

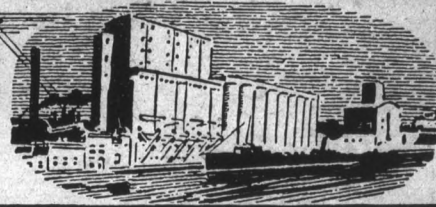
Read What Our Readers Would Do  
With \$100,000—Page 6

Are You Reading "Oh, Money!  
Money!" Our Latest Serial—Page 7

# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



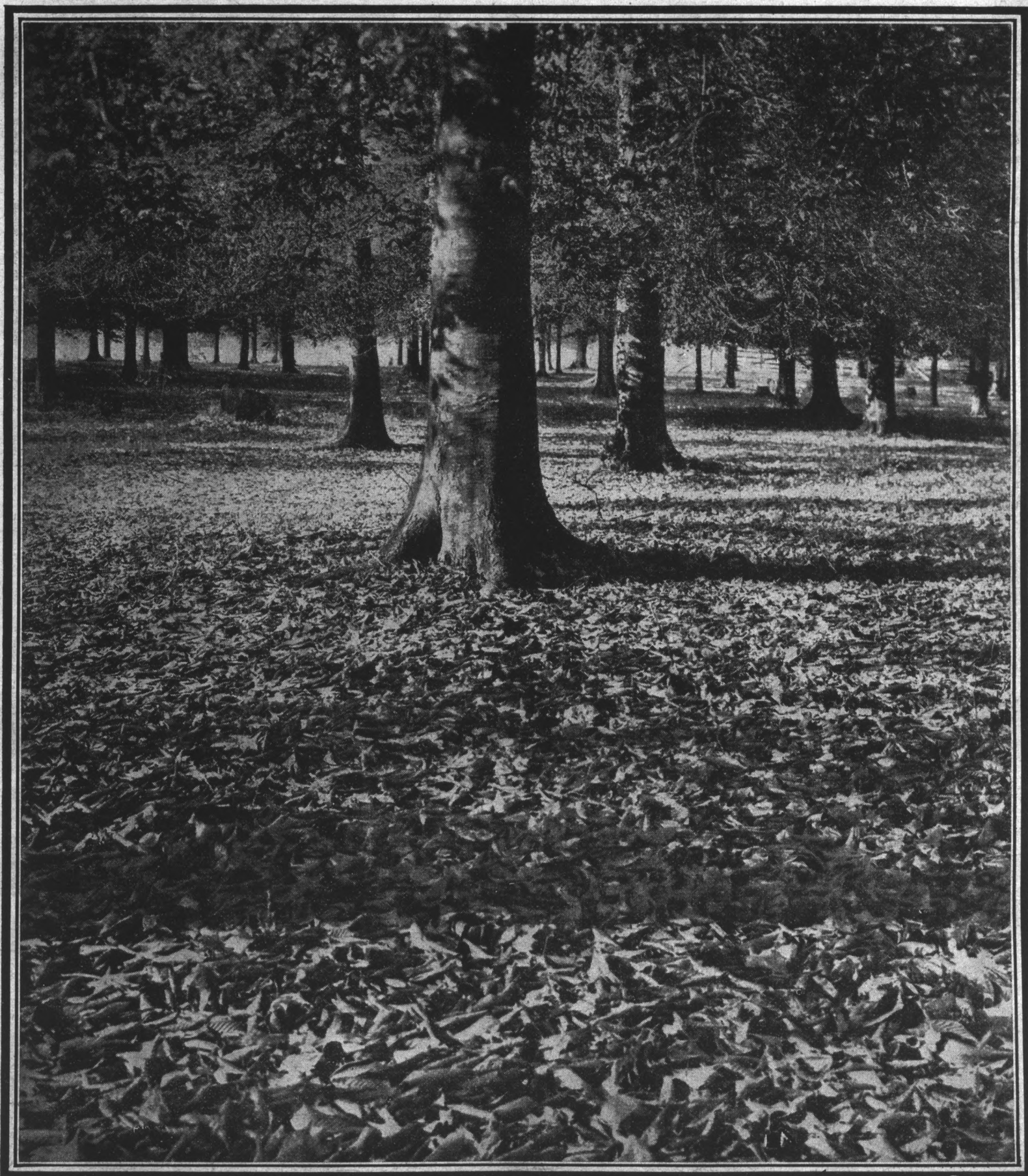
An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923

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



I find sweet peace in the depths of autumn woods,  
Where grow the ragged ferns and roughened moss;  
The naked, silent trees have taught me this—  
The loss of beauty is not always loss!

—Elizabeth Stoddard.

Read: Representation On Basis of Citizenship—Hints On Harvesting and Storing Seed Potato Crop.



## Potato Grades Will Boost Michigan Products

MICHIGAN took another step forward in its fight to place the products of the Michigan farms foremost on the markets when the enforcement of the potato grade in this state by the Department of Agriculture went into effect Monday, September 29th. Market experts declare that it is particularly difficult to bring about uniform grading of potatoes because they are grown over such a large territory and shipped at so many different points. There is no question that some potatoes not up to specifications will be shipped to New York and other eastern markets, but while nothing formerly could be done about it now the inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Markets can, and no doubt will, make trouble for shippers found to be misrepresenting their stock.

Mr. William P. Hartman, who is deputy commissioner of agriculture in this state, declares that the importance of the use of grades by the farmers of Michigan cannot be overestimated. He goes on to say that standardization is one of the major facts in the solution of the market problem and the farmers can organize until doomsday but if their products are not good and dependable, they won't get very far. This is a fact all too true, and much to their grief a few cooperative associations have started out without giving this

proper consideration. Needless to say, they have not been a success. Of course it is to be realized that organization, storage and advertising are needed just as well as standardization. These four are cardinal factors in the market system, but if any one of these is weak the whole system is weak.

"Mandatory grades mean much to the shipper and indirectly to the grower," says Mr. Hartman. "When the shipper knows that only good of certain quality are being offered to him he does not hesitate to pay the top price for that grade. But when poor stuff is included along with the high quality products the grower receives the bottom price for the whole."

The first step in this state to be taken in the effort for better marketing was in 1917 when the Michigan legislature passed a law creating the office of Director of Markets. Then in 1921 this office was placed under the commissioner of agriculture. The law regarding the director of markets reads that "he shall assist in the organization of cooperative and other associations, for improving the relations and services among producers, distributors and consumers, and afford them such services under adequate rules and regulations as relate to standardizing, grading, packing, handling, storage and sale of prod-

ucts within the law of Michigan not contrary to law, and enforce such rules and regulations by actions and proceedings in any court of supreme jurisdiction."

Up to date the department of agriculture has confined itself almost entirely to work of standardization and inspection, and establishment of a market news service as the Michigan Agricultural College has assisted in the formation of the market organization. Market information on grapes, peaches, apples and onions is sent out from the market news club office at Benton Harbor. This office is maintained jointly by state and federal funds. The address will be changed to Grand Rapids after October 15th, where the office will be maintained until May, as it chiefly concerns potatoes during the winter months.

### Present Grades in Effect

At present mandatory grades for apples, peaches, grapes and potatoes are in effect. The apple law was passed in 1917 and was amended in 1919 and 1921. Last winter it was almost completely rewritten. The grades consist of "Michigan Standard Fancy," "Michigan Standard A," "Michigan Under Color," "Michigan B," and "Michigan Unclassified."

Grape grades were promulgated by the department a year ago at the request of the growers, when it was found that California and New York grapes were receiving preference

over their own. Up to that time no other state had adopted grades on grapes, and hence the men who devised the grape rulings were required to blaze an entirely new trail. Three grades were adopted—"Choice Table Grapes," "Choice Grapes," and No. 2 Grapes." Last winter these were enacted into law. This season the department has four men and the growers five men performing the inspection service in Southwestern Michigan.

United States grades on peaches were promulgated only four weeks ago. Though only rulings of the department, they are as binding as law. These grades consist of "U. S. Fancy No. 1," "U. S. No. 1," "U. S. No. 2," and "U. S. No. 3."

### Growers Want Grades

The petition for the promulgation of potato grades was signed by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, the Michigan Shippers' Association, the Michigan Potato Producers' Association and the Michigan Agricultural College. The grades adopted were those already established by the United States Bureau of Markets, with the addition of an "ungraded" class. The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange plans to ship only U. S. Fancy No. 1 potatoes under its "Chief Petoskey" brand.

Last year Michigan shipped 19,527 cars of potatoes across the state line, but on eastern and central western markets many Michigan potatoes were underbid because they were not up to the standard of those of other states. The low prices received by Michigan table stock were in direct contrast to the fancy prices received by Michigan certified potatoes.

"Some people would like to have the Department of Agriculture cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Markets and put on an inspection service at every shipping point," said Mr. Hartman. "This would be desirable, but the department has not enough men or money to do so. If the growers and shippers get together and see that their goods conform strictly to the grading rules, there will be no kicks at the other end."

### FIRE PREVENTION WEEK ON THE FARM

AMONG the most serious drains on our national resources is our appalling and rapidly mounting fire waste, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in a statement just issued. The amount of this fire waste for last year has been reported as in excess of \$500,000,000. The big individual items in this sum arise, of course, from large fires and conflagrations in cities and towns. No complete figures are available for the annual loss of farm property by fire, according to the Secretary, but enough information is said to be on hand to show that it is also on the increase and that the sum now materially exceeds \$50,000,000—the actual figure may be nearer \$100,000,000.

President Coolidge has designated October 9 as Fire Prevention Day, while prominent national organizations interested in conservation of our national wealth are urging that the entire week of October 7-13 be observed as Fire Prevention Week. During this day and week much will be said from the platform, as well as through the press, on the necessity for greater care and effort in the prevention of fire losses. Less of this publicity will reach the farmer than the city dweller. In any case, it will all be in vain unless the owners and users of property individually take heed and give personal thought to the fire menace.

### CORN BORER QUARANTINE EXTENDED

EXTENSION of the Federal quarantine against the European corn borer to include additional cities and towns in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, effective October 1st, was announced by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture recently. As the pest gradually spreads to new fields, the area under quarantine is widened. The new territory becomes subject to the quarantine regulations aimed to keep the pest in check. The new townships in Michigan that go under quarantine October 1 are: Ash, Dundee, and Raisinville, in Monroe county; Taylor, in Wayne county.

## Invest in a McCormick-Deering for Fall Plowing and Belt Work

The remarkable new warranty covering the crankshaft and the crankshaft ball bearings in McCormick-Deering Tractors has shown the farmer more clearly than ever that he can best depend on these tractors for real value and economy. This is a guarantee for the entire life of the tractor and that means much.

It may well prove the deciding factor in your own investment. The ironclad agreement, printed below, provides you with a lasting security covering these important parts of the tractor. It is evidence of quality in the entire tractor. It is an indicator of practical design, accurate assembly, generous size of parts, and long life.

The fall season is ahead—a season of many power jobs, both drawbar and belt. Do your plowing speedily and well with a McCormick-Deering and fit your tractor to fall and winter work. McCormick-Deering Tractors are designed to handle belt jobs as you want them handled. And McCormick-Deering machines are made to work right with tractors. The combination can't be beat.

Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's and go over the construction and the features of these tractors. Study the value of replaceable wearing parts, the unit main frame, ball and roller bearings at 28 points, etc. And remember this important point: When you buy a McCormick-Deering Tractor you get all necessary equipment—throttle governor, belt pulley, platform, fenders, brake, etc. No extras to pay for. Make your power investment safe from every point of view by placing an order for a McCormick-Deering 15-30 or 10-20 Tractor.

### SPECIAL WARRANTY

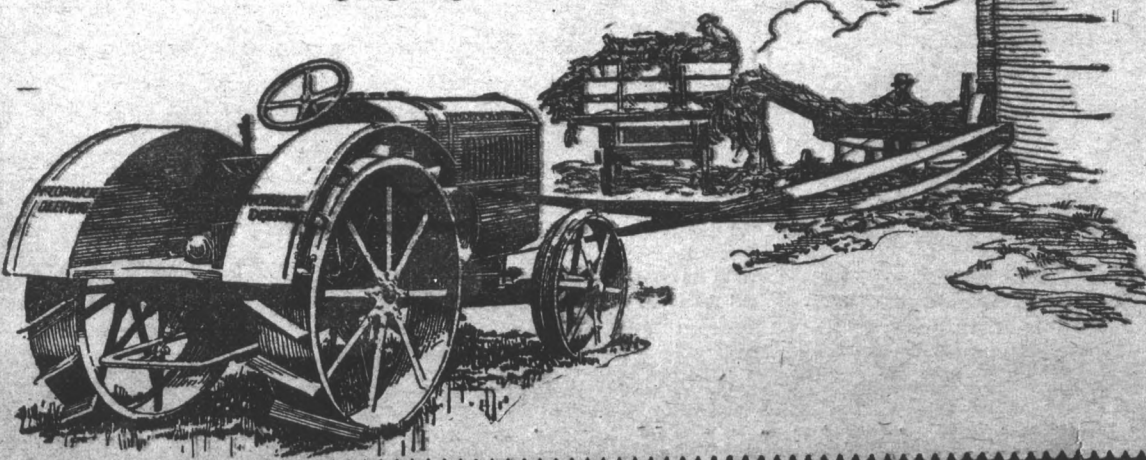
given every purchaser

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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VOL. XI, NO. 4

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

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TWO YEARS \$1

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ter, August 22, 1917, at the  
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3rd, 1879.

## Asks for Representation On Basis of Citizenship

Mrs. Dora Stockman of State Board of Agriculture Says People Want Educational Qualifications for Voters of Michigan

**R**EPRESENTATION in state affairs on the basis of citizenship rather than on the basis of mere nondescript population is an idea that is winning support from unexpected sources and in unlooked for volume, according to Mrs. Dora Stockman, member of the state board of agriculture.

"Now it is evident that people are so strongly for the idea of citizenship representation let us go a step further and more closely and painstakingly define what citizenship shall be," said Mrs. Stockman, Monday, when asked further concerning her ideas for meeting the re-apportionment issue.

### Asks Educational Test

"Let us have representation in our legislative councils on the basis of citizenship, and let us see to it that the citizenship which is to be represented is an intelligent citizenship—to put the matter bluntly it is high time that we had an educational qualification for citizenship in this state."

"There is not only good reason for this view, but there is ample precedent. Nearly a third of the state now have educational qualifications and the tendency in that direction has been increasing in recent years. The increase has come in the south and the west. It may be objected that the limitation of suffrage in the south, through an educational qualification, was not quite bonafide and done in a spirit of extreme partisanship, but that does not by any means discount the whole tendency. Massachusetts and Connecticut have long had educational requirements for voters and those laws have worked well. They were passed early in the '50's, before the Civil war, and experience has shown no reason to let down the bars. The educational qualifications worked so well for the states mentioned that Maine copied the law, and both Wyoming and Washington have fallen in line."

"Washington requires that a voter shall both speak and read the Eng-

lish language. This is a requirement which strikes pretty closely home to what many earnest-minded citizens are thinking these days. Another state with an intelligent electorate is California, Delaware and New Hampshire also require literacy. The southern states requiring an educa-

tional qualification are Alabama, Arizona, New Mexico, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Oklahoma. Arizona and New Mexico are more western and are doubtless animated by progressive rather than racial feelings in the matter of re-

## State to Continue to Make Binder Twine

**M**ANUFACTURE of binder twine is to continue at the Jackson penitentiary, reports to the contrary from Lansing being emphatically denied by officials of Michigan State Prison.

Charles A. Blaney, chairman of the Michigan State Prison Commission, and Warden Harry L. Hurlburt vigorously refute Lansing dispatches stating the manufacture of binder twine is to cease at the local penal institution. The denial, as issued by Chairman Blaney, of the prison commission, is as follows:

"We note by dispatches from Lansing in the state papers articles to the effect that Jackson prison is to discontinue the manufacture of binder twine."

"Speaking as chairman of the Michigan State Prison Commission I wish to say that the commission has never considered any such move, nor do they contemplate any such action. I can not understand where this rumor originated."

"The binder twine industry at Jackson has always been the big money maker of all the industries in our prison. The sale has always been profitable and freight rates have nothing whatever to do with our inability to meet competition in western markets, due to the fact this is equalized."

"Our sales for the year 1923 amounted to \$1,506,615.22, showing a profit to the state of \$151,307.59. All raw materials are purchased and on hand for the 1924 harvest and 12,000,000 pounds will be made."

"This is one of the industries that has been of great benefit to the farmers of the state, keeping down the price of binder twine to the consumer, for which they would pay a great deal more were it not for their own industry at Jackson. The farmers of this state have purchased nearly 6,000,000 pounds this year."

The Warden also declared that the state can manufacture the highest grade of twine and sell it at a much lower price to the farmer, but that it is necessary to turn it out in large quantities and dispose of the surplus in other states in order to do that. The Warden said:

"Our twine is up to the highest grade of any goods on the market—there is none better. To make profits, production must be had. It is not practical to run a binder twine plant of just sufficient size to fill Michigan's requirements. This is the reason we sell in other states. This is done by every prison that makes binder twine and our tonnage last year of fourteen millions enabled us to sell at a price that saved the farmers money. We not only sell to the jobber, but to the dealer and to the consumer."

"With our binder twine plant closed it would only cause other prisons to sell into our state and leave the field open for the big manufacturers to hold the price sky high and I am conscious in saying that this industry should be kept moving at all times. I also insist that the governor has never at any time ad-

(Continued on Page 22)

stricting the privilege of voting.

"It seems to me that we are all pretty well agreed that democracy, if it means anything, means an intelligent participation in government. We are so firmly of this view as a people that we spend millions of dollars annually, in educating our young people. Why does the state spend so much on education?—Is this state expenditure a gift to the individual? Essentially it is not—the state makes these large educational appropriations to the end and an intelligent citizenship. Since, then, we require so much of ourselves, why throw the point of our large expenditures to the wind, and discretion as well, and give the ballot to new comers almost without question?"

"Extension of the right of suffrage has gone forward in the last century, particularly in the last part of it, in an unprecedented way. On the whole this has been right and wholesome so far as it has tended to bring intelligence to the affairs of the nation, in the widest way; but, since we have been so prodigal in this extension, is it not high time that we begin to trim the raw edges that have resulted from this wide inclusion of voters?"

"In limiting the vote to those who can read and write or otherwise manifest a fair degree of intelligence, there cannot be any possible thought of building up an oligarchy of education, for the reason that, on every hand, we provide means of overcoming the handicap of illiteracy. Any new comer who cares enough about our government and our ways to learn to read and write surely will be welcome as a citizen, and, furthermore, the second generation of the illiterate ought certainly to be able to read and write if they are to be accounted desirable citizens."

"Democracy in America is coming to its real testing in the years that are immediately ahead—let us trust to real intelligence and not to mere numbers when we come to the difficulties."

## Valuable Hints On Harvesting and Storing of Michigan's Seed Potato Crop

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College

**B**y adopting more careful methods of harvesting and storing the potato crop, Michigan growers can save thousands of dollars annually.

The keeping quality of potatoes and the appearance which they present when placed on the market is determined very largely by the care used in harvesting and storing them.

Potatoes should be dug when they are well matured so that the skin is not easily broken in handling. Immature potatoes are easily bruised and skinned. Such stock takes on a dark color which renders them undesirable on the market. Furthermore immature potatoes are apt to rot in storage and the shrinkage loss is heavy.

If possible the digging should be done on bright cool days and when the soil is comparatively dry. When harvested under these conditions the potatoes will maintain a brighter color and will keep better in storage than when dug in warm rainy weather.

One of the main criticisms on the markets against Michigan potatoes is that many lots show too high a percentage of mechanical injuries. Growers are urged to use more care in digging. When digging with a fork or potato hook, pains should be taken not to stab the potatoes. Fork prick injuries are serious since they not only spoil the market value of

the potatoes but every fork pricked potato when placed in storage is apt to serve as a host for various molds and potato rotting organisms which spread through the bin and cause great losses. The use of the mechanical diggers is becoming more general throughout the state. When properly operated these machines dig the crop with a minimum amount of injury. The shovel point should be adjusted deep enough to avoid cutting the tubers. In very light dry soil it may be necessary to place the shovel point quite deep so that sufficient soil can be run over the elevator chain to prevent serious injury to the potatoes. In most cases three or four horses are required to draw a digging machine. It is very important that the machine be driven at a slow uniform pace. Fast driving will greatly increase the amount of injury to the potatoes.

After the potatoes have been dug leave them on the ground for an hour or so to dry and toughen their skins.

### Storage

Potatoes should be stored in a dark, frost proof cellar that is well ventilated, and where a uniform

temperature of 34 to 40 degrees F. can be maintained. Before placing potatoes in storage they should be carefully graded and all cut, fork punctured and ill-shaped stock should be discarded.

The mechanical graders of the continuous belt type are very effective in grading for size, but it will be necessary for the operator to throw out by hand all undesirable potatoes. The grader should be operated at a moderate speed so that effective sorting can be done and serious injury to the potatoes be prevented.

The potatoes should be dumped carefully on the grader and burlap sacks or other suitable material from the grader to the bin or container. The potato is a perishable product and should be handled as such.

Potatoes that have been exposed to frost should not be placed in permanent storage since they are likely to rot during the storage period.

Every year considerable loss is sustained by growers who store their potatoes early in the fall when the weather is warm. Much of the early stored stock is immature and when placed in large piles in poorly vent-

ilated houses is very apt to heat and spoil.

During mild weather in the fall the windows and doors of the storage cellar should be left open nights so that the temperature of the storage cellar can be lowered quickly. During the first few weeks of storage potatoes go through a sweating process giving out large amounts of moisture. This moisture with the heated air must be taken out of the storage by means of ventilators in the top of the storage. Do not place potatoes in large piles without providing adequate ventilation for the pile. Potatoes must have free access to air or they will develop black heart, button rot and other types of break down, and will be spoiled for eating and seed purposes.

When filling large bins with potatoes, place at intervals of 6 or 8 feet false partitions or ventilating frames that reach from the floor to the top of the bin. These frames can be made from 2-in. x 6-in. uprights with 1-in. x 4-in. strips nailed on either edge. A one inch space should be left between each strip.

Harvesting and storing are two factors that must be given more consideration by growers, warehousemen and others before the best results can be secured. Detailed information on these subjects can be procured from the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.



# How Many Stumps Are You Plowing Around?

One Man Walked 45 Miles in Nine Years Plowing Around a Stump. Another Blew Out a Stump At Cost of 75 Cents and Raised \$1.50 Worth of Potatoes on Spot Same Year

By A. J. McADAMS

Land Clearing Division, Michigan Agricultural College

IN the farming community in which he lived and conducted his business, Banker Abbot occupied much the same place in that community as the good doctor who practiced there. Which means simply, that Banker Abbot made regular and frequent trips about the district ministering to the financial needs of the tillers and encouraging them to greater effort in the reduction of their "paper."

It was Farmer Bill Smith's turn on the routine lecture. So it was that Banker Abbot and Farmer Smith stood, leaning against a fence rail at the rear of the eighty, sizing up the season's crop and speculating on the possible financial return. They had just about figured out how Farmer Smith would easily clear the mortgage that year when, quite without warning, Banker Abbot said:

"Bill, I see you are troubled a lot with tramps out here," and he turned to Farmer Smith inquiringly.

"Tramps?"—Bill looked up surprised, shifted his chew, and remarked: "Why no, Mr. Abbot, we don't have no tramps around here to amount to much. 'Casionally they drift in, but I give 'em one look at the wood pile and they're gone again 'thout ez much as a word of thanks," and he chuckled heartily at his own joke.

Banker Abbot shook his head. "No Bill—not that kind." He pointed out across the field before them. "Bill, do you see those old white and Norway pine stumps out there on those plowed fields?"

Bill looked up. "Reckon so—been looking at 'em just thataway fer nigh onto ten years now."

"Correct you are," and Banker Abbot brought his fist down with a resounding whack on the fence rail, "and those are the 'tramps' I'm talking about. They're worse than the other kind, Bill. You don't think you're feeding them, because you can't see them eat, but you ARE—and if you would be honest with me you would lay out a good healthy bill of expense, directly chargeable to them."

"Lookee here, Mr. Abbot," and Farmer Bill took on a much abused

air, "you're a sittin' down there in your office every day, and I'm out here a plowin' my fields for the sow-in." Now I ain't a tryin' to tell you how to run your bank, 'n 'f I know it, you ain't a goin' to tell me how to run my farm. I'll pay them notes—I'll clear that mortgage—I'll—I'll—" and Bill suddenly ran out of things he'd do.

Banker Abbot expected it. He reached in his pocket for his pad and pencil—the same pad on which but a moment before they had figured how to lift the mortgage from Bill's farm—rested it on a fence post, and said: "Here, Bill, let me show you, on paper."

"First of all, you have, say, eight stumps on an acre—that's a fair average, isn't it?"

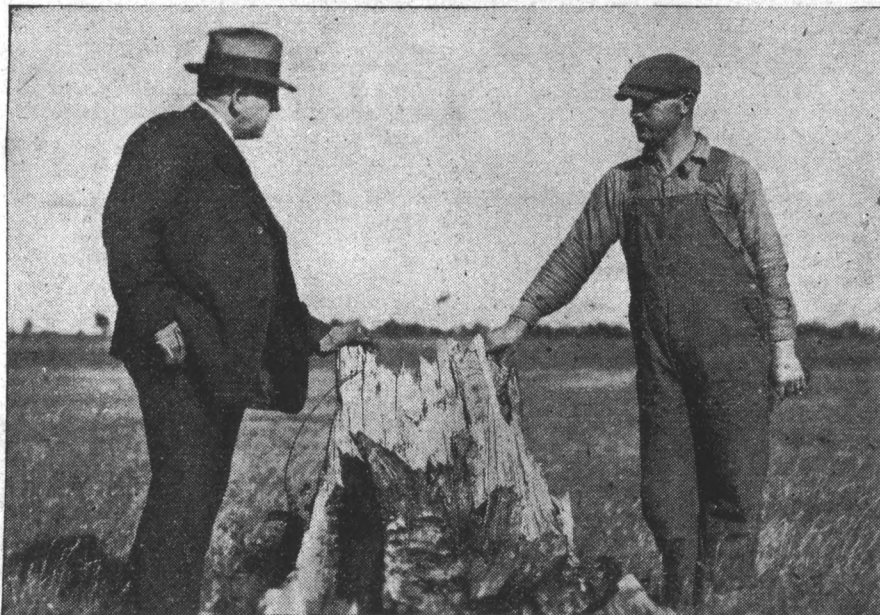
Farmer Smith allowed as how it was.

"Surely you realize that the ground occupied by these stumps represents, in itself, a considerable crop area. That's just the first point, and THAT'S true—how about it, Bill?"

Bill shifted uneasily; he couldn't deny it, so he rather reluctantly "guessed it was."

Abbot grabbed his chance, and went right on. "Now you not only lose the ground occupied by the stumps, but there is always a certain area around each stump that is lost because you can't get your plow close to that stump. Figure THAT up at the rate of eight stumps to the acre, and that amounts to something, doesn't it?"

Once more the argument was faultless, and Bill "um-m-med" his rather hesitant approval. Bill was human—and he didn't like his own



"Surely you realize that the ground occupied by these stumps represents in itself, a considerable crop area. That's just the first point, and THAT'S true—how about it, Bill?"

case battered down so thoroughly—and quickly.

"Very well," Banker Abbot steamed ahead—"Year after year, that represents a considerable area, and a more considerable loss of crop. Bill, I know a farmer who had just one white pine stump on his farm. He left it there, year after year—until he finally got to figuring just what it was costing him. He doped it out that it not only meant a loss in crops of several hundred dollars over that period, but that, figuring in the breakage of material, loss of his own time, and the time of his team, that stump was a positive draw-back, and he blew it out."

"It cost that farmer seventy-five cents to blast that one stump. He planted that exact area in potatoes, and realized \$1.50 on their sale that year. He made fifty percent on his investment for explosives. Not a bad percentage of profit, was it, Bill?"

Bill was clearly stumped—and interested to boot. Furthermore, there was a perceptible distance between his upper and lower lips, denoting surprise, and the expression didn't escape Banker Abbot's notice. He tightened his hold with another illustration:

"Why, Bill, I can take you to another farmer who has worked the same field for nine years. During that nine year period he has walked forty-five miles around one stump. Just ONE stump, Bill, and here you have a whole field of them. Think of that extra effort. Think of the extra time—and all of it unnecessary, and the money, Bill—it's precious time and energy you're losing here, and it all costs money."

Bill's eyes were popping just a bit—that forty-five-mile-walk had hit home.

"I'll wager," went on Banker Abbot, cinching his argument like a seasoned salesman, "that you have broken several sickle bars, rake teeth, cultivator shoes and plow points—to say nothing of harnesses and whiffle trees, just working around those stumps. How about the time involved in making those repairs? How about the money lost

(Continued on page 22)

## Farming Emerging From Serious Depression and Is Very Much on Mend

By JOHN H. KRAFFT

EVERY farmer, as well as every other business man, is always interested in the financing of his business. Unfortunately, there is not much thought given to the proper financing of agriculture during prosperous years as there should be, but invariably when business slackens and agriculture becomes less profitable, this matter is given a great deal of thought, and there is invariably a great deal said and written, and recommendations made for legislators, and often by men who are not thoroughly qualified, or by those who are not primarily interested in the welfare of the farmer and agriculture generally, but in their own individual welfare.

Often this is the case with legislators who are primarily interested in mobilizing votes by promising impossible things. Legislation of the right type is very important to any business. However, legislation in itself will never improve economic conditions, and further legislation which is agitated will not benefit farming one iota.

There already have been established, by Acts of Congress, instrumentalities or agencies for the extension of credit to the farming industry, which offer the American farmer better facilities and better credit than is true in any other country in the world. Some of these agencies are comparatively new and, due to the fact that they have not been put to the use they should have been owing to a lack of understanding of the farmers, and often the bankers, have not shown their real worth.

It is true that up until recent years the facilities available to the farmer, in financing his business, were many

IN this article, which is the first of a series of four, the writer discusses the changes that have taken place in agriculture the last few years and what is being done to help the farmer finance his business. This article will be followed with three others discussing the three distinct classes of financing agriculture: 1. Short Time Loans through the farmer's local banker, and the additional facilities offered through the Federal Reserve Bank; 2. Intermediate Credit Loans to finance the production and marketing of crops and live stock, either through local bank or cooperative marketing organization; 3. Long Time Loans for the purchase of land, through the banks operating under the Federal Farm Loan Act. The first one will appear in an early issue. Watch for it.

years behind facilities offered other types of business. This fact was thoroughly realized by our Government, with the result that this fact has been changed. This was not only brought about by the farmers' interest in this matter, but on account of the public's interest. The business of feeding the world undoubtedly was our first business, and at the present time is the biggest and most important business in the world. An adequate food supply is the first and greatest concern of every nation. Our Government is looking into the future with the idea of providing for, and insuring, the continued production of food in abundance, and to make the production of this food as profitable as is possible and consistent with economical conditions.

Farming, like all industries, has

its periods of prosperity and depression. During the period of war, and the hectic time which followed immediately after the war, agriculture flourished. During the period of depression agriculture, in common with other industries, suffered severely.

### Study History of Agriculture

Every farmer can profit very materially by studying the history of agriculture and the history of financing. Perhaps the farmer had need for additional credit facilities from the beginning of time, but in this, as in all matters of progress, the need had to be sharply felt before it could be defined and before a remedy could suggest itself. For twenty years American agriculture had been undergoing a basic change. The tremendous growth of the Unit-

ed States to its present position of wealth and power was due, to a great extent, to the economical and political policies which made possible and encouraged the rapid and continued extension and development of new agricultural areas.

When our country was opened to settlers there was a great area of very fertile land available, and this invited men of ambition and industry. These free lands meant to the settler, who had brought his tract under cultivation, an ample reward for his labor and hardship, by the fact that he owned the land. As these free lands disappeared a brief area of cheap lands followed, which with the rapid increase in population was soon followed by a rise in land values. With the free lands entirely gone and with no cheap lands left, excepting those which cannot be cultivated, and those that require the investment of large capital for drainage or irrigation, or large expenditure for fertilization, the Government found that the development of farming could no longer be left to chance, but called for both money and organizing genius.

As long as there was undeveloped frontier it was possible to grant free land to settlers. The farming frontier was rapidly pushed from the Atlantic Coast to the Allegheny Mountains, and through the Ohio into the great Northwestern territory, through Kentucky and Tennessee, across the Mississippi to the Rockies, over the Great Divide and across the Great American Desert to the Pacific Coast. The limit has been reached. The frontier has gone and there is no more free land. The greatest

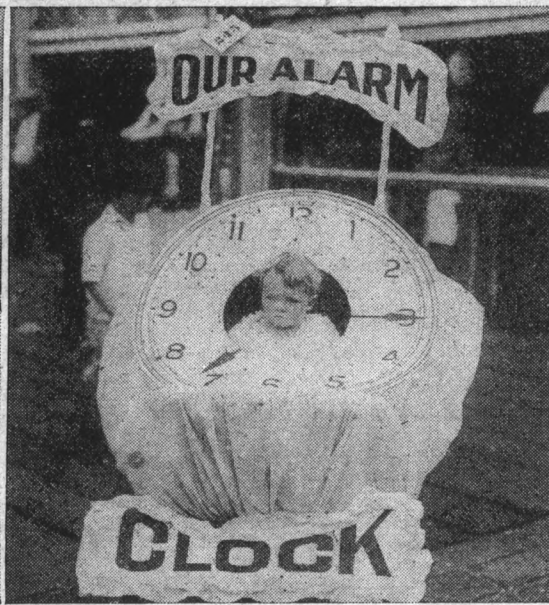
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# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



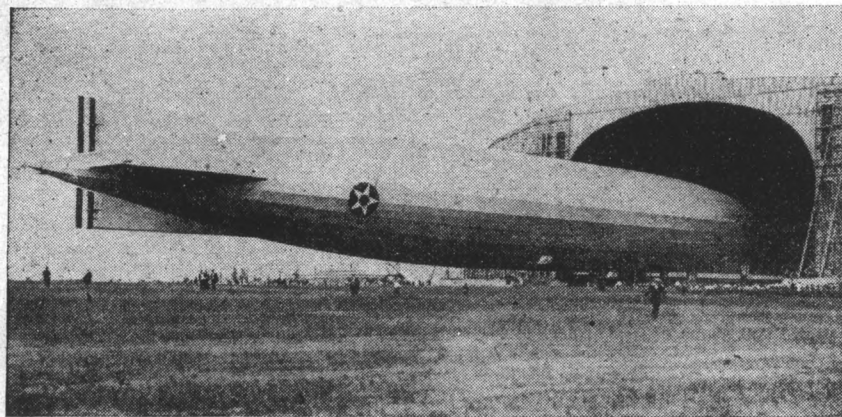
**SAILS ALONE ACROSS ATLANTIC.**—Alain Gerbault, French sportsman, who made a single handed voyage from Gibraltar to Fort Totten, Long Island, N. Y. He made the trip in a 30-foot boat in 100 days.



**WHO SAID WE DON'T WANT A CLOCK WATCHER?**—Tiny Audrey Vincent of Montclair, N. J., who won a prize as the "Alarm Clock" in a baby parade held recently at Keansburg, N. J.



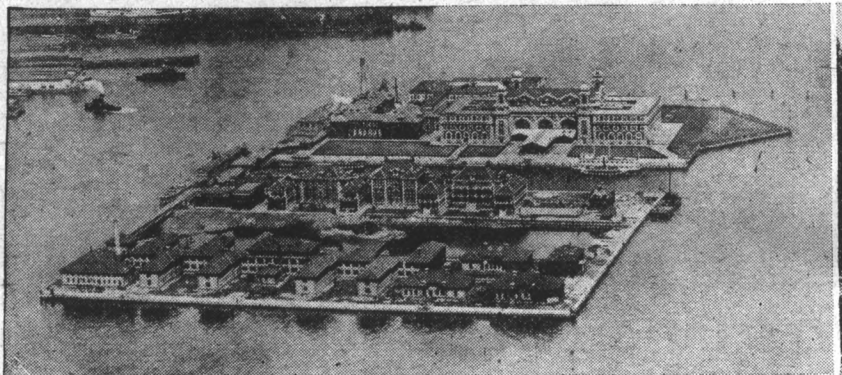
**ON INTERESTING EXPEDITION.**—Capt. Roger Pocock, commander of SY Frontiersman, is scouting round the world, to locate supply stations for two English aviators to fly around the world.



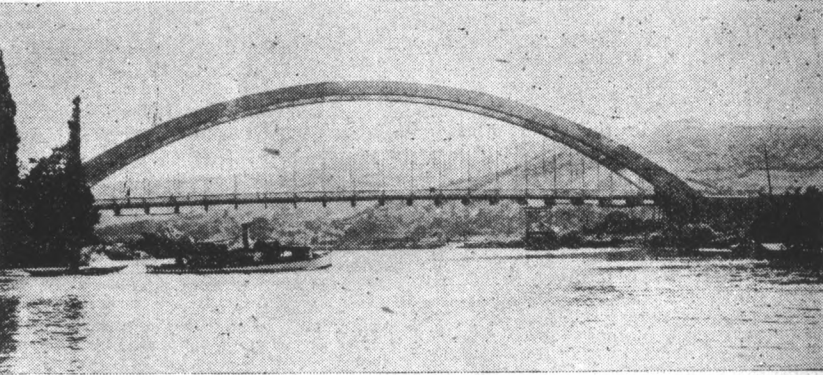
**LEVIATHAN OF AIR MAKE SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.**—A view of the ZR-1, the first American-made rigid dirigible, leaving her immense hanger at Lakehurst, N. J., just before making her first flight, which was a complete success.



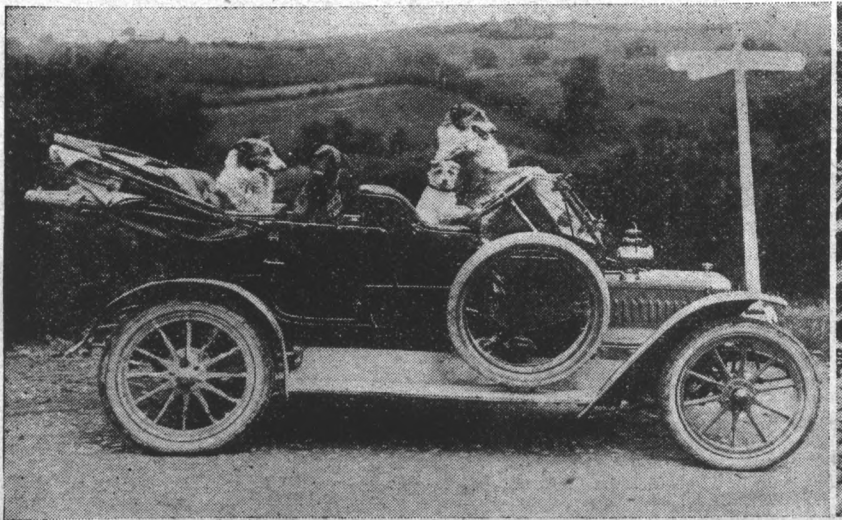
**IT FITS INTO A SUITCASE.**—Ernest Shackleton in the Shackleton folding boat. The boat can be folded up like a suitcase. As it is made of hide it is absolutely waterproof and weighs a little over ten pounds.



**ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.**—This immigration inspection island, has in the last month been very much in the public conversation, due to the reports that it was to be done away with and inspections made in the countries from which the immigrants are coming.



**LARGEST SINGLE ARM IN THE WORLD.**—Here is the world's largest single arm bridge, at St. Pierre-du-Vauvray, on the River Seine, France. It was opened by President Millerand on October 14th. The bridge is 393.7 feet long, and 98.4 feet wide.



**JUST TOURING.**—A troupe of dog actors and actresses touring the country. One dog drives their petrol wagon while the others take their ease. Nothing hard about leading a dog's life in this instance, we'd say.



**JAPAN SWEEPED BY EARTHQUAKE.**—A general view of Tokyo, Japan, which has been devastated by earthquake, fire and tidal wave, resulting in heavy loss of life. Many other cities were destroyed.



# What Our Readers Would Do With \$100,000

**I** AM a cripple, have been for 22 years past and I am also blind in one eye. I am now 29 years old and have suffered each day for 22 years and all because I did not get help soon enough after an accident. If I received \$100,000 in a check by mail I would use every penny of it to help other cripples who suffer pain each day and haven't the means to get help. I am crippled in a way that there is pain both day and night. I am in hopes of another operation this winter which I hope and pray will end my suffering. I have no parents and so I am sorry for all motherless cripples more than for any one else. My mother died before I was a cripple and blind. I wish I could take all cripples' pain and bear it for them for I am used to it now but some days are bad ones. Please do not publish my name.—Mrs. M. R., Freeland, Michigan.

**Would Make Farm Modern.**—When the mail brings me \$100,000, if when such a miracle ever happens, I am afraid for a few minutes I would think I were dreaming and I believe in my dreams is as near to the fortune as I will ever get. But if such a miracle should ever happen a modern farm with all the conveniences is what I would wish for. A good farm of 200 acres would keep the three boys and father busy. A registered herd of Holstein cattle would live on the ever green alfalfa. Prize winning sheep and hogs would also be in our possession. A tractor and two good teams would furnish power to work the fields. A truck would draw the produce to market. A touring car would be for pleasure. The house would be equipped with all labor-saving devices, such as running water, electric lights, gas engines for numerous uses, furnace and other things for comfort and convenience. I think after the farm home were put in running order there would be considerable of the \$100,000 left, the children would have the privilege of a college course and the remainder would be banked for a rainy day.—Mrs. G. F., Middleville, Michigan.

**Buy Fine Farm.**—What I would do if I received a check for \$100,000: As I am a young man of 25, I would buy me a farm of 60 or 70 acres of good soil and put up nice buildings and make it my home and work for myself. What money I had left I would give to the poor, that is, if they were working and trying to succeed. But I have no use for a person who thinks this world is made to play in and beg in, and not work in. There is many a person today that if they had left booze alone they would be a lot better off, and then there are others who are rich, and worse than the poor. Money will never make a man anything, it takes labor and brains to make a man or woman. For money has spoiled many a home, and of the young men and ladies going to cities and leaving the farm it is nothing only money that has put them there.—Mr. P. Z., Azalia, Mich.

**Have Aunt's Sight Restored.**—I want to tell you what I would do if I would receive \$100,000 in the mail. First of all I would pay my debts as we are poor and have eight children, five boys and three girls, and beside my husband and myself we also have my aunt living with us who is 72 years old and has been blind for two years. Well, after I had my debts paid I would take my aunt to some hospital to see if her eyesight could be restored again. Then I would build a nice barn, and build our house larger as it is small for so large a family as ours. I also would give a good share of the money towards building a new church as our church is getting too small, and I would give some of the money towards building a poorhouse, and some of the money I would give to the orphan homes. Then if I had some money left I would send the rest across the ocean to the poor starving children over there.—Mrs. G. F., Herron, Mich.

**Pay All Debts.**—Should I receive a check for \$100,000, first I would pay up all debts. Then I would buy forty acres of good land, build a good comfortable house but not too large as there is only my husband and myself, also build other necessary buildings. The rest of the money I would loan to young married people or anyone who were trying to get a home of their own, at four per cent interest. The interest I would also loan in the same way. In this way I could help a great many people and still have plenty myself.—Mrs. A. K., Kingsley, Michigan.

**Buy a Home First.**—What would I do with \$100,000? I would buy me a home first. Not a grand one but just a cozy and comfortable one and then my little daughter and I would be together again. I could have the education I am trying so hard to earn. I could help my sister and her husband who live on a farm and have tried to overcome the many disappointments each season. And last, but not least I could help those in the city that need help so badly in the winter. Money given with kindness brings a glow to every heart that is in financial distress more than any other thing. Oh, there are just hundreds of good things I could do for everyone. Instead of just

**T**HE Money Editor is completely swamped with letters from our readers telling what they would do with \$100,000 if it was their own. Within a few days after our September 15th issue was off the press they started coming, a few at first but each day the number increased and today we received fifty letters. They come from all directions and from women, men and children, the ages being from eight to eighty. And what a fine lot of letters they are. It is a mighty big job to choose the best.

We did not realize before that there were so many ways to spend money. As one man said, "If I received a check for \$100,000 in the mail I'd drop dead!" A school boy wrote that he would buy 25 sheep, while one woman, a cripple herself, would use all of the money to help others who suffered like she did.

The most interesting thing about the letters is the spirit of self-sacrifice. With only a few exceptions the writers thought of the comfort of others before their own. The greater number of letters come from farmwives and in most cases they write of improvements in the barn and new machinery to use in the fields before any mention of improvements in the house. Husband and children before self is the spirit that predominates. Another interesting fact is that without exception the writers would pay their debts and purchase a farm. In not one single letter does the writer declare a preference for the city. Nor have any a desire to stop work and live on the interest of the money. Let the petty politicians and large-mouthed calamity howlers continue to wail that the world is going to the dogs but as long as the present class of level-headed farmers continue to follow the plow we need not worry.

While there are letters that contain more suggestions on how to spend the money to good advantage, writers who would use the money for many different purposes, we have awarded first prize to Mrs. M. R., Freeland, Michigan. After you have read her letter we are sure that you will agree with us that she has earned it. We regret that shortage of space will not permit our printing all of the letters as all contain such good thoughts but it is impossible.

a quarter now and then, I could give the Salvation Army, who does so much good for the poor, a great deal more. The old blind man who sells papers could receive more than the mere three cents I hand him each night. In \$100,000 is a fortune of good to the one who has it and those they could help.—Mrs. O. R. L., Lansing, Michigan.

**Put Money in Federal Reserve Bank.**—What I would do with \$100,000. First, I would place it in four federal reserve banks, not putting my eggs all in one nest. Second, I would set aside one tenth for a good religious cause. Third, I take enough to clear my property of any encumbrance, and enough to tide me over for six months. Fourth, I would watch my opportunity to invest in government, state, county or city bonds with good legal advice. Fifth, I would live within my income. I would raise and introduce certified seeds, and pure bred stock, for

six. If I had \$100,000 I would make this and kindred work, my work, the remainder of my time on earth.—An M. B. F. Booster.—J. L. C., Shelby, Michigan.

**Devote Life to Homeless Children.**—My life's interest has always been children. Therefore, if I should come into possession of \$100,000 I should first buy a large comfortable home, with an orchard, fields, a place to raise cattle and chickens, plenty of lawn, ground for vegetable and flower gardens, near either village or city where there are good schools and churches. Next I would take unfortunate children, those who have no home, father nor mother and raise as I would my own. While I would need a kitchen, laundry and other help, I would be the one to care for the children, teach them their prayers and tuck them in bed. The older ones I would teach to work, to play, how to make the vegetables and flowers grow, how to earn,

Now that you have read about what our readers would do with \$100,000 you will be more interested in our new serial, "Oh, Money! Money!" The second installment and a synopsis of the first appear on the opposite page. How Frank Blaisdell, the grocer, and family spend their \$100,000, how James Blaisdell and his family use their \$100,000, what Miss Flora Blaisdell does with her share, all goes to make a most interesting story.

the good of my community lending a helping hand financially, wherever deserving.—B. H. T., Bellevue, Mich.

**Establish State Park.**—What I would do with \$100,000. Well! Well! If some one would leave me \$100,000 what would I do with it? Well, there a great many ways in which one could use money, but a few days ago I saw something that struck me more forcibly than anything else, and I think if someone were to leave \$100,000 on my doorstep this is what I would do with it: I would go up in S. E. Manistee County and buy up three or four sections of land. It is covered with beautiful second growth timber, and has a creek running thru it. I would clean up the brush and rubbish, trim the trees, supply the stream with fish, build bird houses, and transplant wild flowers of all kinds in the shady nooks. Deer and other wild animals should have free range in this big, wonderful free-for-all playground, or park. Then I would put some of the money into roads, so there would be good roads to it from every direction. What money I had left I would put out at interest, the income to be used, each year, during the best part of the summer months to bring children from the large cities all over the country, to enjoy the beauties of nature with me.—H. L., Tustin, Mich.

**Home for Boys.**—We have a 160-acre farm, mostly unimproved—good fruit land—on which if I had \$100,000 I would establish a home for boys that leave the farm, lured by a mind picture of wealth and pleasure of the city, that find themselves in the city broke and out of work, with an unpaid board bill. I would rescue them before the "first offense." In our humble way we have "rescued"

spend and save money and do my best so they would be useful citizens of our own United States. I would give to the church, Red Cross, and other organizations beneficial to mankind, but my main interest would be for children as I feel it my calling, as the minister is to the ministry, the banker to the bank. It may not give me dividends in dollars and cents but what bigger, nobler investment can anyone make than children and what would the harvest be?—H. M. M., Oakley, Michigan.

**Solicit Subscriptions to M. B. F.**—Referring to your offer in The Michigan Business Farmer of September 15th, 1923, concerning the subject, "What would you do if you received a check for \$100,000 in the mail?" First, I would buy a Ford runabout, secure three counties of the Thumb and work for The Business Farmer, as I would like to see every farmer of the state take this paper as it is one of the best in the country. Second, I would get me a little home and a little business of some kind, then I would take treatments for my hip and leg. I have had neuritis and sciatica rheumatism since the 21st of last month. I am up and around walking with a cane, as the doctor thought I was going to lose the use of them. As the flesh had practically gone from the bone. It will take time and care to rebuild and may never be as before.—P. L. M., Saginaw, Michigan.

**Money for Repairing Roads.**—I will tell you what I would do with \$100,000. First I would make the home comfortable and would have a car or horse to go to the city with. I also would give some of the money to our county to repair

roads in places where they need it. I would also get a good education to become a teacher in a country school or a city school. I would also sow the lawn to lawn seed and keep it wet all the time. I would have electric lights installed in the home and would also have an electric light plant installed so that other people could get light from that plant. I would have the pier built up again on Carp Lake and also have little minnows and small sized fish put in the lake for the good of the resorters and the people who go fishing at the lake. I would also have the farm all plowed up and seeded with sweet clover or alfalfa. I would also have the school yard plowed and plant flowers in it.—Miss E. H., Traverse City, Michigan.

**Return Favors.**—Should I receive a check for \$100,000 I feel sure I would hunt up every person in the world who had ever shown me a favor or a kindness, when in need, and reward them. I would educate my two children, and instead of using my money to gain notoriety I should give that part to those in need, and to those who had never experienced the joy of being on "easy street."—Mrs. Mac, Detroit, Mich.

**Buy Farm for Each Child.**—If I was to have \$100,000 I'd first pay my debts, and as we have eleven children and one farm I would buy ten more good 80-acre farms with stock and tools. Give one to each of my children, subject to this condition, that they pay the wife and I \$200 a year as long as we live and they were not to dispose of these farms.—J. H. C., Fenwick, Michigan.

**Buy Poultry Farm.**—I am sure that I should be so shocked I scarcely know just what I would do, if I should receive \$100,000, but I believe that I should invest in a nice little poultry farm, as I like running incubators and hatching the fine fluffy little chicks. I should want real "full-bloods" of different breeds. I believe there is real money in raising poultry from what experience I have already had, although I have only gone into the business on a small scale, as compared to a real poultry farm. Of course I should not use all of this amount to start a poultry farm. I should be very careful in my plans and what was really not necessary to use in my poultry business, should be invested in a good reliable bank for future use.—Mrs. F. V., Woodland, Michigan.

**One Tenth to Starving Children.**—Only two hundred and fifty words to tell all I would do with \$100,000. Well, all right but I'll have to crowd. First, a tenth to the starving children in foreign lands. Second, enough to make my mother, who is a widow, comfortable for the rest of her life. Also the same for father-in-law and mother-in-law who are old and alone. Now for the rest. I will have to tell you a little of our history first so you can see how welcome such a gift would be. Two years ago we bought a piece of uncleared land six miles east of Onaway. I would use enough of this gift to put this farm in first class shape. I'd provide music, flowers and books for my family of children; we have six. I'd give them all a good education and thus put them in a position to be self-supporting. And if that \$100,000 were only like the widow's cruet of oil I'd give every child in the country a musical education, for a musical people are a happy people. Happiness is contentment and contentment peace. O, for a thousand words to tell of all the things I'd do, but since you have allowed us only two hundred and fifty I will close with many good wishes to you.—L. B. C., Onaway, Mich.

**Give At Christmas Time.**—I am a reader of your paper, and always look forward to its coming, and enjoy every page of it from cover to cover, especially the editorials and the questions and answers which are given. Have just read the story "Oh, Money! Money!" and would like to express my thoughts as to what I would do if I had \$100,000. My first, would be to help the needy poor. Especially children and old people that haven't anyone to care for them. My one wish thru my life has been that at Christmas time I might be able to have money enough to make someone happy that would not be remembered. Spending money for clothes would be my last thought. Would like to have enough money and when asked to donate for any worthy cause would be able to do so. As for spending money on myself would first build a modern home (which I have always wanted and never been able to have.) That and spending money to make someone else happy is what I would do with \$100,000.—Mrs. R. S., Onsted, Mich.

**Have Sister Cured of Asthma.**—I saw your offer in the M. B. F. and thought I would try for the prize. I am eleven years of age and am in the seventh grade at school. If I had \$100,000 I would pay off all our debts and get the things we all need ourselves. My little sister who has the asthma very badly every year needs a different climate. I would have

(Continued on page 13.)



(Continued from September 29th issue)

"**Q**UITE right Flora. The East Side is different from the West Side, and no mistake. And what will do there won't do here at all, of course."

"How about father's shirt-sleeves?" It was a scornful gibe from Bessie in the hammock. "I don't notice any of the rest of the men around here sitting out like that."

"Bessie!" chided her mother wearily. "You know very well I'm not to blame for what your father wears. I've tried hard enough, I'm sure!"

"Well, well, Hattie," sighed the man, with a gesture of abandonment. "I supposed I still had the rights of a free-born American citizen in my own home; but it seems I haven't." Resignedly he got to his feet and went into the house. When he returned a moment later he was wearing his coat.

Benny, perched precariously on the veranda railing, gave a sudden indignant snort. Benny was eight, the youngest of the family.

"Well, I don't like it here, anyhow," he chafed. "I'd rather go back an' live where we did. A feller can have some fun there. It hasn't been anything but here, Benny, you mustn't do that over here, you mustn't do that over here!" ever since we came. I'm going home an' live with Aunt Flora. Say, can't I, Aunt Flo?"

"Bless the child! Of course you can," beamed his aunt. "But you won't want to, I'm sure. Why, Benny, I think it's perfectly lovely here."

"Pa don't."

"Indeed I do, Benny," corrected his father hastily. "It's very nice here, of course. But I don't think we can afford it. We had to squeeze every penny before, and now we're going to meet this rent I don't know." He drew a profound sigh.

"You'll earn it, just being here—more business," asserted his wife firmly. "Anyhow, we've just got to be here, Jim! We owe it to ourselves and our family. Look at Fred to-night!"

"Oh, yes, where is Fred?" queried Miss Flora.

"He's over to Gussie Pennock's, playing tennis," interposed Bessie, with a pout. "The mean old thing wouldn't ask me!"

"But you ain't old enough, my dear," soothed her aunt. "Wait; your turn will come by and by."

"Yes, that's exactly it," triumphed the mother. "Her turn will come—if we live here. Do you suppose Fred would have got an invitation to Gussie Pennock's if we'd still been living on the East Side? Not much he would! Why, Mr. Pennock's worth fifty thousand, if he's worth a dollar! They are some of our very first people."

"But, Hattie, money isn't everything, dear," remonstrated her husband gently. "We had friends, and good friends, before."

"Yes; but you wait and see what kind of friends we have now!"

"But we can't keep up with such people, dear, on our income; and—"

"Ma, here's a man. I guess he wants—somebody." It was a husky whisper from Benny.

James Blaisdell stopped abruptly. Bessie Blaisdell and the little dressmaker cocked their heads interestedly. Mrs. Blaisdell rose to her feet and advanced towards the steps to meet the man coming up the walk.

He was a tall, rather slender man, with a close cropped, sandy beard, and an air of diffidence and apology. As he took off his hat and came nearer, it was seen that his eyes were blue and friendly, and that his hair was reddish-brown, and rather scanty on top of his head.

"I am looking for Mr. Blaisdell—Mr. James Blaisdell," he murmured hesitatingly.

Something in the stranger's deferential manner sent a warm glow of importance to the woman's heart. Mrs. Blaisdell was suddenly reminded that she was Mrs. James D. Blaisdell of the West Side.

"I am Mrs. Blaisdell," she replied a bit pompously. "What can we do for you, my good man?" She swelled again, half unconsciously. She had never called a person "my good man" before. She rather liked the experience.

The man on the steps coughed slightly behind his hand—a sudden spasmodic little cough. Then very gravely he reached into his pocket and produced a letter.

"From Mr. Robert Chalmers—a note to your husband," he bowed presenting the letter.

A look of gratified surprise came into the woman's face.

"Mr. Robert Chalmers, of the First National? Jim!" She turned to her husband joyously. "Here's a note from Mr. Chalmers. Quick—read it!"

Her husband, already on his feet, whisked the sheet of paper from the unsealed envelope, and adjusted his glasses. A moment later he held out a cordial hand to the stranger.

"Ah, Mr. Smith, I'm glad to see you. I'm glad to see any friend of Bob Chalmers'. Come up and sit down. My wife and children, and my sister, Miss Blaisdell. Mr. Smith, ladies—Mr. John Smith." (Glancing at the open note in his hand.) "He is sent to us by Mr. Chalmers, of the First National."

"Yes, thank you. Mr. Chalmers was so kind." Still with that deference so delightfully heart-warming, the newcomer bowed low to the ladies, and made his



# Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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## THE STORY TO DATE

**M**R. STANLEY G. FULTON, 50-year old bachelor and possessor of twenty million dollars, calls on his lawyer and they discuss the disposition of this large fortune after its owner's death. The lawyer is in favor of giving the money to colleges or charities while Fulton is opposed to these ideas. He remembers that he has some distant cousins and decides to leave the money to one of them, but first he determines to learn which one will use it to the best advantage. To find out who is the worthy one he, through his lawyer, gives each cousin \$100,000 to use as they will. He then grows a beard and, under the name of Mr. John Smith, goes to the town where these cousins reside to observe how they spend the \$100,000. This is what the first installment covered. The more you read of the story the more interested you will be so you better start with this issue so you will not regret later that you missed the first part.

way to the offered chair. "I will explain my business," he said then. "I am a genealogist."

"What's that?" It was an eager question from Benny on the veranda railing. "Pa isn't anything, but ma's a Congregationalist."

"Hush, child!" protested a duet of feminine voices softly; but the stranger, apparently ignoring the interruption, continued speaking.

"I am gathering material for a book on the Blaisdell family."

"The Blaisdell family!" repeated Mr. James Blaisdell, with cordial interest.

"Yes," bowed the other. "It is my purpose to remain some time in your town. I am told there are valuable records here, and an old burying-ground of particular interest in this connection. The neighboring towns, too, have much Blaisdell data, I understand. As I said, I am intending to make this place my headquarters, and I am looking for an attractive boarding-place. Mr. Chalmers was good enough to refer me to you."

"To us—for a boarding-place?" There was an unmistakable frown on Mrs. James D. Blaisdell's countenance as she said the words. "Well, I'm sure I don't see why he should. We don't keep boarders!"

"But, Hattie, we could," interposed her husband eagerly. "There's that big front room that we don't need a bit. And it would help a lot if—" At the wrathful warning in his wife's eyes he fell back silenced.

"I said that we didn't keep boarders," reiterated the lady distinctly. "Furthermore, we do need the room ourselves."

"Yes, yes, of course; I understand," broke in Mr. Smith, as if in hasty conciliation. "I think Mr. Chalmers meant that perhaps one of you"—glanced uncertainly at the anxious-eyed little wo-

"Our sister—yes. She lives—"

"Your sister?" Into Mr. Smith's face had come a look of startled surprise—a look almost of terror. "But there weren't but three—that is, I thought—I understood from Mr. Chalmers that there were but three Blaisdells, two brothers, and one sister—you, yourself."

"Oh, poor Maggie ain't a Blaisdell," explained the little dressmaker, with a smile. "She's just Maggie Duff, father Duff's daughter by his first wife, you know. He married our mother years ago, when we children were little, so we were brought up with Maggie, and always called her sister; though, of course, she really ain't any relation to us at all."

"Oh, I see. Yes, to be sure. Of course!" Mr. Smith seemed oddly thoughtful. He appeared to be settling something in his mind. "She isn't a Blaisdell, then."

"No, but she's so near like one and she's a splendid cook, and—"

"Well, I shan't send him to Maggie," cut in Mrs. James D. Blaisdell with emphasis. "Poor Maggie's got quite enough on her hands, as it is, with that father of hers. Besides, she isn't a Blaisdell at all."

"And she couldn't come and cook and take care of us near so much, either, could she," plunged in Benny, "if she took this man ter feed?"

"That will do, Benny," admonished his mother, with nettled dignity. "You forget that children should be seen and not heard."

"Yes'm. But, please, can't I be heard just a minute for this? Why don't ye send the man ter Uncle Frank an' Aunt Jane? Maybe they'd take him."

"The very thing!" cried Miss Flora Blaisdell. "I wouldn't wonder a mite if they did."

"Yes, I was thinking of them," nodded

As a reader of "Oh, Money! Money!" you will be interested in the letters published on the opposite page. In these letters several readers of The Business Farmer tell what they would do with \$100,000 if they were to suddenly fall heir to it. I suppose that you would spend it differently than the Blaisdell family of this story or any of the readers whose letters appear opposite this page.

man at his left—"might—er—accommodate me. Perhaps you, now—" He turned his eyes fell upon Miss Flora Blaisdell, and waited.

The little dressmaker blushed painfully. "Me? Oh, mercy, no! Why, I live all alone—that is, I mean, I couldn't, you know," she stammered confusedly. "I dressmake, and I don't get any sort of meals—not fit for a man, I mean. Just women's things—tea, toast, and riz biscuit. I'm so fond of riz biscuit! But, of course, you—" She came to an expressive pause.

"Oh, I could stand the biscuit, so long as they're not health biscuit," laughed Mr. Smith genially. "You see, I've been living on those and hot water quite long enough as it is."

"Oh, ain't your health good, sir?" The little dressmaker's face wore the deepest concern.

"Well, it's better than it was, thank you. I think I can promise to be a good boarder, all right."

"Why don't you go to a hotel?" Mrs. James D. Blaisdell still spoke with a slightly injured air.

Mr. Smith lifted a deprecatory hand. "Oh, indeed, that would not do at all—for my purpose," he murmured. "I wish to be very quiet. I fear I should find it quite disturbing—the noise and confusion of a public place like that. Besides, for my work, it seemed eminently fitting, as well as remarkably convenient, if I could make my home with one of the Blaisdell family."

With a sudden exclamation the little dressmaker sat erect.

"Say, Harriet, how funny we never thought! He's just the one for poor Maggie! Why not send him there?"

"Poor Maggie!" It was the mild voice of Mr. Smith.

her sister-in-law. "And they're always glad of a little help,—especially Jane."

"Anybody should be," observed Mr. James Blaisdell quietly.

Only the heightened color in his wife's cheeks showed that she had heard—and understood.

"Here, Benny," she directed, "go and show the gentleman where Uncle Frank lives."

"Alright!" With a spring the boy leaped to the lawn and pranced to the sidewalk, dancing there on his toes. "I'll show ye, Mr. Smith."

The gentleman addressed rose to his feet.

"I thank you, Mr. Blaisdell," he said, "and you, ladies. I shall hope to see you again soon. I am sure you can help me, if you will, in my work. I shall want to ask—some questions."

"Certainly, sir, certainly! We shall be glad to see you," promised his host. "Come any time, and ask all the questions you want to."

"And we shall be so interested," fluttered Miss Flora. "I've always wanted to know about father's folks. And are you a Blaisdell, too?"

There was the briefest of pauses. Mr. Smith coughed again twice behind his hand.

"Er—ah—oh, yes, I may say that I am. Through my mother I am descended from the original immigrant, Ebenezer Blaisdell."

"Immigrant!" exclaimed Miss Flora. "An immigrant!" Mrs. James Blaisdell spoke the word as if her tongue were a pair of tongs that had picked up a noxious viper.

"Yes, but not exactly as we commonly regard the term nowadays," smiled Mr. Smith. "Mr. Ebenezer Blaisdell was a man of means and distinction. He was

the founder of the family in this country. He came over in 1647."

"My, how interesting!" murmured the little dressmaker, as the visitor descended the steps.

"Good-night—good-night! And thank you again," bowed Mr. John Smith to the assembled group on the veranda. "And now, young man, I'm at your service," he smiled, as he joined Benny, still prancing on the sidewalk.

"Now he's what I call a real nice pleasant-spoken gentleman," avowed Miss Flora, when she thought speech was safe. "I do hope Jane'll take him."

"Oh, yes, he's well enough," condescended Mrs. Hattie Blaisdell, with a yawn.

"Hattie, why wouldn't you take him in?" reproached her husband. "Just think how the pay would help! And it wouldn't be a bit of work, hardly, for you. Certainly it would be a lot easier than the way we are doing."

The woman frowned impatiently.

"Jim, don't please! Do you suppose I got over here on the West Side to open a boarding house? I guess not—yet!"

"But what shall we do?"

"Oh, we'll get along somehow. Don't worry!"

"Perhaps if you'd worry a little more, I wouldn't worry so much," sighed the man deeply.

"Well, mercy me, I must be going," interposed the little dressmaker, springing to her feet with a nervous glance at her brother and his wife. "I'm forgetting it ain't so near as it used to be. Good-night!"

"Good-night, good-night! Come again," called the three on the veranda. Then the door closed behind them, as they entered the house.

Meanwhile, walking across the common, Benny was entertaining Mr. Smith.

"Yep, they'll take ye, I bet ye—Aunt Jane an' Uncle Frank will?"

"Well, that's good, I'm sure."

"Yep. An' it'll be easy too. 'Why, Aunt Jane'll just tumble over herself ter get ye, if ye just mention first what you'll pay. She'll begin ter reckon up right away then what she'll save. An' in a minute she'll say, 'Yes, I'll take ye.'"

The uncertainty in Mr. Smith's voice was palpable even to eight-year-old Benny.

"Oh, you don't need ter worry," he hastened to explain. "She won't starve ye; only she won't let ye waste anything. You'll have ter eat all the crusts to yer pie, and finish 'taters before you can get any puddin', an' all that, ye know. Ye see, she's great on savin'—Aunt Jane is. She says waste is a sinful extravagance before the Lord."

"Indeed!" Mr. Smith laughed outright this time. "But are you sure, my boy, that you ought to talk—just like this, about your aunt?"

Benny's eyes widened.

"Why, that's all right, Mr. Smith. Ev'rybody in town knows Aunt Jane. Why, Ma says folks say she'd save ter-day for ter-morrow, if she could. But she couldn't do that, could she? So that's just silly talk. But you wait till you see Aunt Jane."

"All right. I'll wait, Benny."

"Well, ye won't have ter wait long. Mr. Smith, 'cause here's her house. She lives over the grocery store, ter save rent, ye know. It's Uncle Frank's store. An' here we are," he finished, banging open a door and leading the way up a flight of ill-lighted stairs.

## CHAPTER III

### The Small Boy at the Keyhole

At the top of the stairs Benny tried to open the door, but as it did not give at his pressure, he knocked lustily, and called "Aunt Jane, Aunt Jane!"

"Isn't this the bell?" hazarded Mr. Smith, his finger almost on a small push-button near him.

"Yep, but it don't go now. Uncle Frank wanted it fixed, but Aunt Jane said no; knockin' was just as good, an' 't was lots cheaper, 'cause 't would save mendin', and didn't use any 'lectricity. But Uncle Frank says—"

The door opened abruptly, and Benny interrupted himself to give eager greeting.

"Hullo, Aunt Jane! I've brought you somebody. He's Mr. Smith. An' you'll be glad. You see if yer ain't!"

In the dim hallway Mr. Smith saw a tall, angular woman with graying dark hair and high cheek bones. Her eyes were keen and just now somewhat sternly inquiring, as they were bent upon himself.

Perceiving that Benny considered his mission as master of ceremonies at an end, Mr. Smith hastened to explain.

"I came from your husband's brother, madam. He—er—sent me. He thought perhaps you had a room that I could have."

"A room?" Her eyes grew still more coldly disapproving.

"Yes, and board. He thought—that is, they thought that perhaps—you would be so kind."

"Oh, a boarder! You mean for pay, of course?"

"Most certainly!"

"Oh!" She softened visibly, and stepped back. "Well, I don't know. I never have—but that isn't saying I couldn't, of course. Come in. We can talk it over. That doesn't cost anything. Come in; this way, please." As she finished speaking she stepped to the low-burning gas jet and turned it carefully to give a little more light down the narrow hallway.

(Continued on page 23.)



NOT many days ago my old friend from the tropics, J. P. Bridger, United States consul on the island of Ratona, was in the city. We had wassail and jubilee and saw the Flatiron building, and missed seeing the Bronx-less menagerie by about a couple of nights. And then, at the ebb tide, we were walking up a street that parallels and parodies Broadway.

A woman with a comely and mundane countenance passed us, holding in leash a wheezing, vicious, waddling, brute of a yellow pug. The dog entangled himself with Bridger's legs and mumbled his ankles in a snarling, peevish, sulky bite. Bridger, with a happy smile, kicked the breath out of the brute; the woman showered us with a quick rain of well-conceived adjectives that left us in no doubt as to our place in her opinion, and we passed on. Ten yards farther an old woman with disordered white hair and her bankbook tucked well hidden beneath her tattered shawl begged. Bridger stopped and disinterred for her a quarter from his holiday waistcoat.

On the next corner a quarter of a ton of well-clothed man with a rice-powdered, fat, white jowl, stood holding the chain of a devil-born bulldog whose forelegs were strangers by the length of a dachshund. A little woman in a last-season's hat confronted him and wept, which was plainly all she could do, while he cursed her in low, sweet, practiced tones.

Bridger smiled again—strictly to himself—and this time he took out a little memorandum book and made note of it. This he had no right to do without due explanation, and I said so.

"It's a new theory," said Bridger, that I picked up down in Ratona. I've been gathering support for it as I knock about. The world isn't ripe for it yet, but—well I'll tell you; and then you run your mind back along the people you've known and see what you make of it."

And so I cornered Bridger in a place where they have artificial palms and wine; and he told me the story which is here in my words and on his responsibility.

One afternoon at three o'clock, on the island of Ratona, a boy raced along the beach screaming, "Pajaro ahoy!"

Thus he made known the keenness of his hearing and the justice of his discrimination in pitch.

He who first heard and made oral proclamation concerning the toot of an approaching steamer's whistle, and correctly named the steamer, was a small hero in Ratona—until the next steamer came. Wherefore, there was rivalry among the barefoot youth of Ratona, and many fell the victims to the softly blown conch shells of sloops which, as they enter the harbor, sound surprisingly like a distant steamer's signal. And some could name you the vessel when its call, in your duller ears, sounded no louder than the sigh of the wind through the branches of the cocoanut palms.

But today he who proclaimed the Pajaro gained his honors. Ratona bent its ear to listen; and soon the deep-tongued blast grew louder and nearer, and at length Ratona saw above the line of palms on the low "point" the two black funnels of the fruiter slowly creeping toward the mouth of the harbor.

You must know that Ratona is an island twenty miles off the south of a South American republic. It is a port of that republic; and it sleeps sweetly in a smiling sea, toiling not nor spinning; fed by the abundant tropics where all things "ripen, cease and fall toward the grave."

Eight hundred people dream life away in a green-embowered village that follows the horseshoe curve of its bijou harbor. They are mostly Spanish and Indian mestizos, with a shading of San Domingo Negroes, a lightening of pure-blood Spanish officials and a slight leavening of the froth of three or four pioneering white races. No steamers touch at Rotano save the fruit steamers which take on their banana inspectors there on their way to the coast. They leave Sunday newspapers, ice, quinine, bacon, watermelons and vaccine matter at the island and that is about all the touch Ratona gets with the world.

The Pajaro paused at the mouth of the harbor, rolling heavily in the swell that sent the whitecaps racing beyond the smooth water inside. Already two dories from the village—one conveying fruit inspectors, the other going for what it could get—were halfway out to the steamer.

The inspectors' dory was taken on board with them, and the Pajaro steamed away for the mainland for its load of fruit.

The other boat returned to Ratona bearing a contribution from the Pajaro's store of ice, the usual roll of newspapers and one passenger—Taylor Plunkett, sheriff of Chatham County, Kentucky.

Bridger, the United States consul at Ratona, was cleaning his rifle in the official shanty under a breadfruit tree twenty yards from the water of the harbor. The consul occupied a place somewhat near the tail of his political party's procession. The music of the band wagon sounded very faintly to him in the distance. The plums of office went to others. Bridger's share of the spoils—the consulship at Ratona—was little more than a prune from the boarding-house department of the public crib. But \$900 yearly was opulence in Ratona. Besides, Bridger had contracted a passion for shooting alligators in the lagoons near his consulate, and he was not unhappy.

He looked up from a careful inspection



## The Theory and the Hound

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of his rifle lock and saw a broad man filling his doorway. A broad, noiseless, slow-moving man, sunburned almost to the brown of Vandyke. A man of forty-five, neatly clothed in homespun, with scanty light hair, a close-clipped brown-and-gray beard and simplicity.

"You are Bridger, the consul," said the broad man. "They directed me here. Can you tell me what those big bunches of things like gourds are in those trees that look like feather dusters along the edge of the water?"

"Take that chair," said the consul, re-oiling his cleaning rag. "No, the other one—that bamboo thing won't hold you. Why, they're cocoanuts—green cocoanuts. The shell of 'em is always a light green before they're ripe."

"Much obliged," said the other man, sitting down carefully. "I don't quite like to tell the folks at home they were olives unless I was sure about it. My name is Plunkett. I'm sheriff of Chatham County, Kentucky. I've got extradition papers in my pocket authorizing the arrest of a man on this island. They've been signed by the President of this county, and they're in correct shape. The man's name is Wade Williams. He's in the cocoanut raising business. What he's wanted for is the murder of his wife two years ago. Where can I find him?"

The consul squinted an eye and looked through his rifle barrel.

"There's nobody on the island who calls himself 'Williams,'" he remarked.

"Didn't suppose there was," said Plunkett mildly. "He'll do by any other name."

"Besides myself," said Bridger, "there are only two Americans on Ratona—Bob Reeves and Henry Morgan."

"The man I want sells cocoanuts," suggested Plunkett.

"You see that cocoanut walk extending up to the point?" said the consul, waving his hand toward the open door. "That belongs to Bob Reeves. Henry Morgan owns half the trees to loo-ard on the island."

"One month ago," said the sheriff, "Wade Williams wrote a confidential letter to a man in Chatham county, telling him where he was and how he was getting along. The letter was lost; and the person that found it gave it away. They sent me after him, and I've got the papers. I reckon he's one of your cocoanut men for certain."

"You've got his picture, of course," said Bridger. "It might be Reeves or Morgan, but I'd hate to think it. They're both as fine fellows as you'd meet in any all-day auto ride."

"No," doubtfully answered Plunkett; "there wasn't any picture of Williams to be had. And I never saw him myself. I've been sheriff only a year. But I've got a pretty accurate description of him. About 5 feet 11; dark hair and eyes; nose inclined to be Roman; heavy about the shoulders, strong, white teeth, with none missing; laughs a good deal, talkative; drinks considerably but never to intoxication; looks you square in the eye when talking; age thirty-five. Which one of your men does that description fit?"

The consul groaned broadly. "I'll tell you what you do," he said, laying down his rifle and slipping on his dingy black alpaca coat. "You come along, Mr. Plunkett, and I'll take you up to see the boys. If you can tell which one of 'em your description fits better than it does the other you have the advantage of me."

Bridger conducted the sheriff out and along the hard beach close to which the tiny houses of the village were distributed. Immediately back of the town rose sudden, small, thickly wooded hills. Up one of these, by means of steps cut in the hard clay, the consul led Plunkett. On perched a two-room wooden cottage with a thatched roof. A Carib woman was washing clothes outside. The consul ushered the sheriff to the door of the room that overlooked the harbor.

Two men were in the room, about to sit down, in their shirt sleeves, to a table spread for dinner. They bore little resemblance one to the other in detail; but the general description given by Plunkett could have been justly applied to either. In height, color of hair, shape of nose, build and manners each of them tallied with it. They were fair types of jovial, ready-witted, broad-gauged Americans who had gravitated together for companionship in an alien land.

"Hello, Bridger!" they called in unison at sight of the consul. "Come and have dinner with us!" And then they noticed Plunkett at his heels, and came forward with hospitable curiosity.

"Gentlemen," said the consul, his voice taking on unaccustomed formality, "this is Mr. Plunkett—Mr. Reeves and Mr. Morgan."

The cocoanut barons greeted the newcomer joyously. Reeves seemed about an inch taller than Morgan, but his laugh was not quite as loud. Morgan's eyes were deep brown; Reeves's were black. Reeves was the host and busied himself with fetching other chairs and calling to

the Carib woman for supplemental table ware. It was explained that Morgan lived in a bamboo shack to "loo-ard," but that every day or two friends dined together. Plunkett stood still during the preparations, looking about mildly with his pale-blue eyes. Bridger looked apologetic and uneasy.

At length two other covers were laid and the company was assigned to places. Reeves and Morgan stood side by side across the table from the visitors. Reeves nodded genially as a signal for all to seat themselves. And then suddenly Plunkett raised his hand with a gesture of authority. He was looking straight between Reeves and Morgan.

"Wade Williams," he said quietly, "you are under arrest for murder."

Reeves and Morgan instantly exchanged a quick, bright glance, the quality of which was interrogation, with a seasoning of surprise. Then, simultaneously they turned to the speaker with a puzzled and frank deprecation in their gaze.

"Can't say that we understand you, Mr. Plunkett," said Morgan, cheerfully. "Did you say Williams?"

"What's the joke, Bridger?" asked Reeves, turning to the consul with a smile. Before Bridger could answer Plunkett spoke again.

"I'll explain," he said, quietly. "One of you don't need any explanation, but this is for the other one. One of you is Wade Williams of Chatham County, Kentucky. You murdered your wife on May 5, two years ago, after ill-treating and abusing her continually for five years. I have the papers in my pocket for taking you back with me, and you are going. We will return on the fruit steamer that comes back by this island tomorrow to leave its inspectors. I acknowledge, gentlemen, that I'm not quite sure which one of you is Williams. But Wade Williams goes back to Chatham County tomorrow. I want you to understand that."

A great sound of merry laughter from Morgan and Reeves went out over the still harbor. Two or three fishermen in the fleet of sloops anchored there looked up at the house of the diabolos Americans on the hill and wondered.

"My dear Mr. Plunkett," cried Morgan, conquering his mirth, "the dinner is get-



ting cold. Let us sit down and eat. I am anxious to get my spoon into that sharkfin soup. Business afterward."

"Sit down, gentlemen, if you please," added Reeves, pleasantly. "I am sure Mr. Plunkett will not object. Perhaps a little time may be of advantage to him in identifying—the gentleman he wishes to arrest."

"No objections, I'm sure," said Plunkett, dropping into his chair heavily. "I'm hungry myself. I didn't want to accept the hospitality of you folks without giving you notice; that's all."

Reeves set bottles and glasses on the table.

"There's cognac," he said, "and anisada, and Scotch 'smoke,' and rye. Take your choice."

Bridger chose rye, Reeves poured three fingers of Scotch for himself, Morgan took the same. The sheriff, against much protestation, filled his glass from the water bottle.

"Here's to the appetite," said Reeves, raising his glass, "of Mr. Williams!" Morgan's laugh and his drink encountering sent him into a choking-splutter. All began to pay attention to the dinner, which was well cooked and palatable.

"Williams!" called Plunkett, suddenly and sharply.

All looked wonderingly. Reeves found the sheriff's mild eye resting upon him. He flushed a little.

"Se here," he said, with some asperity, "my name's Reeves, and I don't want you to—" But the comedy of the thing came to his rescue, and he ended with a laugh.

"I suppose, Mr. Plunkett," said Morgan, carefully seasoning an alligator pear, "that you are aware of the fact that you

will import a good deal of trouble for yourself into Kentucky if you take back the wrong man—that is of course, if you take anybody back!"

"Thanks for the salt," said the sheriff. "Oh, I'll take somebody back. It'll be one of you two gentlemen. Yes, I know I'd get stuck for damages if I make a mistake. But I'm going to try to get the right man."

"I'll tell you what you do," said Morgan, leaning forward with a jolly twinkle in his eyes. "You take me. I'll go without any trouble. The cocoanut business hasn't panned out well this year, and I'd like to make some extra money out of your bondsmen."

"That's not fair," chimed in Reeves. "I got only \$16 a thousand for my last shipment. Take me, Mr. Plunkett."

"I'll take Wade Williams," said the sheriff patiently, "or I'll come pretty close to it."

"It's like dining with a ghost," remarked Morgan, with a pretended shiver. "The ghost of a murderer, too! Will somebody pass the toothpicks to the shade of the naughty Mr. Williams?"

Plunkett seemed as unconcerned as if he were dining at his own table in Chatham County. He was a gallant trencherman, and the strange tropic viands tickled his palate. Heavy, commonplace, almost slothful in his movements, he appeared to be devoid of all the cunning and watchfulness of the sleuth. He even ceased to observe, with any sharpness or attempted discrimination, the two men, one of whom he had undertaken with surprising self-confidence, to drag away upon the serious charge of wife-murder. Here, indeed, was a problem set before him that if wrongly solved would have amounted to his serious discomfiture, yet there he sat puzzling his soul (to all appearances) over the novel flavor of a broiled iguana cutlet.

The consul felt a decided discomfort. Reeves and Morgan were his friends and pals; yet the sheriff from Kentucky had a certain right to his official aid and moral support. So Bridger sat the silent around the board and tried to estimate the peculiar situation. His conclusion was that both Reeves and Morgan, quickwitted, as he knew them to be, had conceived at the moment of Plunkett's disclosure of his mission—and in the brief space of a lightning flash—the idea that the other might be the guilty Williams; and that each of them had decided in that moment loyally to protect his comrade against the doom that threatened him. This was the consul's theory and if he had been a bookmaker at a race of wits for life and liberty he would have offered heavy odds against the plodding sheriff from Chatham County, Kentucky.

When the meal was concluded the Carib woman came and removed the dishes and cloth. Reeves strewed the table with excellent cigars and Plunkett, with the others, lighted one of these with evident gratification.

"I may be dull," said Morgan, with a grin and a wink at Bridger, with want to know if I am. Now, I say this is all a joke of Mr. Plunkett's concocted to frighten two babes-in-the-woods. Is this Williamson to be taken seriously or not?"

"Williams," corrected Plunkett gravely. "I never got off any jokes in my life. I know I wouldn't travel 2,000 miles to get off a poor one as this would be if I didn't take Wade Williams back with me. Gentlemen!" continued the sheriff, now letting his mild eyes travel impartially from one of the company to another, "see if you can find any joke in this case. Wade Williams is listening to the words I utter now; but out of politeness I will speak of him as a third person. For five years he made his wife lead the life of a dog—No; I'll take that back. No dog in Kentucky was ever treated as she was. He spent the money that she brought him—spent it at the races, at the card table and on horses and hunting. He was a good fellow to his friends, but a cold, sullen demon at home. He wound up the five years of neglect by striking her with his closed hand—a hand as hard as a stone—when she was ill and weak from suffering. She died the next day; and he skipped. That's all there is to it. It's enough. I never saw Williams; but I knew his wife. I'm not a man to tell half. She and I were keeping company when she met him. She went to Louisville on a visit and saw him there. I'll admit that he spoilt my chances in no time. I lived then on the edge of the Cumberland mountains. I was elected sheriff of Chatham County a year after Williams killed his wife. My official duty sends me out here after him; but I'll admit that there's personal feeling too. And he's going back with me. Mr.—er—Reeves, will you pass me a match?"

"Awfully imprudent of Williams," said Morgan, putting his feet up against the wall, "to strike a Kentucky lady. Seems to me I've heard they were scrappers."

"Bad, bad Williams," said Reeves, pouring out more "Scotch."

The two men spoke lightly, but the consul saw and felt the tension and the carefulness in their actions and words. "Good old fellows," he said to himself; "they're both all right. Each of 'em is standing by the other like a little brick church."

And then a dog walked into the room where they sat—a black-and-tan—hound, long-eared, lazy, confident of welcome.

Plunkett turned his head and looked (Continued on page 22.)



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A Hoosier farmer, with a HERCULES Sawing Outfit, cut 25 cords of firewood from straight poles in ten hours working time, with one man to carry and clear for him. His 7-h. p. engine, in those ten hours, burned less than 50 cents worth of gasoline. The wood was worth \$8 a cord, right on the ground. Figure the earning for yourself!

What's the reason you can't cash in on cordwood the same way, all winter long?

What's fuel going to be worth this winter?

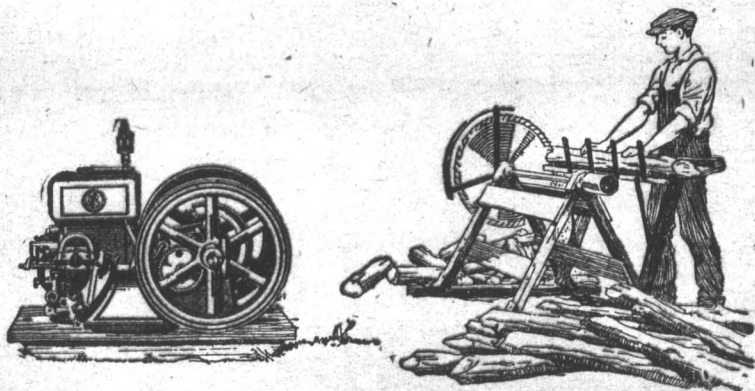
Answer that query according to where you live! Most of us will be glad to get any old wood at most any price. Mixing wood with even poor coal makes a wonderful fire, and cheap! There are down trees rotting away all over America. Must be plenty near you. Turn them into dollars with a HERCULES.

Saw wood. It pays!

Anybody can learn in an hour to run the HERCULES Sawing Outfit. It is self-adjusting, absolutely safe, runs on kerosene or gasoline, turns out an enormous amount of sawed wood—and the engine will do all kinds of other farm work when you are not sawing. Somebody near you can make you an interesting price on this outfit, or another of different capacity. Write us to learn who to talk with about it.

### THE HERCULES CORPORATION

Engine Division, Dept. L Evansville, Ind. na



# HERCULES

## SAWING OUTFITS

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If there is any paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer who is not insured under our \$1000 Accident Policy, issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company, for seventy-five cents (75c) per year, it is their own fault!

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This is a genuine policy in a good company. It operates in Michigan under the auspices of the State Insurance Department, the same as every insurance company doing business in the state.

We will gladly send an application blank and further information to any reader who requests it. Address: Insurance Dept., THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## U. P. Boys' Calf Club Visits Wisconsin Farms

THIRTY-SIX boys recently returned to thirty-six homes, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, entirely sold on the ideas and ideals of better dairying, and pledged to the methods and practices which they had witnessed during the ten day inspection tour through the dairy region of northern Wisconsin. The trip was arranged under the direction of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College, and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, being financed entirely by the latter organization.

Chiefly important because it represented an intensive short course of practical dairy training for each of the boys and the leaders who accompanied them, the tour stands out as one of the most distinctive features of the better-dairying campaign now in progress throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Space here will not permit a detailed account of the trip. Here, however, are a few terse facts which will suffice to impress upon the minds of even the most skeptical the fact that the calf club tour presented to these thirty-six boys a rare opportunity and a training which, if reckoned in dollars, would have meant a considerable investment to any one of the fortunate young farmers.

The tour was the first of its kind ever attempted in the history of boys' club work throughout the United States, according to R. A. Turner, state club leader for Michigan.

The trip covered 1400 miles, and ten cars made up the caravan.

The personnel included thirty-six boys from twelve counties.

About fifty dairy farms—the largest and most thoroughly developed that could be found along the route—were visited and a careful inspection made of each.

At the close of each day's work,

"quizzes" were conducted by the leaders in charge, and the lessons of the day were firmly fixed in the minds of each of the boys.

Each boy was requested to keep a note-book, in which he jotted down everything of interest occurring along the route.

Among the outstanding establishments visited enroute were:

The Ferndell Guernsey Farm, Oneida, Wisconsin—220 head of pure-bred Guernseys and owners of one of the largest bulls of the breed. Supplies milk to the William Larsen Canning Company.

F. E. Fox, Guernsey Farm, Waukesha, Wisconsin—the most ideal and practical dairy farm seen on the tour. Producers of high-quality dairy products and pure-bred livestock. Now selling 400 quarts of milk and 90½ pints of cream daily to local market.

Anoka Farms, Waukesha. One of the leading Shorthorn farms in the United States. Farm has held nineteen livestock sales and averaged \$810 a head for the nineteen sales. One animal alone from the herd brought \$2,600 at last fall's sale.

Adam Seitz & Son, Ayrshire Farm, Waukesha. Declared the best Ayrshire farm in the world. Has herd of 130 animals.

Pabst Farms, Waukesha. Some of the world's greatest Holsteins seen on the farms of the wealthy Pabst brothers.

Hoard's Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Declared to be the finest model dairy farm in the country. Boys given an opportunity here to study some of the most "typey" of dairy animals.

And these are only a few of the outstanding establishments to which the boys were directed on their trip.

The Michigan Calf Club Boys' Tour was, without question, an epoch in the dairy industry of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

## Three U. P. Club Boys Make Unusual Record

THREE of 'em—count 'em—three of 'em. There's Grant, James and Richard, and they're "The Three Musketeers" of Iron county, Upper Michigan, as far as boys' club work is concerned.

The three Gallups, energetic sons of Mr. and Mrs. Gaunce Gallup, of Gaastra, Iron county, upper Michigan, are setting a mighty rapid pace for other club members throughout the peninsula. In fact, the three Gallups are typically representative of the energy and spirit which has placed club work in upper Michigan on par with any similar effort throughout the country.

Here's the dope on the Gallups:

Grant Gallup has for the past three years been a member of the poultry club in Gaastra, Iron county, and has been one of the outstanding boys in poultry club work in Michigan. In 1921, he was declared Michigan State Poultry Club Champion in the first year project. In 1922, he was given second place for State Honors in second year poultry work. In 1922 also he received high individual honors for poultry culling in the contest held at the Upper Peninsula Club Camp at Chatham, Michigan. At this encampment he was also a member of the first prize culling team, which was given a free trip to the State Fair at Detroit, where they conducted a demonstration in culling.

In 1923, at Chatham, Grant was awarded the same honor and represented the upper peninsula on the first prize culling team at the State Fair contest. The valuation of poultry owned by Grant is \$488.91; cost of operations, \$269.83; yielding a net profit of \$219.28 for the period of one year.

James Gallup joined the Cloverland calf club in 1922 and has been a diligent worker for the success of that organization. This was evidenced by the fact that at the organization meeting in 1923 he was elected president. He has conducted the affairs of the club in a commendable manner. At the Club camp at Chatham he was placed on the dairy judging team to represent Iron county which won a free trip to the State Fair at Detroit.

At the State Fair judging contest, in which the boys were required to

judge a ring of Holsteins, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Jerseys, James Gallup won second highest individual honors in the state, notwithstanding the fact that he had to compete against boys who had practiced on all classes of animals. The only breeds James had worked on in his home county were Guernseys and Holsteins. Because of the position that he obtained through his work at the state fair, he, with six other boys, will be given a thorough course in dairy judging work at the Michigan Agricultural College, during the last week in September. From there the six boys will journey to Syracuse, New York, to represent the state of Michigan in the dairy judging contest at the National Dairy Show.

Richard Gallup, a younger brother of his brother James, joined the calf club this year. He has devoted all his spare moments toward making this work a success, but did not fare quite as well as his older brothers at the contest at Chatham. However, because of the experience which he had at these places, it proved a great benefit to him at the judging contests at the county fair. Richard was the boy who topped the list and was one of the three boys given a free trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago, during the first week of December next.

And there you are—not bad for one family, is it?

### VETERAN NOT DISCOURAGED OVER LOSS OF ARM

BEING handicapped after having lost an arm while serving at the Argonne Forest with the 132nd Infantry did not stand in the way of the success of Eugene J. Iberg, of Highland, Ill., who before the war was a farmer having only a seventh grade education and who, since his discharge, has stepped into general managership of the Highland Farms Dairy Company. Upon his discharge the outset looked bad for Iberg who was unable to resume his pre-war occupation. But having an arm shot off at the left shoulder did not cause him to despair. He applied to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau and received a course in vocational training which he took at University of Michigan and the University of



Illinois, where he was taught dairying. In connection with this course he also studied bookkeeping at a business college. After two years and four months under the supervision of the Veterans' Bureau Iberg was giving placement training as a bookkeeper with the aforementioned company. In a few months time he was in charge of the other clerks in the company's employ. Later he was appointed general manager.

## RADIO DEPARTMENT

### THINGS I HAVE LEARNED ABOUT RADIO

**I**N the past year I have learned quite a few things about making radio sets that might be helpful to other plans if printed in The Business Farmer.

In the first few weeks, I had to buy three new tubes. One tube didn't last over ten days. What was the trouble? \$15.00 paid out before I learned. Instead of turning your light or rheostat on slowly, it should be flashed on quickly. Just the same as the lights on a car or your electric lights. I used to turn the rheostat on a little, then leave it for a while, so the filament would heat up; then turn it on slowly until I could hear the music, etc. This should not be done (except when using set for the first time, to see where to run it) as it makes the filament brittle and a little jar will break it.

Place a common knife switch between the A battery and filament. Do not burn the filament any brighter than is needed for to get the signals as loud as possible without squeals. Underheating is just as bad as overheating. A tube will last a year if used right. When a freshly charged battery is put in, the rheostat should be turned back a little because it has to be turned on more as the battery runs down. In wiring up a set, use flexible wire, such as light wire or Ford coil wire, (that's what I use) the size doesn't seem to make much difference. I

### RADIO HELPS HIGHWAYS

A farmer in Northern Illinois, is located on a dirt road which is impassable during the winter if a frost comes when the road is in a rough condition. Last fall when the road was at its worst he got a radio warning of an immediate and heavy frost. Calling in his neighbors by telephone, they all got out and rolled the road. When the freeze came, it proved to be permanent, and the radio owner and his neighbors had a boulevard to town all winter.

used stiff No. 14 wire at first. Every time anybody would step a little heavy, it would jar it out of tune and I would have to tune in again, so I got some secondary wires from a flivver and rewired the set and everything was O. K. I placed the tube socket on a bracket made of spring brass and that made it jar-proof. About tubes—don't let anyone tell you that you can hear just as far with a dry cell tube as you can with a 6-volt tube. They are not quite as sensitive and they lack distance. But they save the cost of a storage battery and for winter use they are quite satisfactory. I tried the W. D. 12, but to get good results, I use the U. V. 200 Radiotron, and storage battery. Buy the best materials you can afford.—C. C. G., Harvard, Mich.

### WHY HE QUIT

"That's Bill Fligh, the aviator. He's the guy that used to write ads in the sky in smoke."

"Isn't he doing that any more?"

"No, he had to give it up. He got writer's cramp."—American Legion Weekly.

### HOW TO DO IT.

This is the way to write a thoroughly angry business letter:

"Sir—My typist, being a lady, can not take down what I think of you. I being a gentleman, can not write it. You being neither, can guess it all."—Brisbane Daily Mail.

### PRESENCE OF MIND

Ethel was sitting on the sofa with a friend of hers. On her knee was her little niece. The door to the next room, which was full of people, was wide open. The people in the other room heard this:

"Kiss me, too, Aunt Ethel."

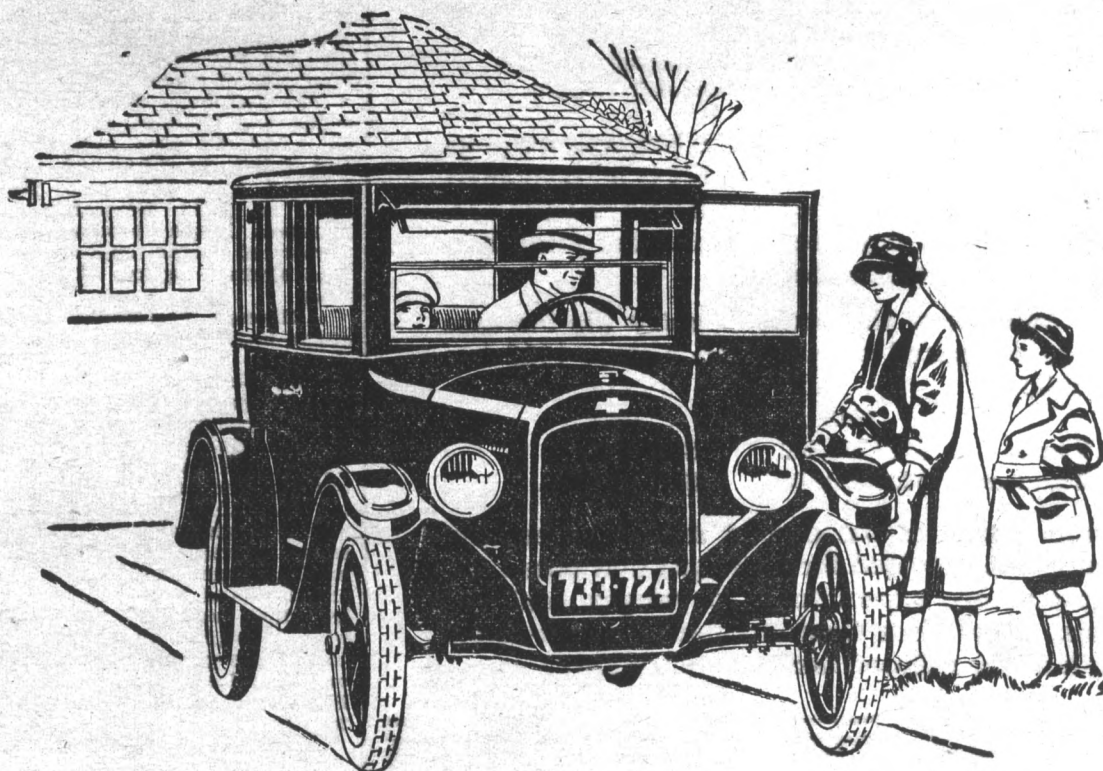
"Certainly, dear, but don't say 'two,' say 'twice.' 'two' is not good grammar."

—The Black and Blue Jay.

for Economical Transportation



# Quality Cars Now Easy to Own



5-Passenger Sedan NOW \$795 F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

It is no longer necessary to pay high prices for quality transportation.

Through engineering and marketing efficiency, Chevrolet has achieved volume production of quality automobiles, thereby effecting such remarkable economies that it now leads all standard-built cars in volume of sales.

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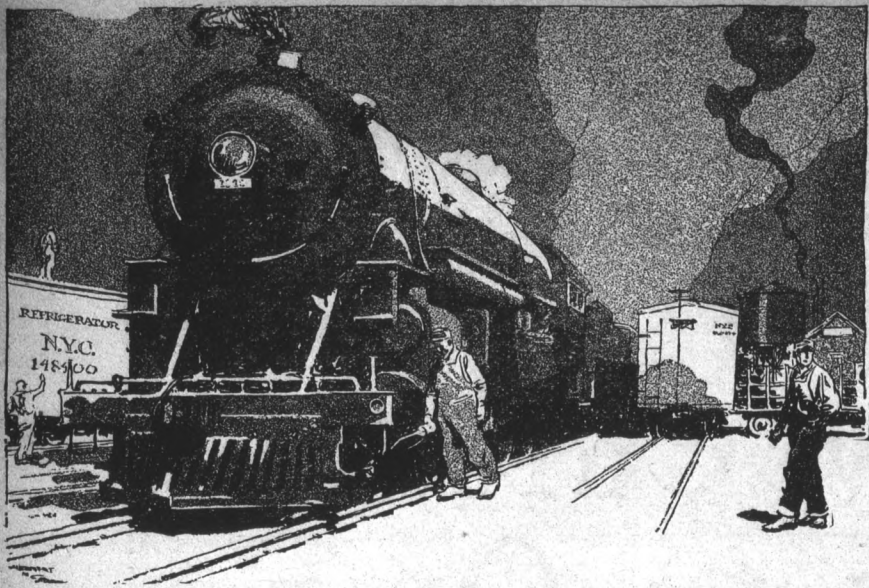
Prices Effective Sept. 1, 1923, F. O. B. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster . . . \$490	Superior Sedan . . . \$795	Superior Light Delivery . . . \$495
Superior Touring . . . 495	Superior Commercial . . .	Utility Express Truck . . .
Superior Utility Coupe . . . 640	Chassis . . . . . 395	Chassis . . . . . 550

**Chevrolet Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.**

Division of General Motors Corporation





## \$85,265 a day for taxes

Railroads, of course, should pay a proper amount of taxes, but it must be remembered that whatever they pay must be passed on to the public through rates.—  
*Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.*

New York Central Lines paid taxes last year averaging \$85,265 a day, an increase of 221% as compared with 1910. For the year the tax bill was \$31,121,832, an amount considerably greater than the total dividends paid to the stockholders.

For the railroads of the entire country the increase in taxes as compared with dividends since 1913 has been as follows:

	1913	1922
Taxes	\$127,725,809	\$301,003,227
Dividends	\$322,300,406	\$271,576,000

Taxes are a part of the cost of railroad operation, which must be provided for in freight and passenger rates, just as are expenditures for wages, coal and materials. New York Central Lines pay more than one-tenth of the railroad taxes of the country.

## NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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### YOU CAN DO WHAT THESE RAHE MEN DID

"My garage is a big success. I owe it to Rahe training."—G. Smith, W. Alexandria, O.  
"I got a fine job the day after I left school."—W. C. Wyatt, Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
"I thank Rahe training for a great job in the best garage in Lima."—Howard Metzger, Lima, Ohio  
"Rahe Training was the best investment I ever made."—Colby Lord, Oakland, Maine

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## What the Neighbors Say

### RAISE MORE SUGAR BEETS

THE world production of sugar which before the war reached 20,000,000 tons of 2,000 lbs. and during the war dropped off several million tons, again is up to 20,000,000 of which 2,200,000 of 11% was produced in the United States and its possessions.

The U. S. consumption of sugar which before the war amounted to 4,000,000 tons, reached 4,600,000 in 1921 and in 1922 jumped to 5,700,000, an increase of 25 per cent in one year. The United States now consumes 28 per cent of all the sugar produced in the world.

Prior to the war our maximum per capita consumption of sugar was 84 lbs. In 1922 it jumped to 103 lbs. Only Australia and New Zealand now exceed us in this respect. Meanwhile, due to and because of the war, the per capita consumption in the United Kingdom has fallen from 90 to 70 lbs.; Germany from 75 to 54; and Russia from 29 to 5 lbs.

Excepting Norway and Portugal all the countries of continental Europe produce sugar from beets and before the war they annually exported a surplus of some 3,000,000 tons.

The European production of beet sugar which before the war exceeded 9,000,000 tons and in 1919-20 had fallen to 2,900,000, last year reached 5,200,000 tons. Nevertheless, in 1922 Germany, normally Europe's larger producer and exporter of sugar imported 180,000 tons against exports of only 17,000 tons.

Although possessing a sufficient sugar beet area from which to produce the sugar of the world, the United States continues to be the world's greatest importer of sugar. Our imports for consumption in 1922 amounted to 3,300,000 tons. During the 5-year period 1917-1921 our total imports of sugar amounted to 16,000,000 tons, for which we paid foreign nations \$2,545,000,000 or an average of \$509,000,000 annually, a sum sufficient to erect 330 one-thousand ton beet sugar factories which would supply us annually with 3,300,000 tons of beet sugar from beets grown by American labor on American farms.—Truman G. Palmer, Sugar Statistician, Washington, D. C.

### DOESN'T LIKE LAW ON LINE FENCE

EDITOR:—I protest against one bad and unjust law in Michigan which I believe farmers ought to resist at the polls with the ballot. It is the law on line fences. Michigan law does not require me to build a fence on the public highway if I have no stock. My woods, orchards and meadows are protected by the requirements of the law to confine stock within one's own territory. But this general law has a special feature that requires me to build half my neighbor's line fence to keep my grass or trees from getting on his premises.

It must be a stock fence but I have no stock and the stock fence which the legislature calls upon me to help build does not keep out the chickens, turkeys, guineas and pigeons which my neighbor keeps by thousands.

On the public highways all kinds of stock may be driven with the pres-

ence of a master to keep and care for the same on the public right. Why should I be forced to support a fence between some other's place and the highway? Unless I have stock why should I be required to help another to confine his stock? If he is required to fence against poultry the stock fence will serve no purpose and even a poultry fence is not protection against a pigeon farm.

Here is a situation. The east and west sides of my orchard lie open to the public highway. On the north is the division line without a fence because the owner raises only grain and has no need of fence and the owner on the south is all meadow and needs no fence. But one of these changes and begins raising stock and orders me to build half of the fence he needs and the other changes and goes to raising poultry and orders me to build one half of our division line. Depreciation of my farm follows. We need a better law on line fences.—J. S. H., Michigan.

### ONE MAN'S OPINION

DEAR EDITOR:—You want to know what some of us farmers think about that College-Farm Bureau-Governor trouble at Lansing. For myself, will say that I hope the Governor kicks the Farm Bureau clean out of Michigan. I don't understand that he cares to take over any authority over the college funds, but does insist they cut out the Farm Bureau. I hope he makes it go. I wish he could also cut out a lot of those useless demonstrators that are making an easy living holding meetings, that but very few attend or want.—Clare D. Scott, Master Riverside Grange No. 741.

### "BIG BUSINESS" IN THE SADDLE

ENCLOSED find check to extend the subscription to my wife's M. B. F. for two years. I think it is the best farm paper that I see. I enjoy the editorials and "What the Neighbors Say"—hugely. Also the markets and in fact the whole tenor of the paper is for the common folks. I would like to see an editorial on what is the cause of universal unrest everywhere. It seems to me that "Big Business" is in the saddle and intends to hold the seat, by playing politics to the detriment of those less fortunate than themselves. Is this so?—F. H. Carpenter, Allegan County, Mich.

### FARMER AND LABORER TO SUFFER

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have not said anything in a long time, I thought it was about time for me to open up, so here goes. Big land holders in Germany have agreed to meet the big industrialist and put up \$200,000,000 for reparation payments. This means that the farmers, who farm the farms and the workers who work the works, not only in Germany, but thruout the world, will be sweating harder than ever, will have to give up more of their life-blood than ever before, to pay—whom? Not they, the toilers, will get what is taken from them but the parasites who always and alone profit by the "glories" of war and empire. Let the farmer and worker think.—S. H. Stagle, Wexfor County, Mich.



Good Buildings Soon Pay for Themselves

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION  
THE BUSINESS FARMER



## UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

IT IS TO LAUGH, SOMETIMES  
**Y**ES, folks, I sure do have to laugh sometimes when I think of the farmers of this state. And not only of this state but of all our states. Now I know just what you're goin' to say—its jest 'bout this—"Laugh you ol' fool—laugh all you want to—it don't cost you nothin' to laugh but it cost us a lot to do business for nothin'." Yes, dear farmer friends, I know somethin' of your problems, your worries, and all you would say to me. I've been through a good deal of it—was a farmer for many years—more than 40 an' that's tellin' more about my age 'an I've ever told before. But friends, in 40 years a man, if he keeps his eyes open, learns consid'able. I learned my little lesson years ago—that would insinuate I was gettin' old, now wouldn't it? Well I'm not so old—I'm jest growin' up now—but I have a chance to see things that you don't see. Now f'r instance, you know what you git fer wheat? Do you know, 'at gen'rally, bread is the same as it was when wheat brought you a fair return fer your labor an' cost of production? Take hogs, cattle, anything you raise, you know whut you git fer 'em, 'bout 7 cents fer good hogs, not any more if so much fer cattle, an' yet we are payin' up to 30 cents fer either kind a meat. Oh yes some of it at 24 cents, glesan' neck—why then is it to laugh?

Well, I'm jest goin' to tell you—it's jest cause you want to go it alone—want to sell your own stuff as you see fit. You don't want to join any society—any org'nization that wants to help you, somethin' like the co-ops or the Farm Bureau—an' by the way the Farm Bureau is doin' good work. We have a branch—and office—more 'an an office here in Battle Creek. I say more 'an an office 'cause they had an office an' a large warehouse on South McCamby Street an' have had to change locations 'cause their business outgrew the place they had) an' I know the man that runs the place an' I knew he helps the farmers that belong to the org'nization. He is straight as they ever make them an' does a wonderful business fer the farmers that employ him.

An' so I laugh when I think of the thousands of farmers what don't believe in any such thing. Yes, I have to laugh—long and loud, 'cause I know they are jest beatin' themselves an' blamin' it onto somebody else. Now, se here, ol' farmer friends, you can't do business alone as well as you can collectively. Why do labor unions hold out fer collective bargainin' if it ain't a good thing? Now let me tell you somethin', don't git the idea 'at you know all there is to know, don't think that every man 'at tries to help you is a thief. Mebbe you don't like the men at the head of the farmers' org'nization in your community—no matter about that—if he is doin' the right kind of business, likes or dislikes don't cut any figger. You jest git into the game, try collective bargainin' fer a while, buy an' sell through your org'nization and then in 6 months write to me through M. B. F. an' let me know if I shall stop the laugh. But honestly, folks, right now I have to laugh a little an' you don't really blame me, do you? Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

## KNOW YOUR STATE

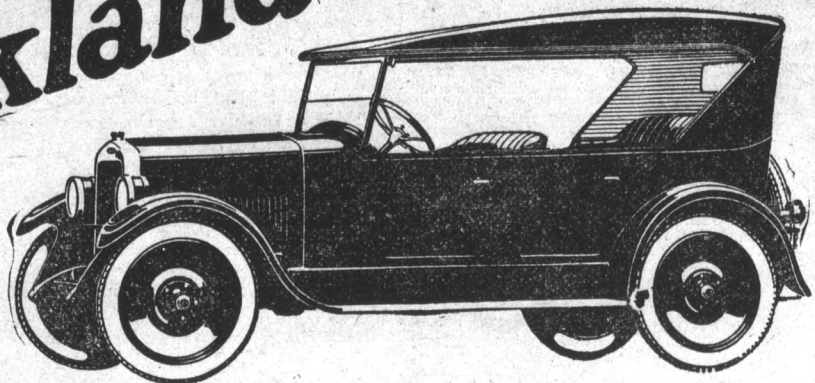
**D**O you know that the state of Michigan ranks first in the following agricultural products: cucumbers, mint, chicory, white beans, and small fruit? That it ranks second in all beans and sugar beats? That it ranks third in rye, celery, commercial apples, raspberries, and silage crops?—fourth in total apples, buckwheat, potatoes, green peas, strawberries, and butter sold?—fifth in clover seed, pears, blackberries, maple syrup, and butter fat sold?

Willie—Mamma, will you answer just one more question? Then I won't bother you any more.

Mother—All right, then, What is it?

Willie—Why is it that the little fishes don't drown before they learn to swim.

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## —and prices are lower

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Permanent top and new type, close fitting curtains;

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Five-Passenger Sport Touring . . 1095

Three-Passenger Business Coupe . 1195

Four-Passenger Coupe . . . . . 1345

Five-Passenger Sedan . . . . . 1395

Prices f. o. b. Pontiac

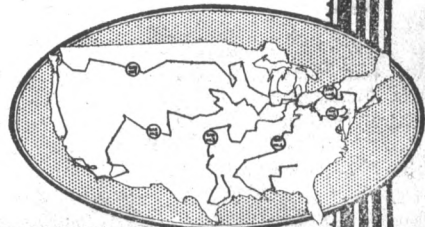
These facts and prices will astonish you, but wait until you see and drive the True Blue Oakland and compare it with others!

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN  
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Every True Blue Oakland carries the long established 15,000 mile guarantee and the Mileage Basis Gauge of Value.

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# The True Blue Oakland "6"

Oakland



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

## POLITICAL BUNKUM

THERE is an old joke that has become almost a national fable. It concerns the worthy gentleman who for some infraction of the law is rudely hustled into a patrol wagon, taken to jail and thrown into a cell. He begs for an opportunity to call his lawyer, and is finally given permission to use the telephone. He tells the lawyer his predicament. The lawyer says, "They can't put you in jail for that!"

The man in jail felt just about as the farmer feels now when he hears the typical political spell-binder inform him that he cannot be put in the position in which he has found himself the past two years.

Fortunately, the farming situation is clearing up and the day will come as surely as you are reading this page, when farming and labor will again stand on an equal footing in the matter of the price paid for their products in the market. As it is today labor is getting twice as much as the farmer is for the same amount of work, and yet labor is flirting with the farmer to organize a political party so they can get more.

## ARE WE GUILTY?

THE farmers in Michigan, or those farmers who grow sugar beets have a skeleton in their closet which must be brought to light or else they must submit their closet to the closest scrutiny, because in the eyes of the public they are being given a place alongside of the child-slavery cotton mill operators of the South.

Only last week at the meeting of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association at Flint, Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, made the following statement: "It is time the people of Michigan know what the report claims to show. It shows that we found 1,358 children at work; that 976 of these in the pulling season were 13 years old or less; that 17 of them were 5 years old and 52 were 6; that our agents actually covered over 10,500 acres, or about one-seventh of the area of beets last year; that children under 16 years were able to work from four to seven acres apiece; that the terms under which these contract laborers work are such that many men feel they cannot make a decent living without the labor of their children. The hours of work for these children are often excessive, being from 8 to 12 hours a day during the harvest and from 12 to 15 in blocking, thinning and weeding. The housing provided for these families often is indecent. These children are deprived of schooling. Contract labor children lost 63 per cent of their total school time while children of owners and tenants lost 29 per cent. The instructions from the state department of education expressly omits a census of these migrant children so that school officials have no means of knowing how many children of transient families are in their country. The work of these little children is work, not play. Many of the processes required a physical posture, which, according to an expert of the United States Children's Bureau, is a direct and serious menace to health. All this is contained in our report. Accidents are not unknown, though our report emphasizes that the monotony, exhaustion, long hours, exposure and insanitary living conditions are far more serious."

There was a legislative investigation made last winter to determine whether or not the statements made regarding child labor in the beet fields of Michigan were true or false. No one seems to have been satisfied by the hurried series of public meetings which this junketing commit-

tee held, and even the daily newspaper reporters who accompanied it made a farce of the manner in which it was conducted.

Now the farmers in the state of Michigan who raise sugar beets know what the facts are. There is no need for and we resent, as does every man or woman interested in Michigan agriculture, the shadow which this kind of propaganda is casting all over the United States.

Michigan is being pointed to as a state where child slavery is practiced as it has been in the cotton mills of the south. Michigan has laws which prevent such conditions as exist in southern states, and it is high time those vested with the authority in our state take the necessary steps to correct this criminal condition if it does exist.

This is not a matter for the state legislature. It is a matter for the state police to handle, and if they are doing their duty they will see to it that the beet section of Michigan is properly patrolled to prevent any semblance of a condition which is claimed to exist.

We would be glad to publish letters from our readers in the heart of the beet country who know the facts, and we will use no names, if so requested. The important thing is to raise the stench before it has permeated too far.

## WELL, THAT'S THAT!

WE got all het up this week as you probably did when you read that they were going to close the twine plant at Jackson State Prison because of the high freight rate which made it impossible for them to compete with large manufacturers.

We jumped at the conclusion, as you undoubtedly did, that the prison was going to sell out to the benefit of the independent manufacturers of binder twine and that they would, once the plant was closed at Jackson, make a football of binder twine prices in this state.

We publish on page 3 of this issue, a statement from Charles A. Blaney, Chairman of the Michigan State Prison Commission, and also a statement by Warden Harry L. Hulburt, which would seem to indicate that the press reports were without foundation, and that the farmers of our state need not worry, at least on this one score.

If there is any other prison, or other industry, conducted by the state of Michigan which produces a profit of over \$150,000 annually, we do not know of it, and if this profit can be made and at the same time, sell the farmers of Michigan a superior product at less cost than they can buy elsewhere, there would be some rumpus before the doors of the prison twine plant could be closed and the machinery sold on the auction block. So we have cooled off!

## WORTH READING

JOHN H. KRAFFT, an authority on financing agriculture, begins in this issue an exclusive series of articles in which he attempts to explain the various forms of finance as they apply to the farmer.

He will cover in this series, the farmer's relation to the bank, the farmer's relation to the local banker, and the many forms of government aid which have been effected, supposedly to make the farmer's financial problem easier. We hope every reader who makes a business of farming will read this series through, because it has been our opinion for some time that there was no subject in which the farmer was actually less acquainted or sure of his footing than that of the present day finance.

Mr. Krafft has offered to answer any questions that occur to our readers while they pursue this series, and we hope you will take advantage of the opportunity of clearing the mists away from the present problem of agricultural finance. We confess that we will read this series with equal interest because there have been so many plans proposed and so many laws enacted that we feel, as you probably do, like "Babes-in-the-Wood" when we approach the subject.

## THE AIR IS ALIVE

HOW many of the readers of this page heard the police band from Mexico City when it played at Arcadia Hall, Detroit, last Thursday evening? If you didn't hear it, it was your own fault. The entire program from first to last, encores and applause, were all broadcasted by the Detroit radio station, WCX, and a receiving set would have brought you as near this famous band as a seat in the hall itself would have given you.

How can we impress upon our readers what radio will mean to you and your family this winter? It is not difficult to build a set from the parts which can be secured at comparatively low cost, and the new bulb sets need no longer be operated by storage batteries, which are cumbersome and have to be recharged at a central station, but can be operated by dry cell batteries. Our own set has three pairs of dry batteries which

have been in use since last May, and the "B" battery will last upwards of a year.

Some of the mail order houses now sell a complete outfit with battery and headset for less than \$25. An extra head-set can be had for around \$5. With this outfit you can hear any concert from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh or Schenectady, or you can listen to the reports during the day and the market advice broadcasted each evening.

We wish that every home into which The Business Farmer goes might have a radio set this winter. Perhaps if you would pool all of your Christmas money that you naturally would spend in your family you would have a sufficient amount to purchase a set, as we know of no greater boon which has come to the farmer in our present generation, and particularly the farmers in Michigan are fortunate in being within easy range of all of the principal sending stations.

There is something doing in the air every minute, and the very room in which you read this now is charged with music, entertainment and information.

You don't believe it? Hook up a radio receiving set and see.

## O, MONEY! MONEY!

YOU might have imagined that some of our readers thought we were trying to pick a lively prospect for a check for \$100,000. Our new serial story by Mrs. Porter, which we believe our readers will find to be one of the best we have ever run, is a story of a man who gives \$100,000 to some of his relatives and then watches the result. To introduce the story we asked for letters from our readers on what they would do with \$100,000 and the best of these letters appear in the issue. We are sure you will find them very interesting as we did.

A reading of these letters left one outstanding impression in our minds, we are surprised to find that the old world is getting better all of the time, and if these letters indicate the trend of thought it is a pity that some of the poorer folks of this world cannot be blessed with the money with which to do the good that they would like to do.

We all get \$100,000 in the mail every morning. That is, those of us who have two eyes, two hands, two legs, and a good appetite. If you could ask a blind man, a cripple or a bed-ridden patient which they would rather have, a day of twenty-four hours of good health, or to remain in their present condition and have \$100,000, I will venture that most of them would spurn the money or what it would bring them in the future, for one day of health.

You, then, receive \$100,000 every day, in their valuation of happiness and that is all you could expect to buy with the money if you had it.

Are you making as good use of the new day as if it were a check for \$100,000?

## BEET GROWERS LUCKY

A. B. COOK, of Owosso, Master of the State Grange and a leader in the beet growers' association, is authority for the statement that if the price of raw sugar stays where it is now the farmers who raise beets under the flat rate contract will get \$9.25 for their beets, while those who raise them under the so-called 50-50 contract will get \$10.31 for them.

We hope the price of sugar remains at its present level long enough to demonstrate that the 50-50 contract, as originally proposed by Mr. Cook, is a sound proposition and one which the beet growers of this state can well afford to stand solidly behind. If Mr. Cook's figures are correct this will net the beet grower who raised beets under the cooperative plan \$1.06 per ton more than those who raised them on the flat rate contract.

Luckily, the price of raw sugar has held up well into the fall, and we see no reason why the beet outlook in Michigan is not brighter than it has been for many years. We will keep our fingers crossed, Mr. Cook!

## MAKES WORK WORTH WHILE

IT is not drudgery to work with a good piece of machinery or with good tools. Neither is it drudgery to work with high class live stock. You can hardly blame a boy for leaving a farm if he has to get along with a scrubby team or a gallon-a-day cow. But enable him to take pride in what he has and what he works with and he will take pride in the accomplishments for which he strives.

Former Representative Patrick H. Kelley, of Lansing, said, "In my judgement, there is no person now living who will see the Eighteenth Amendment either modified or repealed. There is no doubt pre-prohibition beer intoxicated many, even with an alcoholic percentage of only 3 1/2%. Legalization of 5% beer would, in effect, nullify the Eighteenth Amendment."



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

AN AUTO KNITTER FOR SALE  
CHEAP

DEAR MR. SLOCUM—Noticing in the past of your help to farmer folks in solving their problems, I wish to ask you if you could sell my auto hosiery knitter for me.

I purchased it last fall late, but found my eyes would not allow me to do the work well as I have far sight and my glasses glance on the needles so I cannot get the stitch easily, or quick enough. It is positively new, never sent out one pair of socks, although we made some for home. It is perfect in every respect. Triplex \$72.00 with yarn. Could you sell it and retain commission or let me get some of your names? Although you will have the best luck with the money, get a reasonable price and retain \$10.00.

—If any of my readers are in the market for an auto knitter after reading the fabulous claims in their advertising, here is a chance to get one cheap. I will be willing to throw off the commission she has offered me and will be glad to forward it to this unfortunate woman.

OPEN SEASON FOR CATCH-PEN-  
NY SCHEMES

THIS is the open season for all kinds of schemes, and because there is a little more money in the country than there was a year ago, the mail boxes are being flooded with all kinds of catch-penny schemes, and I want to issue a warning to my readers to think twice before they leap into something that is going to cause them trouble in the future.

The safest rule to keep in mind is "Look twice before you leap." Don't go into some sort of a scheme when you do not know the company or the men behind it.

Usually the company which does not advertise in legitimate publications, and by legitimate I mean the class of publications which will not accept cheap medical and other kinds of advertising, secure large lists of farmers names or rural route names and use these with penny postage circular matter. They are a pretty safe class to keep away from, and I say this partly from selfish motives because we get so many of these claims in our Collection box and they are just about the only kind that we cannot make a settlement with.

They are crafty boys, these fellows who hide in the mailbox and pounce out with a piece of lead pipe to knock down a dollar here and there.

## SOME OLD FRIENDS EXPOSED

DEAR EDITOR—As my subscription has expired, here is \$1 for my renewal. I think the M. B. F. is the best paper printed for the good of the farmers. As you wish us subscribers to help expose some of these fake advertisers I will tell you of some of my experience with what I have written to.

I wrote to the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company for information concerning their machines, and what prices they would pay for goods that were knit for them. Their cheapest knitting machines are \$50.00 each. You buy your own yarn to knit with at whatever price they choose to charge for it and they only pay \$1.75 for every dozen pairs of No. 1 socks that you knit. Is that a square deal? I also wrote to the American

Music Publishing Company, Nile Art Company, and the Tapestry Paint Company, at LaGrange, Indiana, whose work was painting pillow tops. I was to buy the cloth at so much per square, and buy my own paints at 25c per vial, and the price they paid for the work was so small it would not pay for refilling my paint bottles.

Two years ago we wished to sell our farm so we wrote to Leslie Jones, of Olney, Illinois. He asked us for \$4.50 and we sent it but we still have the farm, so then we wrote to Warren McRae and he also asked for \$4.50 but we did not send it to him. A number of people got "stung" by those two gentlemen so the more they are exposed the quicker they will quit business. These kind of people are living on the cream of everything just because the farming class of people are in such bad financial circumstances they are compelled to try some way of earning honest money outside of the farm to meet the increasing expenses. Hoping to see this in print, I remain, C. W. L., Maple City.

## PLEASE TELL US

SURPRISING as it may seem, a good many of our friends who send us claims do not notify us when they receive a settlement from the company with whom we are corresponding. When you stop to think that the BUSINESS FARMER offers this collection box service with out any charge, although each letter we write costs not less than twenty-five to fifty cents in postage and labor. This may sound high, but it has been figured in many big offices that the cost of overhead, actual typewriting labor, postage, stationery, and so forth, figures from twenty-five to fifty cents on a letter, and yet on some claims for our readers we have written as many as a half a hundred letters and followed it up innumerable times, and yet sometimes a reader will receive a settlement or voluntarily settle with the concern and never notify us of the fact so that our efforts are being wasted.

The whole idea back of the BUSINESS FARMER is service. We make no charge to any paid up subscriber for any service that we can render, no matter how expensive it is to us, but we do like to know that this service is appreciated and especially do we feel that in the case of the Collection Box that we are only asking the right thing when we ask you to notify us when the claim is settled.

ANOTHER "WORK AT HOME"  
SCHEME

My two boys read the advertisement of the Metal Products Company, Boston Road, New York City, recently and were much interested. The company sells casting forms for these toys and promises to buy all you make. The boys thought that they might make some pocket money that way. What do you think of it? —J. B. Howell, Mich.

LIKE all "work at home schemes" their proposition reads very nice and you are led to think that you can soon become wealthy if you just listen to them. It is desired the toys to sell to the public the company could make them much cheaper than to have individuals all over the country make them. Leave it alone.

## WRITING SONGS

DEAR MR. SLOCUM—Am sending you some papers sent me by The New York Melody Corporation. Sent them the song poem while living in Lansing. Are they just after my money or would there be any money in it for me? They have made me several offers before. Respectfully, Mrs. W. C., Kent Co. —If you have a lyric of sufficient value, I do not believe it will be necessary for you to pay to have it set to music. I would suggest that you write one of the standard music publishing companies, such as: Jerome-Remick Company, Detroit, Mich., they will tell you whether or not the lyric you have is of sufficient value to set it to music. It is pretty safe to assume that if you had something the New York house wanted they would be offering you something for it, not asking you for something!

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

You can invest your savings in Federal first mortgage bonds with absolute assurance of its entire safety—*always*.

Write for Booklet AG1045

Tax Free in Michigan

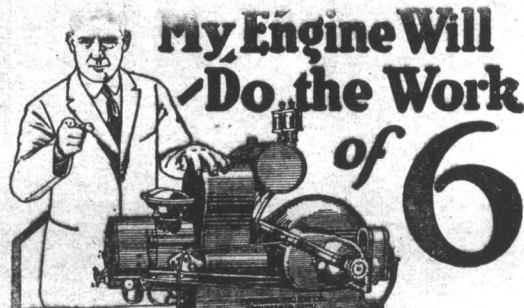
Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

6½%

## FEDERAL BONDS

(145)

Are Better Bonds

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

"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."  
—A. Y. EDWARDS

EDWARDS  
FARM  
ENGINETry This Remarkable Engine  
FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1½ to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power  
as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1½ H. P. when you need only 1½, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

## Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

## What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulin Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

## Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

## MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.  
534 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio  
Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

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

## GENERAL

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS: START \$133 Month. Railroad pass; expenses paid; questions free. COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, O-4, Columbus, Ohio.

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

I WILL PAY FROM 25 CENTS TO \$1.00 A pound for common roots and bark direct from farmer. Particulars Box 235 MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

FOR SALE—GLADIOLA BULBS DURING October. Choice named, 20 for \$1.00 postpaid. P. G. OGDEN, Montgomery, Michigan, R. 2.

## 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 of force action, for which no charge for our service 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 October 8, 1923  
Total number claims filed..... 2369  
Amount involved..... \$22,721.48  
Number claims settled..... 891  
Amount secured..... \$13,094.24



Cow hides and calf skins are converted into shoe leather by a process called tanning. The wear in your shoes depends upon it. By tanning their own leather E-J know the wearing qualities of their shoes.

**On their feet all day long—  
what is the secret of their shoe wear and comfort?**

Pound, pound, pound—millions of steps a year  
How do feet and shoes ever stand the strain?

The answer is E-J shoes. Men who are constantly on their feet have found that for Wear, Comfort and Price, no other shoes can equal them. They know that the name Endicott-Johnson on a shoe means the most skillful workmanship of expert, happy workers. They know that Endicott-Johnson, (the world's greatest tanners), make their own leather. And they have discovered that by eliminating all extra costs, Endicott-Johnson sell shoes at lower prices.



"Made with Smiles"

These same qualities are in every pair of E-J Shoes whether shoes for work or a snappy pair of oxfords for dress up. It's the same in styles for men, women and children. Dealers everywhere. Insist that you get

Popular Priced

**ENDICOTT-JOHNSON SHOES**  
"Better Shoes for Less Money"

## ROYAL FARM FENCE

Good fence is as necessary to the farmer's welfare as a good plow. Royal Fence is a positive investment that pays you dividends in stock and property protection.

Your dealer has Royal Fence in stock for quick delivery.

**AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY**  
Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

### Get Manufacturer's Prices

**SAVE \$5.00 to \$40.00** On Your New Range or Heater—direct from manufacturers—and get the finest quality and newest improvements made! See our beautiful new design blue and gray porcelain enamel ranges that you can buy for less money than others ask for just ordinary stoves.

**MAIL A POSTAL TODAY**—for the greatest money-saving bargain book of our 22 years. Any stove, range, heater or furnace on 30 days' trial. Quick, safe delivery guaranteed. Easy payments. 500,000 pleased customers. Send us your name today.

**KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.**  
675 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to you

30 Days Trial

## THE MORAL CHALLENGE OF THE HOUR

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Avenge not yourselves, beloved, but give place unto the wrath of God; for it is written, Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord. But if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."—Romans 12:19-21.

It is human to hate. It is divine to love. It is human to seek vengeance. It is divine to let God do this. It is human to love those who love you. It is divine to love those who do not love you. The other day a dog wagged his tail when I would pet him; but he gnashed at me when I would strike at him. Some humans have the instinct of a dog.

Today's challenge to Christian men and nations, stated negatively, is "Avenge not yourselves." In civic life have you been wronged in body or property? Have you suffered under personal resentment? Then, God says we shall not take the law into our own hands, for he has a civil minister for this work. "He is an avenger for wrath to him that doeth evil." To violate this principle is to bring on civil disorder, as anarchism and mob violence. This is anti-social and certainly opposed to what Jesus did do, and would do today.

Here we are warned against the unbrotherly methods of intolerance and cruelty. But this idealism does not live among us yet in any large way. If it did our children would not glorify the bloody tale of successful battle with its terrible physical strain and suffering. They would not stand in such respectful awe before the martial achievements of war. If it did we would not have such group outbreaks of men as the Klu Klux Klan. It is regrettable that we are having a revival of this organization, with its anti-Christian policies. But we may be sure that the violent eruptions of the social order in various sections of the country, the masked secrecy under which it is generating, will in time scatter it in dishonor. Are we to hold it to be Christian, or even American, for any mob or class to arrogate to itself the right to punish crime or enforce law? Even under the days of the cruel Nero, the apostle Paul, under inspiration, writes, "The powers that be are ordained of God." "Let every soul be in subjection to the higher powers." "For he (the emperor) is a minister of God to thee for good." And "he is an avenger for wrath to him that doeth evil." This teaching glorifies the authority of the state and must be adhered to to preserve social order. As I write these words, Oklahoma is under martial law, struggling with the Klan. Shall we have law enforcement by masked mobs or by the constitutional authority of the state? There is but one sane answer.

But the teaching of our text prohibits not only external acts of violence, but the desire, even, to do them. It deals with our thoughts and feelings. It says, "Owe no man anything save to love one another." And, "Render to no man evil for evil." It proscribes that feeling which says, "I'd like to pay him off in his own coin." Whatever ye would that men should do to you—well, you know the rest. You see, don't you, that Christianity is the life of a new and brotherly desire. And in this day of bitter social and religious factionalism, we need so much the calming influence of Christian ministries.

As for vengeance, it belongs to God thru his ordained ministers of state. Not that God hates or is after passionate resentment. God is love. Yet, love recoils against studied sin and infidelity. And correction and chastisement seem to be a part of God's sovereignty and government. He has his agencies and ways to punish those who do evil. His moral laws are irrevocable and in some way retribution falls upon the transgressor. Only God knows when evil has run its course and is past changing. When it has the laws of punishment become operative. "Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered togeth-

er," says Jesus. Therefore, because of Jerusalem's persistent formalism, her moral tyranny, and her refusal of the bondage-breaking Christ, God sent the Roman eagles down upon her in judgement under Titus. If nations will not come under the rule of love and brotherhood, they must submit to the law of political force. This is why God is said to have anointed worldly rulers to punish his own people.

But we, who have espoused the cause of the New Kingdom of peace and good-will among men as announced by the angels and proclaimed by Jesus, would not choose this way. Yet, ours is the greatest challenge in world history. What is it? It is perfectly clear. We can not be mistaken or neutral. This: WE MUST ABSTAIN FROM VENGEANCE. But, WE MUST DO SOMETHING. We must soften and melt with coals of fire. We are to "overcome evil with good." We have the opportunity thru private and personal ways, and thru the church, the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, and thru various constructive lines offered by the state. The Christian must feed and promote the Golden Rule life in friend and foe; and urgently so, in this day of frantic need.

We are challenged to lend ourselves to the suppression of the liquor traffic and industrial oppression thru constituted and orderly means.

We are challenged to bequeath to the world a next following generation that will be a practical guardian of the human soul, of its rights and liberties. Such a Christianity is democratic at its core. It will know not the present day alignments of religion and race.

We are challenged to guard the foundations of faith in God. The writer does believe that men are coming to themselves; and we must hold them there by a Christianity that is not merely mystical and ceremonial, but that is also ethical and practical; that works, loves, and suffers. A Christianity that has lost its racial and religious bitterness, and is bent on fanning the smoking flax and tenderly caring for the bruised reeds.

We are challenged to establish the law of fraternity and peace and not a reign of disciplined violence and cruelty. We must do this or prepare for a reign of cultured paganism and militarism.

What can bring India, China, and Africa into the light? Christianity. What can cleanse England, France, America? The Christianity of Christ. The establishment of a world consciousness of the need of Christ, outranks all other needs of the hour. Then here is our challenge.

### BIBLE THOUGHTS

**GOD'S PROMISES KEPT.**—There hath not failed one word of all his good promises.—I Kings 8:56.

**SURE DELIVERANCE.**—Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.—Psalm 91:3.

**DEPENDENCE.**—Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all.—I Chronicles 29:11.

**TIME NO OBJECT.**—But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day.—II Peter 3:8.

**PRAYER IN THE MORNING.**—My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up.—Psalms 5:3.

**THY WILL, NOT MINE.**—Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God; thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness.—Psalm 143:10.

**A WISE THOUGHT.**—Let us search and try our ways, and turn again to the Lord.—Lamentations 3:40.

**HUMILITY OF CHRIST.**—Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem one another better than themselves.—Phil. 2:5, 3.



## 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.)

### STATE DOES NOT PENSION WIDOWS

I would like to know thru your paper if there is any law in Michigan allowing a widow's pension to an elderly woman who has been a mother but now whose husband and children are all dead. Or is there any way provided for the support of such persons, except town or county support? The woman in question is 63 years old and is a cripple, can scarcely walk with a crutch. I would be very grateful for any information that might help her.—Mrs. S. E. H., Onaway, Mich.

—There is no law in Michigan providing for the pensioning of a widow by the state. If her husband was a war veteran, she may be entitled to a military pension.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### NONE OF SCHOOL BOARD TAXPAYERS

Can a school board, none of them taxpayers, use the district's money as they see fit when they are already burdened with high taxes? — Subscriber, Gobles, Mich.

—A school board whose members are not taxpayers would not be a legal school board and the law provides that in such case the office becomes vacant immediately and if more than twenty days have elapsed from the time that the vacancy occurred by virtue of the statute the township board fills the vacancy until the next annual meeting.—W. L. Coffey, Dept. of Public Instruction, Lansing.

### WIFE COULD NOT BE FINED

My wife took both our children, said she was going to my sister on a visit and I can not find them now. Can she be fined for doing a thing like that?—M. M. B., Blanchard, Mich.

—This would not be regarded as a crime, and would not be punishable by fine or otherwise. Your only recourse would be in an action for divorce, in which you could ask for the custody of the children.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### NO RIGHT TO CUT TREE

Could you give me any information on the following? I have found a bee tree on another person's property. Have I the right to cut the tree and take the honey or have I not? Will you please tell me what right I have if any?—F. C., Midland, Mich.

—You would not have the right to cut the tree and take the honey without the permission of the owner of the land on which the tree grows.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### TAX TO OPERATE THEATRE

I have a moving picture machine and desire to show pictures to the public with it. Will there be a war tax to be paid? If so, how much? Admission will be 25c. Will I have to have a license to show the pictures? To whom will the war tax have to be sent if one is collected?—A. P., Weidman, Mich.

—Section 800 of the Revenue Act of 1921 imposes a tax on all admissions of more than ten cents. On an admission of 25c the tax would be 3c. The tax must be collected from those paying for admission and paid over to the Government by the operator of the theatre. If the theatre is located in the First District of Michigan (Weidman, Mich., is) the tax must be received in this office accompanied with form 729 properly executed not later than the last day of the month following that during which the tax was collected, which in the case of September, 1923, tax would be October 31st, 1923.

Registration on form 752 would be necessary within ten days after commencement of business, otherwise a penalty is incurred.

The law also imposes on theatres including motion picture houses a Special Tax based on the seating capacity of the place and the population of the town:

Seating capacity not more than 250, tax would be \$50 per year; not more than 500, tax \$100 per year;

not more than 800, tax \$150 per year; over 800, tax would be \$200 per year.

If the population of a town is not more than 5,000, the Special tax will be one-half the amount above stated.

Regulations 43 and 59, also forms 11, 729 and 752 will be furnished by this office upon request.—Fred L. Woolworth, Collector Internal Revenue.

### FENCE NOT ON LINE

A line fence runs about 1½ rods out of line, according to the original survey, across 40 acres. A rail fence has been maintained in this irregular manner for a number of years, probably 20 or more. While to my knowledge, there has been no direct demand to have this fence straightened, it has been talked off and on, and I understand that about 12 years ago the neighbors affected had a survey taken and then did not abide by it from the fact that some did not like the idea of giving up a small strip of ground. The quarter line original stake we understand cannot be found. We would like to know if there is any way that this fence can be straightened.—M. A. S., Vassar, Mich.

—If the line, according to the original survey, cannot be found, I would suggest that a majority of the adjoining land owners get together and have the county surveyor survey and re-establish the correct line. Ten days notice would have to be given all land owners concerned, and the expense would be shared among them.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### WHO BUILDS CULVERT?

I live on a public road the ground in front of my driveway is high, to the north side of it a low spot that holds the water when there is a heavy rain and then dries up when the weather is dry. The highway overseer graded this piece of road in front of my house this summer and dug a ditch through my drive way which changed the water course. Now the question is who has to furnish the culvert do I have to furnish it or does the township furnish it?—H. G., Crosswell, Mich.

—Your question can not be satisfactorily answered without complete knowledge of the lay of the land. Ordinarily the highway commissioner is required to construct such culverts as are necessary to carry the water from one side of the highway to the other side and if any culverts are needed or desired by an adjoining land owned for the purpose of draining his land, he must build them himself.—State Highway Department.

### MUST BE NOTIFIED

A gives his note for thirty days. B signs the note with A. Can the note be collected from B after thirty days provided B is not notified that A has not paid the note within the thirty days? For instance, the holder of A's note notified B some three months after 30 days note was given that A had not paid. If A does not pay can they still hold B or is he liable only for the 30 days?—H. H., Cadillac, Mich.

—B as indorser of the note would not be liable to pay it unless he was given notice within 24 hours that the maker failed to pay it, provided notice was not waived.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### REFUSE FROM LIGHTING PLANT AS FERTILIZER

Can you tell me if the refuse from carbide lighting plant has any value as a fertilizer? Would it take the place of lime?—L. E. C., Howell, Mich.

—The refuse from a carbide lighting plant is largely calcium carbonate which can be used for sweetening sour soils. Before this refuse is used for agricultural purposes it should be allowed to lie out in the open for some time until the entrapped gas escapes. If applied to the soil as soon as taken from the reservoir the entrapped gas might be injurious to plant growth.—G. M. Grantham, Research Associate, M. A. C.

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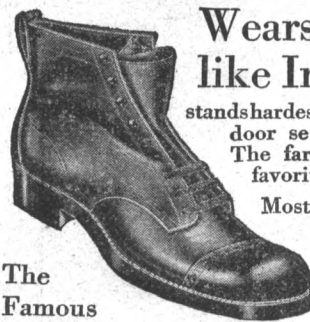
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Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. CO-  
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**FARM GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL**  
housework. No washing. Plain cooking. MRS.  
C. A. CARLISLE, Jr., South Bend, Indiana.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVER-**  
TISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.

## The Children's Hour

Address all letters to the Children's  
Hour as follows:

**UNCLE NED,  
The Business Farmer,  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.**

**D**EAR girls and boys: Our drawing contest closed September 29th and I know you are anxious to know who the lucky ones are. They are LaVendee Adolph, Union City; Alice Erickson, Lake City; and Margaret Jackowiak, Sherwood, Michigan. I intend to publish the drawings in our next issue. There are several other drawings that I received that I want to publish also. This contest was so popular that I think we will hold another soon. Shall we?

How many of you wrote to Helen H. Bland, Holland, Michigan? Well, you got your letter back unopened, didn't you? And the reason is that Helen lives on R6, at Howell, Michigan, instead of Holland. It was through an error that her address appeared wrong so change the address on your letter and send it again as Helen is anxious to hear from the "Cousins."—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Tap, tap, may I come in and join your merry circle? I have never written to you before. I think before I am ready with my letter it will land in the wastebasket. I am twelve years old and will be thirteen the 20th of February. I have blue eyes and bobbed hair. Have I a twin? We take the M. B. F. Oh, I like to read it, especially the Children's Hour. My father is dead, he was killed in a gravel pit. We have rented the place where we are now. My uncle is working the other farm. We have four children going to school. It is very much trouble to get the lunch fixed in the morning. It is raining all these days. I will close with a riddle, the one who guesses it right will receive a letter. What side of the house does it rain the most?—Your niece, Lillian Rademacher, R. F. D. 3, Fowler, Mich. —I get the letter! It rains most on the outside.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I will be 15 years old the 26th of Jan. Have I a twin? I have written to you before and saw my letter in print. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall and have light brown bobbed hair. I passed the 8th grade examination last spring and graduated June 26th. I am taking music lessons and like it just fine. I am nearly through the first grade. We are having rainy weather these days. It rained almost every day this week. As my letter is getting quite long I will close with two riddles. Why do girls like to look at the moon? What always eats and never gets enough? The one who knows them correctly will receive a letter from me. Sending my best regards to Uncle Ned and cousins, I am, Your niece, Mary Arens, R. F. D. 3, Fowler, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are all of the cousins? May I join the merry circle? I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print. I think Sheldon Fowler's place is just beautiful by the way he has described it. I just love the lake. We live 30 miles from the lake, but go very often. We have some neighbors that come from Traverse City. Uncle Ned, don't you think when we have the drawing contest that we draw a picture and write a good long story about it? I just love to make up stories and draw pictures. I have been reading the cousins letters for quite a long time. I am 14 years old. My birthday is the 27th day of August. Is there any one of the cousins that have or have not written whose birthday is the same as mine. We have a new house and barn. We live on a farm of 80 acres. We have some woods on the back of our farm. In the summer time in the afternoons we go back to the woods and play Indian and make wigwams. I have 3 brothers and no sisters. I had to work out in the field this summer and got tanned quite a lot. I am 5 feet 6 inches tall. In our school we have eleven subjects to study in the 8th grade. I wrote last year but did not pass. I passed the 7th and have only 5 subjects this year. Quite a change, isn't it? Every one of the cousins please write to me. I get lonesome for letters and someone to write to. Your want-to-be niece, Esther Calster, Decker, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well a girl friend and I have just been down town. We went to two ice cream parlors and then brought home an extra pint. We feel as though we might need the doctor

most any time. We then settled down to read a stack of letters which my friend received from various members of the Children's Hour which were very interesting. Thereupon I decided to write because I want to get some letters too. I don't want you to think me a two year old or anything like that because I'm a dignified(?) junior, fifteen years of age, have sparkling blue eyes, long dark eye lashes, dark brown, straight bobbed hair, and an impleish disposition. My name is really Anne Jardine although for short I get "Sonny" and "Shorty". I get rather lonesome over here in this wonderful (large) city of Boyne and although I am in town I would like to get some letters to cheer me up. Your niece, Anne Jardine, 519 S. Lake St., Boyne City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is my first letter to you, although I have been reading the Children's Hour for a long time. I live on a farm and go to a country school with my two brothers. I have a little sister who will be two years old in November. I named her Wanda Louise. How do you like her name? I am very fond of riddles. I believe the answer to Blanche Ward's riddle is a sponge because it holds water and has holes in it. Will some of the cousins write me and send me some riddles I will close with a couple of riddles. First, it is a green house then it is a white house, and next it is a red house with lots of little niggers in it. If it took two years for a hen to lay a golden egg, how long would it take a rooster to lay a door knob? The ones that guess these riddles will receive a letter.—Evelyn Hawley, North Star, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once before and saw my letter in print, so I thought I would write again and see if you would print this also. When I asked the children to write to me I had no idea how many would write and I kept getting letters for easily two weeks. Sometimes two a day, and it took me about two weeks to answer them all, but it seemed I got more letters from Gladys Harris. Just think cousins and Uncle Ned, I got a letter from my own cousin, one I never knew about before. Her name is Ethel Eagly. I go to high school this year. School started September 3rd, and I go to Bear Lake high school, so if you children want to write me, my address is Bear Lake, Michigan, in care of Mrs. Will Richmond. Must close as my letter is getting long, and will take up quite a bit of space on the Children's Page. My cousin guessed my age correctly, I am 13 years old. Kate Prowant have you read the book of "What Katie Did"? I've enjoyed my visit as well as Luella Nelson. Good-bye to you all.—Phyllis Gibson, Bear Lake, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are all of your cousins? My father and mother take the M. B. F. I always read the Children's Hour the first thing. I am a farmer girl. My birthday is on the 9th day of November. I will be 14 years old. What have you been doing this rainy weather? I have been looking at the Sears-Roebuck catalog. Have you ever been fishing? I have. I have three brothers and two sisters. My mother is in Illinois now, visiting her brothers and sisters. My youngest sister and brother are with her. It is raining here today. My two oldest brothers are going hunting. You ought to be here and eat squirrel with me. One morning they got 8. They are 15 and 16 years old. We have seven cows. Uncle Ned, you will have to come in and help me milk awhile. Our school begins on the 17th of this month. I am in the 8th grade this winter. I will put in two riddles. Over doors, wall, I heard an old man squall, his beard was flesh, his nose was horn. I've never heard the old man squall since I've been born. What runs around over the pasture all day, and sets on the shelf at night? With love, Miss Edna McCauley, Elizabeth, Ind., R. 3.

## THE RED ANTS AND MERCHANT-INSECT

**T**HE Red Ants of Africa are very small, but very strong. Also, they can bite very hard.

It happened that the Merchant-Insect was going to market, and his bags were heavy. So he asked the Red Ants to help him carry his bags and promised to pay them when he came back. But, on his return, when he saw how small the Ants were, he would not pay them.

Now the Merchant-Insect fell sick of a fever and lay under a tree. At once thousands of Red Ants came, and with their strong jaws, they soon killed him.

The other insects complained to the King, but the King answered:

"It is just. A debt of honor is as sacred as life. Who falls in the one must lose the other."

Nothing is meaner than to evade a debt.



### FARMING EMERGING FROM SERIOUS DEPRESSION

(Continued from Page 4)

incentive for engaging in the business of farming has disappeared.

From now on the profits from farming must be made from the products of the farm, and in order to make farming more profitable it has been necessary to give the farming industry as favorable financing as have other businesses, and this has been done. Too many farmers have been led to believe, through ill-advised and unsound speech and written matter, that the farmer himself is the only one who has an interest in seeing that agriculture is placed on the soundest possible footing. When we consider the fact that farming represents a very large percentage of our total wealth, and that the buying power of the farmer is larger than that of any other class, it would be unreasonable to assume that others would not be interested in the prosperity of agriculture, even though it were only from a selfish stand point.

#### Three Classes of Financing

The financing of agriculture comes into three distinct classes:

1. Short Time Loans for operating capital, which are made by the local banker, and which the banker can re-discount with the Federal Reserve Bank.

2. Intermediate Credit Loans to finance the production and marketing of crops and live stock. These loans can be made either by the local bank or by a farmers' cooperative marketing organization, and re-discounted through the intermediate credit banks.

3. Long Time Loans for the purchase of land, which can be made through the Joint Stock Land Banks and Federal Land Banks, operating under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

By the use of these facilities, and proper cooperation of the farmer in the marketing of his own products, farming is being placed in the proper condition. Within the last few years it has been brought home to the farmer, the banker, and the public at large that it is absolutely necessary that there be improvement in the marketing of farm products.

The proper marketing of farm products will go a long way towards increasing the profits of farming. It will always be true that the products from the farms will always be sold on a world market, and this means that the food stuffs produced by the American farmer will always be placed on the market in competition with the same products produced by other nations, whose farming population is working under and living on an entirely different standard than is the American farmer.

This country has proved, however, that it can maintain a higher standard of wages and better living conditions in certain other industries which come into direct competition with other countries. This has been due to superior organization, methods of production and method of marketing. There is a great deal of room for similar work in farming. Agricultural schools have done much to show the large returns that are to be had from proper soil cultivation. These demonstrations have already brought great profits to farmers. Even our best farming sections can be made to yield greater profits through better knowledge of handling.

#### Most Counties Have Agents

Most of our counties, at the present time, have County Farm Agents, who are instrumental in helping the farmer and his family from the old habits into the more satisfactory methods of the present day. The good results from this work can hardly be over-estimated. County Agents have often been instrumental in interesting capital for mutually profitable investment. Often the farmer realizes that he should be using more improved methods in operating his farm and raising his crops. Very often the bank is ready to consider granting a loan when the County Agent approves the plan.

There is, at the present time, a very consistent effort on the part of the bankers in cooperating in every manner possible with farming. The wide-awake banker is studying the farmers' problems, and is cooperating with the farmer in the establishment and financing of County Farm Bureaus. He is helping to finance seed shipments, the purchase of pure-

bred stock, and is promoting in every way possible the farmers' interests.

The farmer is essentially an individualist and a capitalist. He is generally considered conservative and with some vision. Nevertheless, his position is essentially individualistic and he undoubtedly is the bulwark for individual liberties and representative Government as against the socialistic tendency of throngs of people who live in modern cities, transient and tied to no one place as their home, with no real stake in the country.

This frame of mind on the part of the farmer has been brought about by the conditions under which he is living, and has its very satisfying phases. However, the farmer must consider that he cannot remain an individualist in a period of organized civilization and that he is compelled to associate himself with other farmers in order to live in a country in which labor and other businesses are thoroughly organized. An organization can either be condemned or lauded by what it has accomplished. If it is an organization which is improving the conditions of its membership and not doing any harm to others, it is very beneficial. If, however, it is only promoting the interests of its membership, to the detriment of everybody else, it can be justly condemned.

This is particularly true of some of the labor organizations at the present time. The object of some of these organizations seems to be to get all they can irrespective as to what they are delivering or the justice of their demands. This attitude on the part of labor organizations is, without question, by far the largest factor in determining the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar. As

their position, however, is not based upon a sound business footing we can, with a degree of certainty, consider this position a temporary one, and that every re-action will be a decided factor in increasing the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar.

#### Need Not Fear About Farmer

We, however, need not fear about the farmer taking the attitude which some branches of organized labor have taken. The city laborers, as a class, have only one interest and that is their wage. With them there is no business investment, with the result that they can only see one side of an issue. However, the farmer is not only interested in the price of his labor, but also has a very substantial business investment, which gives him the same view of both sides of the situation.

We have periods of prosperity and depression in the farming business the same as we have in any other line of business. At the present time farming is emerging from a serious depression, and is very much on the mend. Conditions this year are very much better than they were last, and last year very much better than they were in 1921. Farmers generally have reasons for optimism in this respect. The farmers' purchasing power is gradually meeting the price of the commodities which he sells. After these two points have met, any further movement will undoubtedly be in favor of the farmer, and then we will have a tendency on the part of the city dweller to go back onto the farm, as against the tendency of the farmer to move into the city.

To the average man the farm is a better place to be than in the city. The average savings of the farming population over a period of years is far in excess of the average savings

of the city population, and after all the amount a man is able to save determines, in a degree, his success. Periods such as we have had in the last few years invariably eliminate a lot of farmers, but usually not the best type. The time to stick by a thing is when the other fellow is quitting. Invariably the man who sticks at a period of this kind comes out on top. Our farming population, as a whole has shown this quality of stick-to-it-iveness in a surprisingly large degree, and this fact cannot help but work to their interest.

With this condition prevailing, and with the improved general conditions and facilities which the farmer has not had before, his business is coming back into its own.

### WHAT OUR READERS WOULD DO WITH \$100,000

(Continued from page 7.)

her and mama take a trip a long way off for about three years. I think the different climate would cure her from the dreadful disease that she has. I would get us all insured for a thousand dollars at least. Also as I love horses and cows I would buy two or three of each. I would put the money that remained in the bank. I would always take the M. B. F. for I think it is the best paper I ever read in my life.—Miss M. S. S., Reed City, Michigan.

Fix Church First.—Now this is what I would do if I received a check for one hundred thousand dollars. I would fix up my home church with all the modern conveniences. Then I would go to the county poor house and make the people happy, also help the poor little orphan children. I would put up a library so that they would have city privileges. Also send some for charity purposes. I would visit different parts of the United States and give where it is needed. Then I would return to dear old Michigan, and visit at Detroit, Mt. Clemens and other cities.—B. P., Palms, Mich.

## Moving Your Coal

The 24 steam railroads operating in Michigan are already well advanced in their yearly task of bringing in the coal that will keep Michigan warm and working through the winter.

We are better prepared for this job than ever before.

Our repair shops contain only current work; there is no accumulation of crippled rolling stock. Our construction operations have been purposely pushed to release all equipment for this emergency. For four months we have been accumulating our own coal supplies until they are now at their highest point in history—79% of our entire storage requirements filled.

Best of all, we are swinging into use the record-breaking addition of 175 new locomotives, and 21,344 new freight cars, all bought during 1923. More improvements and additions are planned if you will back us by giving your support.

From the gateways, and the junction points, where we receive your coal, we are promptly carrying it on to you. Unload promptly and release our car for us to use in serving your neighbor's needs.

Are we doing this job as you want it done? We ask your criticism or approval.

### Michigan Railroad Association

Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(2)







## THE INVITATION

Come and bob for apples.  
It will be the greatest fun!  
The witch will tell your fortune  
When the bobbing is all done.  
Perhaps to be the President,  
Or rich, will be your fate.  
You'd better ask your mamma  
If you can stay up late.

## THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY

SURELY everybody likes to go to a Hallowe'en party. There, we have the kind of fun, no other day allows. It is an evening of laughter and mystery. A cooperative party can be very successful if the plans are laid right and each one does her part.

The suggestions I give can be used for either a home party or carried out with a large one. Maybe the Grange or Gleaner organization in your community has a small building that would make a splendid place for a Hallowe'en.

## Decorations

In decorating for this occasion, one should bear in mind that it is an autumn festival, and arrange to emphasize the idea as much as possible. The berries and leaves are effective, fastened to the curtains and draperies in one's home. Your whole color scheme should be in brown, black and orange. The crepe paper found in the ten-cent store can be made into all sorts of cats, owls and witches.

The lights should always be candles, if possible, especially at the table. Use apples, turnips, carrots, and any of the vegetables, cut in grotesque faces for candlesticks.

If lamps or electric lights are used, make special shades of brown or yellow crepe paper or use stiff brown paper and cut into faces like Jack-o'-lanterns. The effect is very weird and "spooky."

If there is a fence, place a row of Jack-o'-lanterns along the top. On the gate post seat two pumpkins with faces cut into them and candles lit inside.

Black cats, owls, bats, and spiders may be cut from paper and pinned on different walls. If practical, cut holes for eyes and place a candle behind.

The hostess—or those in charge of the evening could either have some member or themselves greet the guests upon arrival in a darkened entrance with a sheet over their heads, and with wet gloves on shake hands. Take your guest's hand and put it down in a pail of cooked cold noodles. This has a very slimy feeling as you all know.

Use pumpkins for the center of table and decorate with either fall leaves still left on the twig or chrysanthemums.

**Refreshments**—The menu should be foodstuffs in season. Sandwiches made of meat, cheese, and nuts, doughnuts, pumpkin pie and sweet cider.

**The Hallowe'en Cake** has held the place of honor since the beginning here in America. It should be a white cake with white frosting and can be improved with chocolate frosting lettering on top. The cake should contain the ring, key, thimble, penny, and button baked inside to foretell, respectively, speedy marriage, a journey, spinsterhood, wealth, and bachelorhood.

## Games For Hallowe'en

Although a few new and untried games may be interspersed on Hallowe'en, the old ones that have been handed down are the very life of the celebration and must never be omitted.

## Sailing Walnut Boats—The boats

are empty half shells of English walnuts. In each is fastened a short piece of bright-colored Christmas candle, named for some member of the party, lighted, and set afloat with others in a big tub of water. The action of these little craft reveals the destiny of their



## The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS—How about the hot lunches for our growing boys and girls. This year a great deal has been accomplished by our M. A. C. with the Home Demonstration and they are still working out this big problem for you and me. If any of you have found some easy and short cuts in making up the lunches let us have them and give all the readers the benefit of your experiences. Start the sewing club. Christmas will be with us before we realize it.

Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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



owners, sometimes gliding smoothly along their way together, sometimes drifting apart. To be a bachelor or maid will be the fate of the one whose candle goes out first.

**The Three Luges**—Three dishes are placed in a row. The players are blindfolded then allowed to dip a finger in one of the dishes. Clear water in the first denotes a long and happy married life; milky water in the second, early separation; the third, alas—is empty.

**An Owl and Pussy-Cat Party**—This will furnish a very novel and amusing evening. When the guests arrive, present the boys with No. 22 Owl Hats and the girls with No. 23 Cat Caps. Give each boy a walnut shell boat painted pea-green and boasting a paper sail. He is to write the name of a lady on a slip of paper, fold it and place it in his boat. The boat must blow across the water of a tub. If it reaches harbor, well and good; if not, he can expect only trouble on the sea of matrimony.

As the clock nears the hour of twelve, each girl is handed a paper cat tail. Guests sit on the floor in a circle, girls and boys alternating, then in order the tails are opened and read aloud. The hostess may prepare these or each girl may be asked to bring her own.

Pass out pencils and paper and ask guests to write down all the superstitious signs, good and bad, that they know. For instance, breaking a mirror means seven years' bad luck; counting the cars of a freight train has its ill effects; a wish made after seeing a load of empty barrels comes true, etc. At least two other people must have heard of the sign to make it count.

A prize should be given to the one who can remember the greatest number. The witch takes a piece of paper about 8 inches square and tears it into eight pieces 4x2. She then gives out the papers, four to each side of the room. She asks one side to write the names of living people on their paper and the other to write the names of four who are dead. Papers are folded and collected in a hat, then the witch takes them out one at a time and tells whether the paper she holds has the name of a living person or dead.

The trick lies in the fact that she gives out the papers with three rough edges to one side, and papers with two rough and two smooth edges to the other side.

All she has to remember is that the names of the living are written on papers with two smooth edges. These edges she can feel as she holds the paper and thinks.

**Blowing Out the Candles**—Blindfolded players, in turn, blow out a lighted candle. The number of blows indicates the number of years before the wedding day. A row of candles may be used instead, with one blow; the number left lighted will tell the same story.

**The Cellar Stairs Test**—This test is for a girl and consists of backing downstairs with a mirror in her hand, trying meanwhile to see within it the face of her future mate.

**The Apple Paring Charm**—The apple must be pared with the paring in one long piece. It must then be thrown over the left shoulder, whereupon it will fall into the form of the initial of the favored one.

**A Party of Departed Spirits**—Ask each guest to come as the ghost of some famous character. When all guests are assembled announce that the first game will be guessing the ghosts. Number each one, then furnish paper and pencil for the contest.

**Miscellaneous Progressive Party**—The same idea as in progressive card games. Instead of cards, various contests are arranged for each table. Some of them as follows:

1. Flipping cards into a hat from a certain distance.
2. Tiddlywinks.
3. Fish pond.
4. Jack straws.
5. Spearing peanuts.
6. Lifting beans with a lead pencil.
7. Making words out of one long word.

This list can be added to indefinitely, for any child's game can be made one of the events.

If there is music and folks to dance, this to my mind is always a sure way of entertaining.

Again, I want to say the evening of October 31st is one of fun and mystery and so much can be done to make a happy evening in your neighborhood.

## Mothers Problems

## THE FOOD THEY EAT

AN incident of my early motherhood bears repeating, I think, for the benefit of other young mothers. I was all alone with my baby, relatives and friends being on the opposite coast from me, and I had prided myself on raising my baby strictly according to Holt; His feeding, the first year, was simple; in his second year I encountered difficulties. There was a certain cereal "the book" said he should have. I myself hated that particular cereal, could hardly get it down, in fact, but I was determined my baby should eat it, "because it was good for him." It took nearly a whole morning for me to get him to consume his small dishful. It was

obnoxious to him: each mouthful fairly made him gag.

Eventually I won out—but it was the last time I ever forced a child to eat food that was obnoxious to them. I have grown older since then; I have raised more babies. I have come to realize that I have certain food prejudices myself, that there are certain things I cannot swallow easily. And some of my food prejudices I now have I attribute wholly to the fact that, as a child, I was forced to eat and scolded into eating foods that were naturally distasteful to me. Many other foods which I didn't like as a child, but which were not forced into me, I now relish.

Of course, there are sometimes whims which must be overcome, but even they should not be overcome by "forced feeding." Use patience and ingenuity. A pretty, odd-shaped dish will sometimes coax food into a whimsical child. A new presentation of it—prettily garnished, prettily moulded—may likewise induce that first taste which will tare down the prejudice.

Food that is enjoyed does a person a tremendous amount more of good than food that is detested. The sensitive nerves of the stomach are easily affected by the mental attitude of the partaker of food. In stead of poisoning the mind, and to an extent, the stomach, by insisting on certain foods being eaten, choose agreeable ones which can be happily eaten and therefore easily digested.

## Personal Column

**Girl of Eighteen in Trouble.**—Dear Mrs. Taylor: Will you please print the answers to the following questions in the personal column of the Michigan Business Farmer at as early a date as possible?

(1.) How old must a girl be before she can marry without her parents' consent?

(2.) If a girl leaves her home when she is 18 years of age can her folks bring her back?

(3.) If a boy friend promises a girl a ring, is it right to remind him of that promise? If a girl receives a ring can her parents force her to return it?

(4.) If a girl's parents do not like a young man is that any reason why a girl should not continue to care for him?

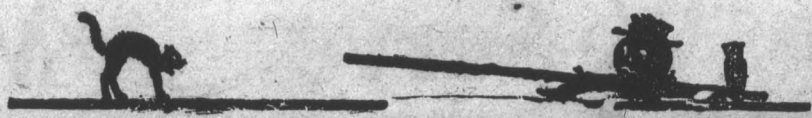
I hope the answers as soon as possible. Thanking you in advance for your information, I remain, "A Reader".  
—A decision made recently by one of our judges was: "The common law which holds that a child is responsible to the father until the age of 21. The law holds the father responsible for the maintenance of his children until they are 21 and also is liable for the debts contracted by them. The court interprets the law that in return the children are responsible to the parents for their behavior until 21. The exception to this rule is that a girl can marry at 18, without her parents' consent, which emancipates her from further legal responsibility to her parents for her behavior and future."

Modesty prevents a girl from reminding a young man to keep his promise of giving a ring. Either he cannot afford it just now, or else he has other intentions, and maybe he is not sure of his feelings and wants more time.

Sometimes our parents knowledge and experience tells them a great many things that we do not see because of our infatuation for a certain person. I say, sometimes, they know best and then again sometimes, love will make up for a lot of shortcomings.

I would suggest that you listen to your parents and also the young man and let your heart and head work out your problem.

**Calling on the Sick.**—We have been told to visit the sick, but just what does that word "visit" mean? Sometime ago I called on an old gentleman who had been in bed quite a while with a broken limb and he said he was feeling worse that week, because he got so tired the Sunday before on account of so many visitors. He said they kept coming in carloads all day and he could not sleep that night, and he felt worse ever since. I once heard a man very harshly criticised because he would not let some neighbor women in to see his wife and young babe. He said he wished to keep her quiet a week or two and the women said there was no use of that, they had company when their babes were one day old. And on the other hand I have heard invalids complain because no one came to see them. I think we need some enlighten-





ment on this subject. Cannot our editor give us some rules to go by, or perhaps some trained nurse who reads this helpful page would be glad to tell us something. This to me at least is a very important subject, as it generally falls to the lot of the hard working wife and mother on the farm to care for the sick in the home, and as they seldom have any training along this line, in fact not many of us seem to understand much about the how, when, and why of visiting the sick, and as farmers in most cases cannot afford trained help, I am sure some talk along this line would be helpful. Should the one who cares for the sick be taken into account? I wonder if the daughter of the man spoken of above was tired that night; and, by the way, the company in that case was mostly from the city. Now we all wish to do what is right so let us hear from several, both from the country and city.—From one who wishes to learn

—To express one's sympathy with a call upon the sick does not necessarily mean seeing the patient. It all depends upon the nature of the illness and also on the patient's feelings. It is a very delicate situation and one has to use their own judgement in matters of this kind. If they need help you may extend your services or else bring some tempting dish for the patient.

"Birth-control"—Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of Margaret Sangers book on Birth Control, also the price? I enjoy the Business Farmer very much and think the woman's page alone worth the price of the paper.—A reader.

"Women's Morality and Birth Control" is twenty cents and can be purchased thru the New York Women's Publishing Company, 104 5th Avenue, New York.

Has Any Reader Saved this Recipe?—The one which I write for is a recipe for preparing the tomatoes, a half bushel I believe, with salt, pepper, onion and other ingredients in the right proportion and the canned product is all ready to add to stock or milk for soup. It is just what I wanted but had finished my canning when it came in the paper and I gave the paper to someone, forgetting about the recipe. I do so much want to get it. I am quite sure it came in October, 1922, possibly the last number in September or the first one in November. If you cannot find it on file would you please send a call for it through the paper?—Mrs. Dan Cronin, Lapeer, Mich.

Has Any Reader this Poem?—I am writing to ask if you know the name of the author of an old poem called "The Country Schoolhouse." Our teacher says it was by Nathaniel Hawthorne, but we cannot find it in our library.—Helen E. McKay.

—I have looked all thru Hawthorne's works and cannot find a poem by this name. Mr. Hawthorne wrote prose and not poetry. I cannot find a poem entitled "The Country Schoolhouse". Maybe the title is incorrect.

Books Can Be Bought.—Can you obtain for me the following books of poems? "I'm Glad I Met You." and "When All Is Sun Within." These books used to be published by the Saalfeld Publishing Company, of somewhere in Ohio. Also I would like to get one called "Heart Throbs". Thanking you in advance, I remain,—W. C. M.

—The Saalfeld Publishing Company is located in Akron, Ohio. I would advise you writing them for these books. "Heart Throbs" can be purchased thru the Chapple Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

Good for Colds.—Take one teaspoonful hoarhound to one-fourth teaspoonful of lobelia and make into a weak tea. This is an old-fashioned remedy and a sure cure.—A reader.

### —if you are well bred!

A church should be entered with a most reverent feeling. The object of attending divine service is to improve the spiritual nature, and hence business and everything of a secular character should be left behind when you enter the church portals.

If a stranger, you will wait in the vestibule, until the arrival of the usher, who will conduct you to a seat.

### RECIPES

**Green Tomato Mince Meat.**—One gallon tomatoes, chopped, one gallon apples, chopped, two packages of raisins, two and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one cup of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls cloves, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and two tablespoonfuls of salt. Will make two-gallon jar.—Mrs. Lucius Fuller, Fife Lake, Michigan.

**Chicago Muffins.**—Mix together one and one-half pints flour, half pint corn meal, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, one teaspoonful salt. Work in one tablespoonful butter, beat and add three eggs and one pint of milk and beat the whole quickly to a firm batter. Have the griddle hot and well (Continued on page 22.)

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## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

**4519. A Stylish Frock.**—Here is a youthful girlish design, that will lend itself readily to a development in satin, taffeta, crepe or kasha. The panel may be omitted. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/4 yards.

**4525-4541. A Popular Style.**—This attractive suit comprises Blouse 4525, and Bodice Skirt 4541. Twill, broadcloth or satin could be used for this style. One could have the blouse of figured or braided material. The Blouse Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make the suit for a Medium size requires 8 yards of 36 inch material.

**4537. A Jaunty Top Garment for the Growing Girl.**—Velours, boliva, chinchilla, plush and other pile fabrics are attractive for this model. The fronts may be closed in double breasted style, or in revers effect as illustrated. Braid trimming and fur form a smart finish for this desirable model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material.

**4525. One of the Season's Popular Styles.**—The grace and comfort of this model has made it one of the "best sellers." It is a style that is good for flannel, velveteen, satin, silk and wash fabrics. In satin with loops in self or contrasting color it is smart with an accompanying sports skirt. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. To trim as illustrated with contrasting material will require 1/2 yard 32 inches wide.

**3743. A Comfortable Set—Child's Coat and Cap.**—Pattern 3743 is here illustrated. It is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, and 4 years. A 2 year size will require 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for the coat and 1/4 yard for the cap. Velvet, corduroy, serge, Bedford cord, silk, gabardine and broad cloth are appropriate for the coat and the same material may be used for the cap which is also nice for lawn, crepe, batiste, chiffon, faille and taffeta.

**4517. A New and Pleasing Apron Style.**—This model may be made without the facings. It is suitable for all apron material. Linene and percale are here featured. One could have chintz and sateen or crepe in two colors, or, damask and organdy. The Pattern is cut in one size—Medium. To make as illustrated requires 1 1/2 yard of plain, and the same amount of figured material.

**4544. A Group of attractive Head Gear for Festive Occasions.**—The styles here portrayed are readily developed in crepe paper, muslin, tulle, silk or satin, as the occasion may require. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 22, 23, and 24 inches head size. It will require 1/2 yard for No. 1, 1/4 yard for No. 2, and 3/4 yard for No. 3 in

32 inch material for any size. To make crown of No. 1 of contrasting material requires 1/4 yard of 18 inches wide or wider.

**4543. A Practical Corset Substitute.**—Here is a splendid style for the growing girl and the young women of slender figure. It may be made of drill, jean, muslin, cambric, sateen or satin. Its lines are comfortable and admit of freedom in breathing and movement. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. A 16 year size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. For gussets of elastic or webbing 1/4 yard 9 inches wide or wider is required.

**4532. A Practical Undergarment.**—Cambric, nainsook, sateen, crepe and silk are suitable for this style. The Pattern provides for round neck outline or camisole top. Lace and insertion or embroidery will be suitable for decoration. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 2 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

**4531. A Smart "Carnival or Masquerade Costume."**—This may be inexpensively developed in crepe paper, which may be purchased already printed with various designs. The model would be nice in tulle, sateen, taffeta, or unfinished cambric. A decoration of gold or silver stars on tulle would be effective. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. If upper flounce is omitted 1/2 yard less is required. The hat alone requires 1/2 yard.

**4515. A Popular Apron Model.**—Checked percale and linene are here combined. Crepe in two colors or gingham and chambray together would be pleasing. This is also a good model for sateen and chintz in combination or alone. If made of one material, piping or binding of figured or material in a contrasting color would be attractive. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. For waist portions, pockets and belt of contrasting material 1 1/4 yards is required.

**4524. A Very Attractive Costume for Masquerade, Fancy Dress Affairs, Etc.**—This could be developed as "Mother Witch," "Mother Goose" or similar characters. It is also desirable as a Colonial Costume. Crepe paper would be the most inexpensive material; crepe and silk or cotton, cretonne or chintz and sateen, brocade and plain material, all are desirable combinations. The sleeve may be short and finished with a deep ruffle of lace or contrasting material; or they may be in peasant style, with gathers and heading at the wrist. The Hat may be in contrast to the costume or of self material. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-40; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 11 1/2 yards 36 inches wide. For drapery and fichu of contrasting material 4 1/4 yards 36 inches wide is required. Hat alone requires 3/4 yard. Without long sleeves 1/2 yard less is required.

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## OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from page 7.)

"Thank you," murmured Mr. Smith, stepping across the threshold.

Benny had already reached the door at the end of the hall. The woman began to tug at her apron strings.

"I hope you'll excuse my gingham apron, Mr.—er—Smith. Wasn't that the name?"

"Yes." The man bowed with a smile.

"I thought that was what Benny said.

Well, as I was saying, I hope you'll excuse this apron." Her fingers were fumbling with the knot at the back. "I take it off, mostly, when the bell rings, evenings or afternoons; but I heard Benny, and I didn't suppose 't was anybody but him. There, that's better!" With a jerk she switched off the dark blue apron, hung it over her arm, and smoothed down the spotless white apron which had been beneath the blue. The next instant she hurried after Benny with a warning cry. "Careful, child, careful! Oh, Benny, you're always in such a hurry!"

Benny, with a cheery "Come on!" had already banged open the door before him, and was reaching for the gas burner.

A moment later the feeble spark above had become a flaring sputter of flame.

"There, child, what did I tell you?"

With a frown Mrs. Blaisdell reduced the flaring light to a moderate flame, and motioned Mr. Smith to a chair. Before she seated herself, however, she went

back into the hall to lower the gas there.

During her momentary absence the man, Smith, looked about him, and as he looked he pulled at his collar. He felt suddenly a choking, suffocating sensation. He still had the curious feeling of trying to catch his breath when the woman came back and took the chair facing him. In a moment he knew why he had felt so suffocated—it was because that nowhere could he see an object that was not wholly or partially covered with some other object, or that was not serving as a cover itself.

The floor bore innumerable small rugs, one before each chair, each door and the fireplace. The chairs themselves and the sofa, were covered with gray linen slips, which, in turn, were protected by numerous squares of lace and worsted of generous size. The green silk spread on the piano was nearly hidden beneath a linen cover, and the table showed a succession of layers of silk, worsted and linen, topped by crocheted mats, on which rested several books with paper-enveloped covers. The chandelier, mirror, and picture frames gleamed dully from behind the mesh of pink mosquito netting. Even through the doorway into the hall might be seen the long, red-bordered white linen path that carried protection to the carpet beneath.

"I don't like gas myself." (With a start the man pulled himself together to listen to what the woman was saying.) "I think it's a foolish extravagance, when kerosene is so good and so cheap; but my husband will have it, and Millicent, too, in spite of anything I say—Millicent's my daughter. I tell 'em if we were rich it would be different, of course. But this is neither here nor there, nor what you come to talk about! Now just what is it that you want, sir?"

"I want to board here, if I may."

"How long?"

"A year—two years, perhaps, if we are mutually satisfied."

"What do you do for a living?"

Smith coughed suddenly. Before he could catch his breath to answer Benny had jumped into the breach.

"He sounds something like a Congregationalist only he ain't that, Aunt Jane, and he ain't after money for missionaries, either."

Jane Blaisdell smiled at Benny indulgently. Then she sighed and shook her head.

"You know, Benny, very well, that nothing would suit Aunt Jane better than to give money to all the missionaries in the world, if she only had it to give!" She sighed again as she turned to Mr. Smith. "You're working for some church, then, I take it."

Mr. Smith gave a quick gesture of dissent.

"I am a genealogist, madam, in a small way. I am collecting data for a book on the Blaisdell family."

"Oh!" Mrs. Blaisdell frowned slightly. The look of cold disapproval came back to her eyes. "But who pays you? We couldn't take the book, I'm sure. We couldn't afford it."

"That would not be necessary, madam, I assure you," murmured Mr. Smith gravely.

"But how do you get money to live on? I mean, how am I to know that I'll get my pay?" she persisted. "Excuse me, but that kind of business doesn't sound very good-paying; and you see, I don't know you. And in these days—" An expressive pause finished her sentence.

Mr. Smith smiled.

"Quite right, madam. You are wise to be cautious. I had a letter of introduction to your brother from Mr. Robert Chalmers. I think he will vouch for me. Will that do?"

"Oh, that's all right, then. But that isn't saying how much you'll pay. Now, I think—"

(Continued in October 27th issue.)

**MICHIGAN CROPS**

**CUTTING ALFALFA**

We have a field of alfalfa one year old. We have made two cuttings this year and the third growth is about ten inches high and would like to know how late it would be advisable to make this cutting? Would it be proper to pasture this off? It is a very good stand of Grimm alfalfa.—G. H. R., Bay City, Mich.

—Your stand of alfalfa will be greatly benefited by not attempting to take a third cutting this year. A substantial top growth will aid in protecting the field during the winter and next year's crop should benefit to a more greater extent than the third cutting that could be secured this season.

After the third year alfalfa may be pastured to a considerable degree if judgment is used in not allowing stock to pasture too closely. Pasturing a stand of alfalfa in its second year is likely to do considerable damage.—J. F. Cox., Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

**LEARNING BY DEGREES**

Foreman—"Yes, I'll give ye a job sweepin' an' keepin' the place clean."

"But I'm a college graduate."

"Well, then, maybe ye better start on somethin' simpler."—Life (New York).

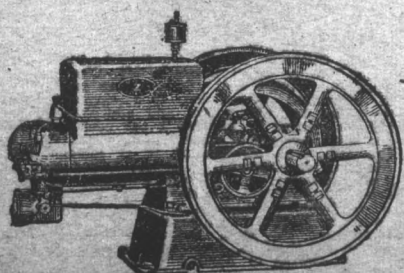
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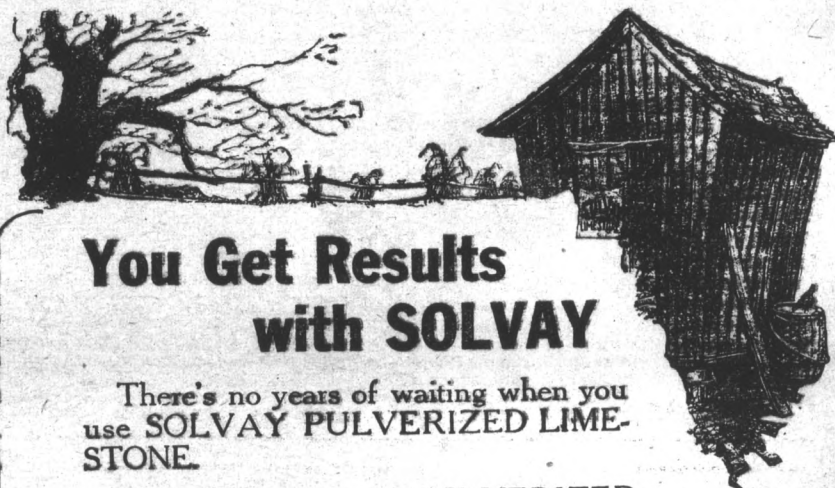
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## FARM MECHANICS

### BLASTING OUT STUMPS

WITH the possible exception of blasting ditches, more dynamite is used for clearing land of stumps than for any other agricultural use. In the Pacific Northwest and in the Northern Middle West, where valuable timber land has been cut over leaving a fertile soil, dynamite by the carload is used by farmers and professional blasters for blowing out the stumps so that the land can be tilled and put to valuable uses.

In some of the Southern states dynamite is used by the carload for blowing out stumps for another purpose; viz.: to recover the turpentine that is in these stumps, the land on which the stumps are growing being very sandy and it is not of great value from a farming standpoint. So, from the blasting angle there are two ways of blowing stumps—for the sake of the land and for the sake of the wood in the stump. This article should be considered as applying only to the first named, as stumping for turpentine is done by large and well financed companies with a full equipment for doing the work in a most economical manner.

Outside of the cut-over timber lands, there are moderate sized going farms all over the country that have a number of stumps which are crying to be removed, so the subject of blasting stumps is one which should interest a large number of farm owners.

Paste this in your hat: Every stump is a problem in itself. It is almost impossible to lay down any rule for blasting which applies to the same stumps on the same farm, much less all stumps in all parts of the country.

The age of the stump, that is, the number of years since it was cut, the kind of the stump, whether oak, pine, maple or whatever; the kind of soil in which it is rooted, the ground conditions at the time of blasting, i. e., whether the soil is wet or dry, the topography of the ground, the roots' system and the equipment the farmer has; all must be taken into consideration when devising the best and most economical method of removing stumps.

The most favorable conditions are when the stump is old and rotten, the soil resistant, fairly wet, where there are no tap roots, on level land and where heavy tractors are available for helping in the operation.

Most unfavorable from a blasting standpoint are those stumps which have only recently been cut from deeply rooted trees in light, dry sandy soil on rolling ground and where no power equipment is available for helping the dynamite.

For this reason, it is impossible to get up any table which would be of sufficient accuracy to be a real help to stump blasters to show the charge of dynamite per foot diameter of stump.

For instance, a two foot, twenty year old maple stump in a heavy loam soil on level ground might easily be blasted out with one pound of 20 per cent low freezing Amonia dynamite, whereas a two foot, side hill hemlock, such as are found in the state of Washington, recently cut, might easily require sixty times as much. I grant that this is an extreme case but it illustrates the point.

The following table gives a fair idea for the beginner. It is based on old but solid stumps in fairly heavy soil on level land:

Diameter of stump in inches	No. of cart-ridges of Dynamite
12.....	3
18.....	4
24.....	6
30.....	7
36.....	8
42.....	12
48.....	15

There are two general systems of blasting stumps, one in which the least possible quantity of dynamite is used for loosening up the soil, cracking the stump, but without attempting to blow it and its roots all out of the ground. This necessitates the use of a team of horses, mules or oxen, or a tractor, after

the blast, for pulling out the loosened pieces of stump either with or without the aid of a stump puller. Where teams or tractors or a stump puller are available and where labor is not expensive, and where the farmer himself has plenty of time, this method is probably the cheaper. A small charge of dynamite is placed high up, as close under the stump as possible; the effect of the charge being to blow perhaps the center part of the stump out, leaving the outside with the roots' attached to, but loosened somewhat from, the soil.

The other method is to place the dynamite well below the bottom of the stump in such a way that the entire stump, roots and all are blown out at once. The only labor required in this, outside of putting down the hole and firing the charge, is to fill up the hole and pile up the fragments of roots where they can be dried and subsequently burned. This is the cheapest method where power in the shape of team or tractor is not available, but requires much larger charges of dynamite.

The relative advantages of these methods must be carefully considered by the farmer when he starts out to blast out his stumps, as the method which is most expensive for one, would be cheaper for another.

A wealthy farmer with all kinds of machinery and help would probably select the cracking method as it is called, while one not so fortunately equipped would find it much cheaper to let the dynamite do the work than to invest in stump pullers, tractors and teams.—Arthur La Motte, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company.

### BUSHEL OF WHEAT WORTH DAY'S LABOR

THE old idea that a bushel of wheat should be worth as much as a day of labor had its origin back in the days when a great deal more labor was required to produce wheat than is required at the present time.

An accurate estimate of the labor necessary for seeding, harvesting and threshing wheat about the year 1830 indicates that about three hours of man labor were required per bushel of grain produced. Today, with modern machines for seeding, harvesting, and threshing wheat only about 30 minutes per bushel are required under average conditions. Where large acreages are handled with gang plows, tractors and combine harvesters, the human labor represented by a bushel of wheat is probably reduced to 10 minutes.

At present a bushel of wheat will buy only two or three hours of common or only about one hour of skilled labor. Is it not possible that the very efficiency with which wheat is now produced may account in large measure for its present low purchasing power? Land is a much greater factor in production today than it was in 1830, otherwise the price of wheat would undoubtedly be still lower.

### FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv.)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of The Michigan Business Farmer, published biweekly at Mount Clemens, Mich., for October 1, 1923. 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and the business managers are: Publisher, George M. Slocum, Mount Clemens, Mich. No. 4, Mich. Managing Editor, Milton Grinnell, Mt. Clemens, Mich. That the owners are: Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock. The Rural Publishing Co., Inc., Geo. M. Slocum, M. H. Slocum, W. W. Slocum, Mt. Clemens; C. Allen, Lake; Aug. & E. Amos, Owosso; E. Ellsworth, Oden; N. Powell, Oden; C. J. Pratt, Charlevoix; J. Ritzler, Rogers; P. R. Schalk, Chicago; P. A. Lord, Gaylord; W. Schriener, Marine City; A. Voss, Luther; B. Wolf, Riggsville; F. Yost, Bridgeport. 2. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state.) Citizens Savings Bank, Mt. Clemens; R. B. Olds, Detroit, Mich. George M. Slocum, Publisher. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1923. Robt. A. Donaldson. My commission expires March 5, 1926.

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# FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by FRANK D. WELLS

## HOW PEACH TREES ARE STARTED

Will you tell the best way to handle peach pits for growing young trees? Also time of budding, and what kind of buds used?—F. H. M., Michigan.

—In the propagation of peach trees the first step is the securing of the seeds and their storage in the manner that will give the best germination. Nurserymen obtain their pits either from canning factories or from regions in which peaches grow wild, such as the mountain sections of North Carolina. Salway and Morris White are two varieties the seeds of which are especially esteemed for planting.

Regardless of from where the pits come, they should be treated in the same way. A safe rule to follow is to approximate nature's method of handling as closely as possible. Consequently the pits should be kept moist and put in a place where they will be kept at a low temperature. Just why this is so is not yet definitely determined but it appears that the seeds of the peach, unlike those of corn and wheat, must go through a rest period, or after-ripening process, before they will germinate. These processes go on best under the conditions specified, although it is still held by some that pits need be frozen to crack them.

No matter what the explanation of the result, the seeds are handled in one of two ways, either planted out of doors in the fall or "stratified." If they are planted, they are covered to a depth of 4 to 6 in. If they are stratified, they are best placed in a box in alternate layers of soil and pits, covering the pits an inch or two, hence the word "stratify" or "stratification." Leaves of damp moss may be used instead of soil, and the whole should be placed out of doors, or better, buried shallowly.

In the spring of the year before the seeds have germinated they are removed from their place of stratification and planted. Most of the pits will have cracked; in case they have not they may be cracked carefully by hand. By the first of July the peach seedlings that have grown up from the seed will be big enough to bud, probably 24 in. or more in height. The exact time is not overly important, for the peach can be budded over a number of weeks. The expert budder in the nursery begins his work so that he can complete the block of seedlings before they have set their bark; the longer the job, the earlier he begins and the later he works. If the bark will not slip, it is almost impossible to set the bud. A safe rule is to watch the growth of the seedlings; as long as they are growing the bark will slip. On the other hand, they must not be budded too early or the flow of sap will "flood" the bud and "drown" it. Most budding is done some time in August or early September.

Buds are taken from the current season's growth. Now it must be remembered that the peach has two kinds of buds—flower buds and

leaf buds. On a fruiting tree the buds are normally in threes, a central leaf bud flanked on either side by a fruit bud. It blossoms, and that is the end. A leaf bud produces a shoot, which is what we want for our new tree.

In the nursery there is little trouble from this point, because the bud wood is taken from the one and two-year-old trees in the nursery row where practically all the buds are leaf buds. But in propagating from a fruiting tree expert nurserymen pass buds that are in threes and select rather the single buds from water sprouts or from other vigorous growing shoots. These are for the most part leaf buds.

Usually there will be 10 or a dozen buds on a "bud stick." The leaves are removed, leaving a bit of the leaf petiole by which to handle the bud. The two or three buds at the base of the stick are not used, for they are apt to lie dormant. Budding is accomplished by making a light "T" shape cut in the bark an inch or two above the crown and slipping a bud under it, on the north side of the tree if possible. The bud is then tied in place with raffia or coarse twine until it has set, which will be in 10 days or two weeks, when the string is cut. The new bud will lie dormant the remainder of the season, but the next year the seedling top is cut away and the bud will make a strong, vigorous growth—occasionally as much as 6 ft.—H. B. T.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

Red raspberry plants may be set in the fall if they can be moved with soil covering the roots. Some growers prefer this time to the spring.

It was formerly the practice to plant a strawberry bed in the fall. This may do if there is moisture enough. However, most growers prefer the spring to taking chances with fall planting.

If the raspberries are cleared of old bearing wood many insects will be destroyed and diseases kept in check. But then the old canes catch leaves and hold snow about the plants, so helping to protect them. In some cases this is worth while, but hardly advisable now, with Leaf Curl, Blue Stem, and other diseases threatening the berries.

It has not been many years since the Himalaya berry was introduced with great claims for merit. It was said to be thrifty, hardy, and of excellent quality and a heavy yielder. A year or two proved that it was tender, a shy bearer, though abundant enough for the quality which was poor. It was, however, thrifty, as the poor fellow who planted it found to his sorrow, tender it might be at the top, but tough enough at the root to make it a nuisance, for it was wonderfully luxuriant. It has gone its way, like many another of its kind and is now well nigh forgotten.

The J. H. Hale peach is one of the largest grown, as well as one of the firmest and best shippers. In flavor it is second rate, but better than the Elberta, which is not much to its credit, but it has one weakness alongside of the large fruit it produces some of the littlest, scrawniest pits, covered with scarcely more than fuzz and ripening the last of October, utterly worthless. The older the tree gets the worse it behaves, otherwise than this the J. H. Hale is a valuable variety.

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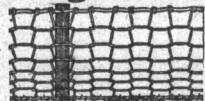


## Poultry Netting

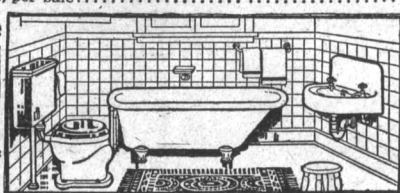
Made of 19 gauge Bessemer steel wire heavily galvanized; 2 inch hexagon mesh in two heights. Bales contain 150

**\$2.40**

## Hog Fence



No. SA-6, Made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate wire and stay wires. Spaced 6 in. apart, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2 and 6 in., spaced from bottom upwards. Barbed bottom. 26 in. high, per 30c rod..... 24c 32 in. high, per 30c rod..... 30c

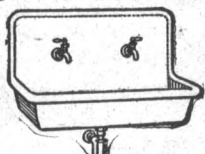


## Bathroom Outfit

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No. SA-10, White porcelain enameled roll rim kitchen sinks, furnished complete with two faucets and trap.

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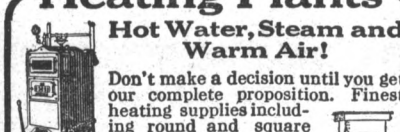


per Gallon No. SA-12, Best formula won't peel, blister, fade or rub off. White, black and 25 non-fading colors. Put up in containers of 1 to 60 gals. Per gal. **\$1.85**.

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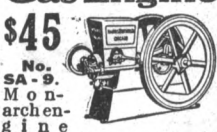


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FINDLAY BROS., R. 6, Vassar, Mich.

## JERSEYS

REG. JERSEYS, POBIS 99th OF N. F. AND  
Majesty breeding young stock for sale. Herd  
fully accredited by State and Federal Government.  
Write or visit for prices and description.  
GUY C. WILSON, Belding, Mich.

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Shorthorns, several heifers, and young bulls in the  
bunch. Also cows and calves. Priced at fifteen  
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Bull, 4 years old, of good size and dark red in  
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L. A. KING, R. 1, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

FOR SALE: FOUR REGISTERED BRED  
two year old Shorthorn heifers. Tubercular tested.  
Ten cents per pound. Inquire  
RIPER & GOODALE, East Tawas, Michigan.

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE,  
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GLOVER CREST RANCH, Tawas City, Mich.

RAISE SHORTHORNS WITHOUT HORNS  
Like Kelley does. U. S. Accredited Band No.  
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L. C. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Michigan.

FOR SALE: SHORTHORN CATTLE, IMPROVED  
Black Top Delaine Merino Sheep.  
FRANK ROHSBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan.

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Mich.

# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

## HANDLING DAIRY COWS IN WINTER

THE cow that gives a full pail of milk, then kicks the bucket toward the other side of the barn, is a nuisance; but she is no more detrimental to profits than the cow that consumes a full ration, and refuses to pay for her keep. This is why dairymen are industriously weeding boarder cows from their herds. It is also true that general farmers, who keep cows as a side line, are showing renewed interest in improving their herds. This is a favorable indication of better dairy profits in the future. Each boarder cow that is removed to her proper sphere becomes an asset instead of a liability. There are few farm undertakings which pay better returns than the task of testing cows regularly, and working persistently to improve the herd.

It is more important to weed out boarder cows today than was the case in past years. Dairying, like other major undertakings, is becoming a specialized business, which means that hit or miss methods cannot be followed with any assurance of success.

### Real Producers Wanted

A cow is no longer just a cow. She is either a beef, dairy or dual purpose type, or merely a scrub. And where dairying is the issue, real dairy cows are essential to success. This is especially true during the autumn and winter months when expensive feeds make up the ration. Exhaustive experiments have been conducted in order to determine whether scrub cows will pay for their feed, and leave absolutely nothing in the form of profit to pay for the labor of feeding and caring for them.

This is why dairymen and general farmers are anxious to eliminate boarder cows from their herds. The only way to proceed with any assurance of success is to test the cows systematically (keeping a record of each cow's production), then move the boarders to the stockers' corral, or to market. Some cows don't give a profitable flow of milk because the nourishment from their ration goes into beef. Other cows will eat greedily, give little milk, and still refuse to fatten. Where the nourishment goes is a mystery. But there is no mystery connected with the fate of such a cow when she is owned by a man who is putting his dairy business on a profitable basis.

### Get Rid of "Boarders"

When cows are running on pasture, and getting their fill of cheap, succulent feed, the presence of boarders isn't so serious a menace to profits; but when the winter feeding season approaches, every boarder in the herd should be removed as speedily as possible. Last winter a farmer was milking twenty cows, and stated that he wasn't making any money. Later on his attention was directed to five boarder cows in the herd. He marketed these animals, and found his expense for feeding the herd showed a substantial reduction, while his net profit showed a proportionate increase. Today he is testing his cows regularly.

After the boarders are eliminated, the value of a well balanced ration becomes apparent. Where there are any number of cows in the herd, the best of rations will not balance the inevitable loss due to the presence of boarders.

On the farm where cows are kept as a side line it is desirable to feed home grown products as far as possible. This plan furnishes a market for surplus grain and hay, and reduces the cash outlay for feed. Silage and legume hay form an effective combination for dairy cows, and the growing popularity of silos is one of the most favorable indications for better profits from dairying.

### Silage Useful Feed

There are several reasons why silage is the greatest "all around" feed for dairy cows. Its succulent nature is decidedly beneficial to the production of milk, and at the same time is better than "patent medicine" for toning up the cow's digestive tract, and her entire system as well. Those who have fed dairy cows without including succulent

feed in the ration appreciate the difficulty of keeping up the milk flow, without excessive outlay for expensive feed. Silage is not only an economical feed; but also is unsurpassed for milk production.

Providing moldy or spoiled silage is kept from the cows, there is no danger of indigestion. They may not eat silage freely at first; but will soon acquire a taste for it, and will be silage enthusiasts throughout the winter.

"The first year I fed silage to dairy cows I made the mistake of not balancing the ration properly," explained a farmer. "I believed silage could be fed alone with good results; but later experience showed me the necessity of combining it with protein feeds so the ration would be balanced. I fill my silo with corn or sorghum crops, which make a succulent feed, rich in carbohydrates, and by including alfalfa hay in the ration, I secure heavy milk production. I find any legume hay is suitable for balancing the silage ration. It is highly important to feed an abundance of rough feed. Millet hay, stover, fodder, etc., makes good roughness for milk cows. The animals appreciate a variety of feed. Giving a variety of rough feeds is especially important where silage is not included in the ration.

"I grind corn, before mixing the grain rotation for cows. I used to feed whole grain; but too much of it was wasted, and the cows didn't thrive as they do on a ration of ground grain. It's much easier to feed a balanced ration when the grain is ground. Bran and linseed meal are excellent for balancing the grain ration. Linseed meal is one of the best conditioners I have used. It is also a valuable aid for increasing and maintaining the milk flow.

"Reduce feeding costs by providing adequate shelter for my cows. A dry, well bedded stall assists a cow to produce a profitable milk flow. When cows stand out in a cold rain, and lack a dry place to sleep, the best ration obtainable won't counteract the detrimental effects of exposure."—Farm and Ranch.

## EATON DAIRY FARMERS MAKE PROGRESS

DAIRY progress is on a firm foundation in Eaton county.

The county will soon have three cow testing associations, which will weed out the slackers and spot the high producers. The North Eaton association is to be divided into two organizations. One of these will function around Miliken, Vermontville and Belleville, while the other will operate in the townships of Oneida, Delta or Windsor.

In addition to the cow testing association, the bovine tuberculosis campaign now being launched will eliminate the diseased cattle. With the low producers and diseased cattle eliminated, Eaton county will be a long way on the road toward better dairying.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

### HORSE OVERHEATED

I have a horse that was overheated. She was a four years old colt when broke and worked on a farm that summer and last spring about six weeks, but as to whether the mare was hurt last spring or this summer do not know. But, after working six weeks this spring, the work being completed, she was turned into the pasture field and let run till the second week in July. She was then taken from the field and put on a gravel haul on the road. All went fine for a week and the team sweat good but a week to the day they quit sweating and went panting. I fed her soda, salts and saltwater and she quit it for a while but when it is a hot day she will pant a lot.—J. A. Cass City, Mich.

—This is a condition that usually disappears after the horse gets to be five or six years of age. There is not much that you can do in the way of giving medicine to remedy this condition. Whenever the mare gets to panting badly, go slow with



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her and do not overdo her or it might result in heat stroke.

The following has been used with apparent success in some cases: Potassium acetate, two ounces; milk sugar, four ounces; powdered resin, four ounces; and powdered juniper berries, four ounces. Mix the above and give one ounce of the mixture three times daily.—John P. Hutton, Associate Prof., Dept. Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

## GROW NEW HOOF ON HORSE

Will you kindly give me a remedy to grow a new hoof on a horse. He had a stone bruise a year ago and it stopped the growth of the hoof in one place. Now he cannot be shod until a new hoof can be grown.—C. V. D., Auburn, Mich.

—Rapidly of the growth of the hoof wall varies, amounting in a month to from one-sixth to one-half of an inch. The average monthly growth in both shod and unshod horses of both sexes, is about one-third of an inch.

The three principal things necessary to stimulate the growth of horn are moisture, cleanliness and exercise. I would suggest that you clean out the hoof once daily and sponge it with cold water. If the hoof is sponged once daily it will absorb enough moisture to keep it elastic. The hoof should also be dressed about every four weeks to keep it level. It requires from nine months to one year for complete hoof renewal in the horse. No hoof ointment has any direct influence upon the growth of horn.—John P. Hutton, Associate Prof., Med. and Surg., M. A. C.

## THE EXPERIENCE POOL

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

## CURE FOR COW THAT LOSES MILK

IN your issue of August 18th I saw where Mrs. L. K., Bad Axe, had trouble with cow losing her milk. Would say if they would milk the cow three times a day and get a box of Kow Kare at the drug store, price 65c, and give according to directions it is the best thing to do that I know of. We have tried it and it will most always effect a cure, anyhow it is worth trying out, if it is a good cow and they most always are when they lose their milk.—C. N. L., Avoca, Mich.

## WOULD STOP LOSS OF MILK

I would say to Mrs. L. K., of Bad Axe, if she would soak the cow's teats after milking in strong alum water I think it would be a great benefit. If she wants to learn more about it write me a private letter and I will give our experience.—Mrs. H. T. H., Remus, Mich.

## GOING RABBIT HUNTING?

ON October 15 the rabbit, the snow-shoe rabbit, and the fox squirrel hunting season will open. Ardent hunters might well pursue the regulations of the State Department of Conservation regarding the hunting of these animals: "It is unlawful to use ferrets or other rodents in hunting. (Farmers and fruit growers may use ferrets to hunt rabbits on their own lands on permit issued by the Director of Conservation). It is unlawful to sell snow-shoe rabbits—commonly called jack rabbits. It is unlawful for residents to ship game animals to any part thereof out of the state.

A doctor, an architect and a bolshevik were discussing as to the priority of their occupations. The doctor said:

"When Adam's side was opened and a rib removed to make a woman, there was a surgical operation—medicine was the oldest trade."

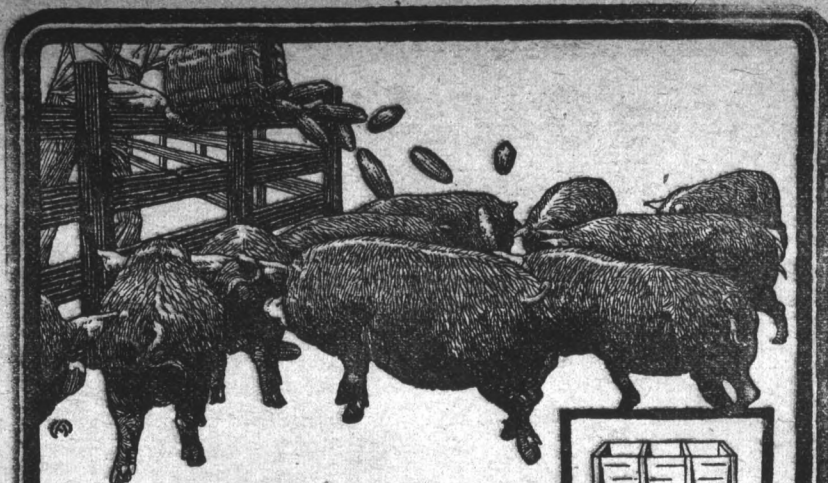
The architect said:

"Yes, but when the earth was made, out of chaos, there was a building process, the use of materials according to a plan. The architect's is still older."

The bolshevik smiled and said:

"But who supplied the chaos?"—Exchange via The Standard.

Some fellows never think they are having a good time unless they do something they shouldn't.



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Their bowels active—  
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## Poultry for Profit



### DEVELOPING POULTRY INDUSTRY ALONG SAFE LINES

**P**ROGRESS in poultry breeding has suffered somewhat from the tendency on the part of utility and standardbred breeders to develop their stocks along somewhat different lines. Many utility breeders, in their efforts to develop heavy-laying strains, have overlooked standardbred qualities and frequently their stocks have suffered through deterioration in constitutional vigor. The standardbred breeder, on the other hand, sometimes has laid undue emphasis on standard points of minor importance irrespective of the development of the egg-laying proclivities of his stock.

The danger to the poultry industry because of the inclination toward two extremes is noted by Dr. Morley A. Jull, a new man in charge of poultry investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. So far as the great majority of standardbred and utility breeders are concerned, Dr. Jull is of the opinion that everyone should agree that the maintenance of standardbred qualities is fundamentally important. One might really say that the poultry industry of the United States is founded on the standardbred industry. Not only should practically every poultry raiser keep purebred poultry, but his stock should signify something more. It should signify standard quality to a fairly high degree, and should be free from the more important disqualifications. It is desirable above all else, for the best development of the industry, to maintain the more significant standard qualities of the breeds, even where egg production is the principal object in view.

#### Extreme Care Is Necessary

It is obvious, as Dr. Jull points out, that when one is breeding for standard points and egg production at the same time progress must be relatively slower than where only a single objective is sought. That perhaps is the crux of the whole breed-wont to develop one line to the total exclusion of the other. In this connection, two important things must always be kept in mind. First, since separate breeds and varieties long since have received official recognition, all poultry breeders should exercise reasonable efforts to maintain breed and variety characteristics. Second, since the continued expansion of the poultry industry depends in a very large measure upon the productive capacity of the birds kept, standardbred breeders naturally should be expected to give some consideration to economic qualities.

The chief difference between the practice of some standardbred breeders and utility breeders is largely a matter of degree. The object in view should determine the method of procedure in breeding operations. If the breeder wishes to develop Silkies, Frizzles, or certain varieties of Games, for instance, to the highest possible state of perfection in respect to body type and feathering characteristics, he is certainly justified in adopting as standard points whatever may please his fancy. In fact, breeding for fancy points has done much to stimulate interest in the science and art of breeding. On the other hand, if the strictly commercial poultryman is interested exclusively in egg production he may be justified in running his plant more or less on the factory plan. The keeping of birds that are just "chickens" in order to make a living is justifiable, as long as a living can be made. These two phases of the breeding industry, however, are incidental to the principal point which Dr. Jull discusses in this article.

#### Standard Qualities Important

The poultry industry of the United States, which has attained a magnitude of such great value, has been developed for the most part through the extensive breeding of Brahmas, Anconas, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island, Wyandottes, and other breeds. It is in connection with the breeding of these breeds particularly that there must eventually be more or less common

ideals as between the utility and standard breeds. The safe line of development in the breeding industry would seem to be to preserve the beautiful while developing the useful. Those who admit that we must have pure breeds must also admit, to be logical, that we must try to maintain certain standard qualities of those pure breeds. Those who insist upon maintaining all standard qualities as nearly perfect as possible must surely admit that the economics of the poultry industry demand that the great majority of the stock of the country must lay enough eggs to make keeping profitable.

The very keen demand for heavy laying strains has sometimes led to injudicious practices and has frequently produced harmful results. In many cases breed type and other characteristics have been neglected and constitutional vigor has been lowered. Sometimes, also, the size of the birds is below standard and there has been evidence of decreased egg size. The value of high individual egg records from a breeding standpoint has often been overemphasized. In this connection the fact should not be overlooked that flock averages are much more insignificant than individual records.

There have been certain features in the management of many flocks which seem open to question. There has been very extensive use of pullets as breeders when it is becoming more apparent that yearling birds lay larger eggs, which produce larger and stronger chicks. Constitutional vigor is certainly inherited, but the extremely poor hatches of the past season would indicate that breeders in general are not paying enough attention to this important problem. Then again, many breeders feed rather heavy rations to their layers to force production and then use the eggs for incubation purposes, and this practice may be a major cause of poor results.

#### Room for Better Results

On the other hand, Dr. Jull believes that breeders can adopt a system in the management of the breeding stock that will give much better results. The breeding stock on the investigational plant at Beltsville, Md., over which Dr. Jull has charge, is not fed a forcing ration. Electric lights are not used and the breeders are given as much free range as possible. In fact, the plant is being so arranged that certain parts will be allowed to lie idle once every three or four years. Moreover, every effort is being made to maintain high standard quality while developing laying abilities, this having been the custom for the past several years.

If breeders were more moderate in their demands in respect to increased egg production, Dr. Jull contends that it would be possible to maintain standard qualities and to conserve constitutional vigor to a greater extent than is now being done in so many cases. The poultry industry of the United States should be developed along stable lines. Breeders should endeavor to build on a solid foundation of combined standard and utility qualities. Such seems to be the safe line of development of the poultry industry.

### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

I would like all the information I can get on Jersey Black Giants. I would like to hear from some who had experience with them. Are there any characteristics peculiar to the breed that make them hard to raise? Are the prices asked for eggs and stock in keeping with the value of mature birds?—H. E. C., Washington, Mich.

—We have endeavored to get some information on the history of this breed but very little is known as to its origin. A majority of breeders seem to think that they are closely related to the Black Java and others seem to think there is Orpington blood infused in this breed because quite a high percentage of certain strains throw white skinned and white shanked stock. There are sev-



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eral breeders in this State now specializing in this breed.

The Jersey Black Giants are heavier than any of the American breeds and will frequently attain a weight of nine or ten pounds in the case of matured males. From the standpoint of production they have not been developed sufficiently to offer very keen competition with other general purpose breeds such as the Plymouth Rock, R. I. Red, and Wyandotte. The fact that the typical specimens, are yellow fleshed, grow rapidly, and finally attain a heavier weight than any general purposes breed, makes them practical for either roasters or capons. The price demanded for stock at most times is not in keeping with the true value of this breed unless in turn one intends to sell eggs for hatching, and breeding stock only.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

## FUR DEPARTMENT

THE YEARLY CROP YOU DON'T HAVE TO PLANT

**L**ONG ahead you have planned to plant crops that will make your farm pay every dollar that is in it. Otherwise, you would go broke. You make the pigs, chickens and cows raise their crops right on through winter, when the ground is not producing. You have to, these days.

But even then, are you getting the most of every crop that the place grows?

The fur crop, for instance—for it is a crop, and is so handled and regarded. Perhaps you have thought that this is a kid's crop, but as far as that goes, you have undoubtedly heard men say that "butter and eggs are the wife's little side line" when your experience will show that this contemptible little side line has meant to may farmers the difference between a square meal and a mighty lean one.

Now winter time is coming along. The fur crop has been growing on your farm all summer. With the harvest time right in front of you, you may not be giving it a thought. That is simply wasteful.

We all know the pestiferous skunk—like the poor he is ever with us. Take a little journey along the creek; maybe the mink family is neighboring with you, too. And Br'er possum—easy picking. Also little Henry Raccoon—you probably know him—he's well thought of. Likewise Mr. Muskrat. They all are valuable to you.

Does it keep you scratching your head to find work to chink in the hours for that hired man you've simply got to keep through the winter? Well, it would not be surprising if he likes to trap. So you have at hand the elements for making a tidy bit of money that is either going to waste, or being paid to someone else.

And there's no fun in that!

Why not send to one of the big fur houses for full information about trapping and prices? The reliable ones will be more than glad to steer you right. Study the matter. Learn the simple methods of setting traps for the different animals, and—this is important—the proper ways to handle and prepare the pelts you will get. Get ready now. Order your baits and the sizes of traps suited to the kind of animals that live near you.

If you don't think that anybody is picking up money at this business, observe the thousand and one ways that fur is now being used in the making of women's apparel. A world of money is being spent that way!

The crop grows, of itself. You only have to harvest it and ship it.

Mrs. Sylvester's sister was visiting at the farm one day. At dinner young Billy Sylvester started cutting up.

"If that were my boy I wouldn't stand his nonsense at meal times," said the sister. "I'd give him a good spanking."

"But you can't spank a child on a full stomach," remonstrated Mrs. Sylvester.

"You don't have to. Simply turn him over."

The way some fellows save for a rainy day, you'd think they expected to wear rubber boots and carry an umbrella for quite a while.

# NOTICE!

AUGUST 1924

OCTOBER 1923

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I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 59-K Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

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# MARKET FLASHES

## FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

### The Farmer's Outlook

FARMERS who diversify their crops are in much better shape financially than the single crop farmers, and many of our Michigan wheat farmers have been hard hit by the fall in prices for that grain. Farmers who grow corn extensively expect to obtain good prices for the new crop, and undoubtedly there will be very large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep prepared for the future market, for the great bulk of the crop is always used mostly in the farms where grown. "The direct consequences of abundant crops is the immediate increase in the purchasing power of the farmer," Armour & Company say in their monthly review. The packing industry had a good month during September. The demand for meats is active. The outstanding feature of the present price situation is a narrowing of the spread between general commodity prices and prices of farm products, according to the monthly letter of the National Association of credit men. "A year ago in August general commodity prices were 18 per cent above the prices for farm products," the letter states. "In August, this year, general commodity prices were only 8 per cent above the prices for farm products. The position of the farmer as a whole has improved vastly over a year ago. Credit men look for better business for the remainder of the year, as compared with 1922."

### Wheat Prices Rally

More hopeful conditions surrounding the wheat market explain the recent advance in prices, and it has been suggested that wheat farmers can help matters by being in no hurry to get their holdings marketed, while feeding some wheat on the farms will lower the available supply to some extent. Statistically, the situation shows no particular changes, and it is universally admitted that American farmers have raised entirely too much wheat, forgetting that war crops are no longer needed and that a return to pre-war crops is the only proper course. Wheat prices have moved up to above those of a year ago, but they are much lower than two years ago and are decidedly too low to afford a living return to our farmers. Our wheat exports are falling far below those of a year ago, while the visible supply in the United States is up to 64,000,000 bushels, comparing with 32,350,000 bushels a year ago. Late week advances in the Chicago market put December wheat up to \$1.09½, comparing with \$1.06½ a year ago, holders feeling much encouraged. Cash lots of No. 2 hard sold for \$1.16.

### The Wheat Outlook

An encouraging feature of the wheat market is the recent formation of co-operative organizations to export wheat from this country, these to be promoted by the directors of the war finance corporation, with the approval of the administration. The plan does not contemplate any new legislation. The director of the corporation has left Washington for the west to canvass the possibilities of inducing financial and agricultural interests to join in organizing associations or corporations such as proposed. It is suggested that one or more corporations be formed under the state laws in states where marketing of wheat at satisfactory prices is a serious problem. Such corporations would be able to obtain loans either from the war finance corporation, from ordinary banks, or from the new intermediate credit banks.

### Corn, Oats and Rye

The visible corn supply in this country is down to insignificant proportions, and prices are much higher than a year ago with meagre exports. Much of the corn of the new crop is soft, but it will be largely utilized for stock feeding purposes. It is recalled that in 1917, when early frosts worked incalculable injury to corn, cash lots advanced

## MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat and corn active. Other grains unchanged. Beans steady. Butter and eggs quiet. Poultry weak and unsatisfactory. Supply large. Vegetable market quiet and inclined to be easy. Apples in good supply and steady. Good cattle active, others move slowly. Trading in sheep steady to strong with prices higher. Hogs steady to lower.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page was set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press—Editor.)

to \$2.89 in November, breaking to \$1.85 at the month's close. Oats have been fed lavishly on the farms owing to relatively low prices, and much was wasted. The oats visible supply is placed at 16,514,000 bushels, comparing with 35,968,000 bushels a year ago; that of rye at 15,188,000 bushels, comparing with 8,180,000 bushels last year. Exports of oats and rye are much smaller than last year. Cash sales of No. 2 yellow corn are reported on the Chicago Board of Trade at \$1.03, while December corn sells at 76 cents, comparing with 60½ cents a year ago. December oats sell at 4½ cents, comparing with 38½ cents a year ago; and December rye at 72½ cents, comparing with 70½ cents last year.

### Cattle Feeding Popular

On the whole, the year has been a prosperous one for the cattle feeding industry when conducted right, but prices obviously cannot stand up under such enormous supplies as were received during recent weeks in Chicago and other markets, and big breaks took place from the previous high values. There has been a very wide spread in prices, as was natural under such an influx of ordinary grassy offerings, but even the better class shared in the fall. Unusually large numbers of western range grass cattle arrived in the Chicago market, and these added greatly to the depression, coming into competition with the farm-fed cattle of similar grading. Quite recently there was a marked falling off in the cattle receipts, due to the fall in prices, and this caused quite a rise. Following the sensational declines in prices in the Chicago market caused enormous receipts in recent weeks, the receipts for the first week of October fell off to 61,800 head, comparing with 79,681 a week earlier, and prices moved up 50 cents to \$1. Beef steers sold at \$7 to \$9 for the cheaper lots and up to \$11.75 to \$12.75 for the better class, several sales being made at the top price. There was not much trading below \$9 nor above \$12.75. Butcher cows and heifers sold largely around \$3.75 to \$3.10, the best heifers bringing \$11.25. Canner cows sold as low as \$2.25 to \$3, and stockers and feeders sold fairly at \$4.50 to \$8.25, few selling as high as \$7.50. Calves sold at \$6 to \$12.75.

### The Hog Industry

As happens every year, hog marketing during the autumn period has been on a big scale, and prices have had the usual declines. Prices have widened out of late, with choice heavy butcher hogs topping the market because of their growing scarcity, the receipts running very largely to the lighter weights of undesirable grading. The best heavy and light butchers sold at the same prices, being considerably above the best light bacon hogs, and inferior lots of light hogs showed especial weakness. The late receipts of hogs in the Chicago market averaged in weight 243 pounds, being eight pounds less than a year ago, and it is evident that scarcity of old corn and its dearthness have caused farmers to curtail the hogs' daily rations. Meanwhile the domestic and foreign consumption of American hogs is unusually large, lard selling higher than a year ago and cured meats lower. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 31,407,000 head, comparing with only 24,529,000 for the corresponding time

last year. There is a little improvement in the Chicago market due to somewhat smaller receipts, hogs selling at \$6.35 to \$8.40, comparing with \$6.90 to \$10 a year ago; \$6 to \$8.50 two years ago; \$7.85 to \$8.90 eight years ago; and \$4.35 to \$5.27½ eighteen years ago.

### Stocks of Provisions

Official figures make the aggregate stocks of pork in Chicago and other western packing points on the first of October amount to 32,094 barrels, comparing with 37,795 barrels a month earlier and 31,348 barrels year ago. Combined lard holdings amounted to 48,902,000 pounds, comparing with 79,433,000 pounds a month earlier and 47,904,000 pounds a year ago. Stocks of cured hog meats aggregated 251,486,000 pounds, comparing with 314,231,000 pounds a month earlier and 207,817,000 pounds a year ago.

### Farmers Buy Feeding Lambs

During recent weeks range lambs have been received in Chicago and other western markets in extremely large numbers, and great numbers were taken by feeders at about as high prices as those paid for the best killers, while breeding ewes had a large sale, many farmers taking up the sheep industry. Late Chicago sales were made of mutton lambs at \$9 to \$13.75, feeder lambs going at \$12.50 to \$13, breeding ewes at \$6.25 to \$12.50 and bucks at \$2 to \$2.75. Wethers sold at \$5 to \$9, ewes at \$2 to \$6.75 and yearlings at \$8 to \$10.85. No Michigan farmer should remain out of the sheep industry at this time.

### WHEAT

Farmers who are holding their 1923 crop of wheat have gleaned considerable comfort out of the fact that the wheat market at Detroit has been on the upper trend during the past fortnight, the price advancing from \$1.09 to \$1.14 for No. 2 white. During most of the period the wheat market was quiet and had a steady tone. The country is full of dealers who are inclined to be bears, believing in lower prices in the immediate future, but in spite of these the market continues to advance. The strong feeling was due to the talk of government help and also to the strength of the corn market. Country offerings to arrive continue small as farmers are not inclined to sell believing that prices will go higher, and mills all over Michigan are reported to be in need of wheat. Feed and flour are some stronger and prices higher. The foreigners at present are apparently not interested in our wheat. Chicago reports receipts for last week amounted to 677,000 bushels and shipments were 316,000. According to market students, on the face of the wheat situation the world over it looks like a weak market. There is an abundance of wheat and buying is moderate. American wheat being higher in price than Canadian, Europe has given us very little business the past few weeks, making most of her purchases from our northern neighbor.

### Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.14½; No. 2, \$1.13½; No. 3, \$1.10½; No. 2 white, \$1.14½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13½.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.12½; No. 2 hard, \$1.11½ @ \$1.14½. New York—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.26½; No. 2 hard winter, \$1.23½.

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

## CORN

Corn followed the trend of wheat during the past few weeks and as a result the price at Detroit is now well above a dollar and this gain is strong in tone on all markets. The gain at Detroit last week amounted to nine cents. Advances in price were noted on all markets, and at Chicago cash corn reached a high peak for the past three years. Dealers at Chicago also report dealing in future deliveries was very active, stimulated by a shortage of old corn and the delay in getting the new crop in condition to be marketed. Rainy weather has caused the farmers considerable trouble in harvesting their crops and it is said there is much soft corn.

### Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, \$1.09; No. 3, \$1.08;

Chicago—Cash No. 2 mixed, \$1.04 @ \$1.04½; No. 2 yellow, \$1.04 @ 1.05.

New York—Cash No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, \$1.24½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.23½.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 73c; No. 3, 72c; No. 4, 70c.

## OATS

Oats have also shared in the strength shown by the wheat market and prices at Detroit are nine cents higher than two weeks ago. However, dealers are not expecting oats to continue to hold their present level. Receipts are large while the country offerings to arrive remain small. Receipts at Chicago last week were larger than those one year ago.

### Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3, 47½c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 43½ @ 46c; No. 3, 43 @ 44½c.

New York—Cash No. 2 white, 54 @ 54½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3, 45½c; No. 4, 43c.

## RYE

Active milling has caused rye to come to the front during the past week and heavy sales of rye flour have been reported. The trade considers rye the cheapest grain on the list, and foreigners feel that rye flour is the best buy. Gains at Detroit last week amounted to two cents for cash No. 2. Other large markets showed about the same gain.

### Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 78c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 72c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 77c.

## BEANS

The tone is firm on pea beans at most markets but prospects of higher prices in the near future are not considered very good. Trade last week was as good as sellers anticipated and it was an easy matter to sustain prices. According to reports, the 1923 crop has been damaged quite severely by rain, and the farmers in many sections report their beans will be heavy pickers. It is said that the rains during September and the early part of this month cut the bean crop down several hundred thousand bushels in Michigan. The Michigan crop is expected to represent at least 65 per cent of all of the white beans grown in United States this year.

### Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$5.75 per cwt.

Chicago—C. H. P., \$6 @ 6.30 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$5.50 per cwt.

## POTATOES

The research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation has made a careful study of the potato market outlook and we are quoting their conclusions below:

"The total commercial movement of potatoes thus far this year has been about 20 per cent less than to the same date last year. In the last five weeks there has been the usual fall increase in shipments and they have been more nearly equal to the



corresponding time last year than heretofore. As a result, prices have declined and are the lowest of the season but there is reason to believe that the market is close to bottom and should rebound.

"On a per capita basis, the estimated yield is 3.5 bushels. The average in the last twenty years has been 3.6 bushels, while last year it was 4.1 bushels. In the past, a yield of less than 3.6 bushels per capita has usually resulted in an advance in prices from the heavy marketing season in the fall to the following winter while the reverse trend has generally characterized years when the per capita output was above that figure.

"Since there is no opportunity to carry a potato surplus over from one year to the next and export demand is negligible, potato prices tend to rise with small yields and decline with large ones with more regularity than is true of most other crops. Last year the white potato yield was the largest on record and about 60 million bushels above average consumption. The sweet potato yield also was a record breaker. Prices were extremely low throughout the fall and winter so that some potatoes were left undug, many were fed to live stock and others got out of marketable condition while in storage. The total carlot movement from producing sections was only 6 per cent larger than in the preceding year when prices were much higher.

"Because of the disastrous returns on the 1922 crop, the acreage planted this year was reduced ten per cent. The latest forecast of a yield of 390 million bushels is fourteen per cent less than a year ago and practically the same as the 1917-1921 average. Frosts are reported to have done considerable damage to late-planted potatoes in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan since the government's estimate was compiled.

"Compared with last year, the crop is larger in the intermediate states such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky. New Jersey and Virginia, however, show decided reductions. The late states, such as New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Idaho have crops from 10 to 33 per cent less than last year. Maine is an exception with an increase of 27 per cent.

"Since the main crop is dug chiefly

in September and October, and since local warehouses are inadequate to take care of a full crop in order to distribute it through the season, the carlot movement from producing sections rises to a decided peak in October. Many of the potatoes so shipped go into storage elsewhere so that unloads at the leading consuming centers do not increase commensurate with the gain in loadings at country points. On January 1, 1923, there were reported to be 125 million bushels of merchantable potatoes in storage in the United States, of which 15 per cent were held by dealers and 85 per cent by growers.

"With prospects of a smaller commercial movement and maintenance of urban purchasing power, the prevailing price level should remain considerably higher than last fall and winter. Export demand cuts but little figure. In the year ending June 30, 1923, 3 million bushels were exported, or about the usual amount. In the same twelve months, 613,016 bushels were imported. This is less than the average due to unattractive prices here and to tariff restrictions."

It is said that considerable quantities of good quality potatoes from Minnesota and North Dakota are coming into the state and hurting the market for Michigan producers by forcing the price down in certain Michigan cities as well as in the territory outside the state in which Michigan producers have to sell. These northern potatoes have put the price down to a level that farmers of this state declare they cannot dispose of their crop now without taking a loss and they are withholding shipment. Jobbers claim that the crop in this state will run short of that of a year ago by about twenty per cent.

#### Prices

Detroit—Michigan, \$1.33 @ 1.66 per cwt.

Chicago—Northern whites, \$1.15 @ 1.35; Red River Ohios, \$1 @ 1.20 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$1.30 per cwt.

#### HAY

Light receipts during the past couple of weeks have caused the hay market to remain firm. The demand continues good for the best grades of all kinds of hay, while the low grades and damaged hay is not wanted. Farmers are too busy with fall work to haul hay to market, and most of the hay that is being sold is of the poorer grade.

#### Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$21.50 @ 22; standard and light mixed, \$20.50 @ 21; No. 2 timothy, \$19 @ 20; No. 1 clover mixed, \$18 @ 19; No. 1 clover, \$18 @ 19 per ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$27 @ 28; timothy and clover mixed, \$24 @ 26; No. 2 timothy, \$24 @ 26; No. 1 clover, \$22 @ 24; No. 2 clover, \$18 @ 20 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Standard timothy and light clover, \$15.50 @ 16; No. 1 clover, \$14 @ 14.50 per ton.

#### APPLE MARKET OUTLOOK

Prospects for marketing the 1923 commercial apple crop are about the same as for last year's crop. The yield is not enough larger than in 1922 to indicate an overloaded market, the percentage of late varieties which usually sell best appears to be greater, wage and employment conditions point to an excellent domestic demand and Europe is said to have a poor crop so that export sales should run large.

Domestic demand should be as good or better than last year. Wage and employment conditions in the towns and cities where most of the commercial crop is consumed are excellent. In addition, there is a normal annual increase of one or two per cent in total population and even more in urban population which offsets part of the increase in this year's commercial crop.

Export demand should be better than last year. Great Britain, the chief foreign buyer has a small crop of inferior quality and much the same is true on the Continent. The South American market is quite promising. In the year ending June 30, 1923, 3,491,244 boxes and 592,531 barrels of apples were exported plus 12,827,250 pounds of dried apples, making a total equivalent to around 7 per cent of the commercial crop.—American Farm Bureau.



#### Week of October 14

THIS week begins with fair, cool weather but about Monday temperatures will begin moderating considerably in Michigan and by Tuesday, the latest, unsettled and threatening weather is expected.

Showery weather, some high winds and in sections some very heavy down pours of rain are to be expected during the middle part of week, especially Wednesday and Thursday.

Fair weather will begin in this state about Friday and during Saturday the temperatures will be on the increase, this latter condition continuing until the middle of next week.

#### Week of October 21

Temperatures will be rising during the first part of this week, the weather becoming quite warm for the season about Monday. This condition will be partially due to the storm period that will drop considerable rain or snow fall in its journey across the United States and will affect Michigan the first three days of this week.

A rapid change to cooler is expected in this state about Tuesday with a further drop Wednesday and during the middle part of the week the weather will be fair and cool.

Thursday and Friday will be rainy and stormy in this state but as the barometer is expected to be rising again on this latter day, we look for a rapid clearing up and settled, clear weather for the end of the week.

For the balance of October we look for fair, settled weather in the state but during early part of November a moderately strong wind storm may be expected to sweep Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior and the adjoining lands.



Look for the feeding instructions in every sack.

Weed seeds, oat hulls, sweepings, oat clippings, straw, ground hay and all other fillers are absolutely barred from Larro. You don't pay grain prices for worthless, dangerous trash when you buy Larro.

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The Safe Ration for Dairy Cows.

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