coal, which is being sold direct to user, at remarkably low prices. Man of good standing in his community can get his coal free. Write this firm today, and ask them to explain this offer.—(Adv.)



Cow hides and calf skins are converted into shoe leather by a process called tanning. This process preserves the natural oil and toughness the hide. The wear in your shoes depends upon it.

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ENDICOTT-JOHNSON SHOES

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The man who has no worries and knows matters at home are all right does the best work. E-J workers have everything to make them happy and contented.



Week of September 2

DURING the early part of this week in Michigan the weather will be generally fair and sunny with clear, starlight nights. About Tuesday a change in the storm conditions will start the temperatures upward. By the middle part of the week residents of this state may expect the usual late summer type of weather; that is, light showers and probably thunder and lightning.

These conditions will last but a couple of days. About Thursday the temperature will begin a rapid descent and continue on a downward trend to the end of the week at which time quite unseasonably cool weather will settle into most parts of the state.

Light to heavy frosts may be expected in numerous counties throughout the northern part of the state near the close of this week.

Week of September 9

High winds and locally heavy rains will open up this week followed about Monday with an appreciable drop in temperature. This condition will not last long, however, and each day will see it a little warmer the day before.

For the balance of the week we see very little general rainfall although showers may be heavy in Michigan about 12th and 13th. Several days of cool, early fall weather—bright, sunny days and starlight nights—will follow after the unsettled condition of middle part of week.

September Warm and Wet

For the coming three or four weeks we believe Michigan weather will average warmer than normal with plenty of moisture. On the whole, however, we are expecting a moderately dry fall.

Write for free booklets on Farm Sanitation

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

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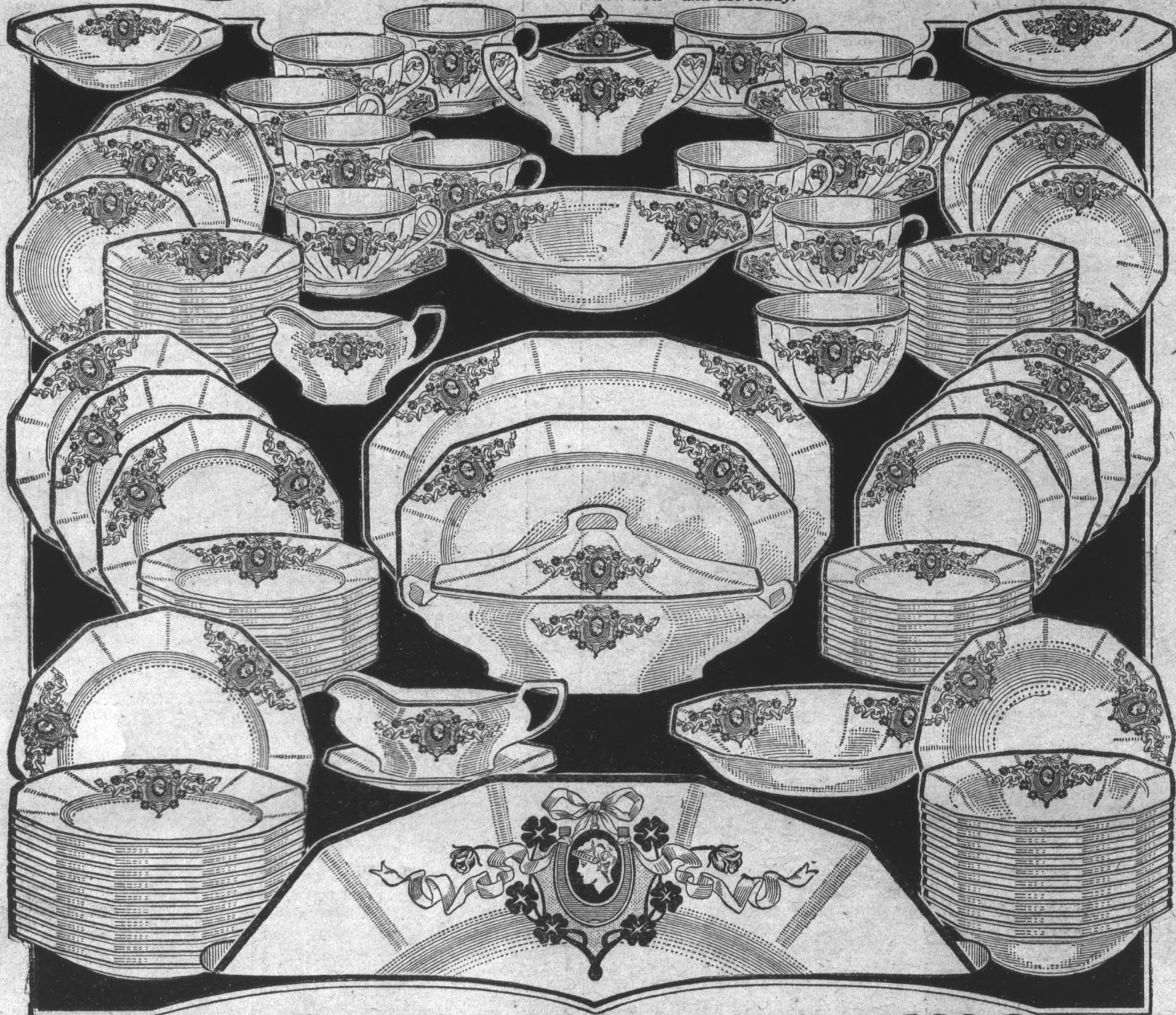
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As an extra special offer to those who hurry their order for the handsome 110-Piece Good Luck Dinner Set which we are offering below on such an amazing, slashed price offer, we shall include, *absolutely free*, this entire 7-piece set of GENUINE CUT GLASS: Pitcher of 2 qt. capacity and 6 tumblers of 9 oz. capacity. Each piece is pure, sparklingly clear, thin and dainty; hand cut decorations consisting of large floral design with appropriate foliage. A useful set for water, lemonade or other home beverage; a handsome display among your other glassware. Given **FREE** on this offer. But remember, this offer is entirely special. Our prices are figured at rock-bottom. A limited number of these Genuine Cut Glass Sets given free just to get new customers. Get yours while this offer lasts. Read our offer below now—and act today.



Good Luck Dinner Set-110 Pieces

Gold Decorated Colonial Design

Madam, here's a dinner set worthy to grace the table of the most refined homes—on a simply amazing smashed price, easy payment offer. Yes, only \$1.00 brings this 110-piece set to your home on trial. Now don't judge these dishes by that amazingly low price. They have that beautiful everlasting snow-white glaze that you see only in the highest grade chinaware; and that beautiful new "Good Luck" pattern with a design composed of the well known emblems which, since olden times, many have believed bring good fortune to all who possess them; and that rich, artistic Colonial design with the gold decorated edges and many-sided shape which is everywhere the choice of people with taste. This is your opportunity to get, on a bargain offer, a dish set that will give you wonderful everyday service and that you will be proud of. **Special Now — FREE — 7-Piece Set of Genuine Cut Glass with hand cut decorations, if you send at once.**

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The coupon with only \$1.00 brings the 110 piece set of "Good Luck" dishes to your home on 30 days trial. Use them, examine them, compare our price with equal value anywhere else. After 30 days, decide: If you don't agree that these are simply beautiful dishes and amazing quality at the price send them back and we'll refund your \$1.00 cheerfully plus any transportation charges you paid. But if you decide to keep them, start

paying only \$2.70 a month until you have paid—what do you think? —only \$29.90 for a 110-piece set of dishes of such superb quality! You risk not a cent on this trial offer. What family isn't willing to lay aside a few cents a day for something that is needed in the home? We trust honest people anywhere in the U. S. No discount for cash; nothing extra for credit; no C. O. D.

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Beautiful new "Good Luck" pattern showing the Goddess of Good Luck framed in a lucky horse-shoe pendant, hanging from a blue ribbon bow and surrounded by a wish-bone and six green four-leaf clovers, all emblems of Good Luck—all tied together with lavender roses by a pretty ribbon scroll. Colonial design with gold decorated edges and many sided shape; each piece fired in the glaze and guaranteed not to check or craze. That splendid old English finish is applied to the clay before firing and gives that everlasting snow-white glaze. With ordinary care will last a lifetime. Weight packed about 100 lb.

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