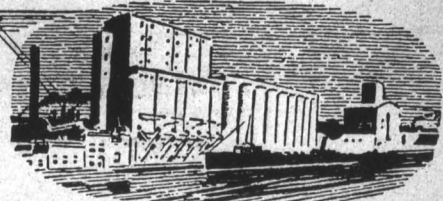


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 5

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1923

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



"Aren't You Afraid of My Jack-o-Lantern?"

CHEAP FEED

from your own land

THE most economical cattle feed is that raised on your farm providing you get good yields per acre. One ton of alfalfa or clover is worth two tons of common hay as a milk producer. When preparing fields for grain, harrow in one to two tons per acre of SOLVAY and sow alfalfa or clover. The feed bills you save will pay for the SOLVAY many times over.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

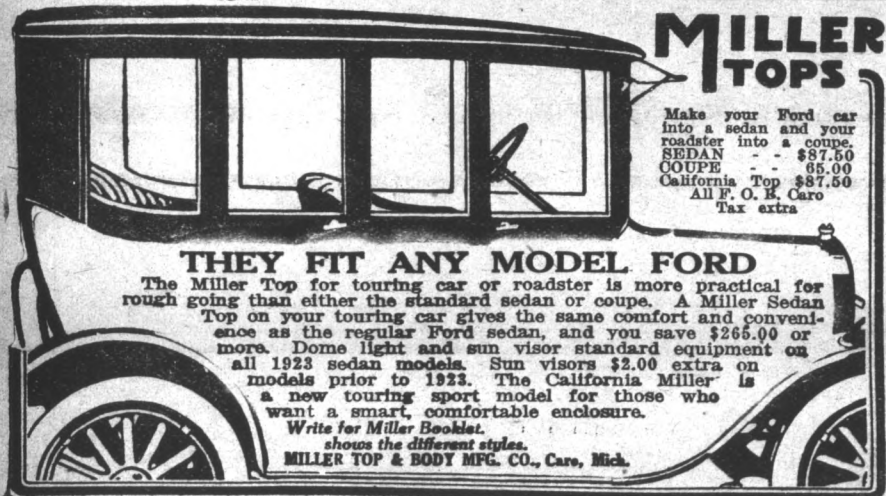
Sales Agent, Wing & Evans, Inc.

Real Estate Exchange Building Detroit, Mich.

Write for
FREE
booklet.

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

It tells all
about
lime.



MILLER TOPS

Make your Ford car into a sedan and your roadster into a coupe. SEDAN - \$37.50 COUPE - \$55.00 California Top \$87.50 All F. O. B. Caro Tax extra

THEY FIT ANY MODEL FORD

The Miller Top for touring car or roadster is more practical for rough going than either the standard sedan or coupe. A Miller Sedan Top on your touring car gives the same comfort and convenience as the regular Ford sedan, and you save \$265.00 or more. Dome light and sun visor standard equipment on all 1923 sedan models. Sun visors \$2.00 extra on models prior to 1923. The California Miller is a new touring sport model for those who want a smart, comfortable enclosure. Write for Miller Booklet, show the different styles. MILLER TOP & BODY MFG. CO., Caro, Mich.

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINDMILL

Carefully consider the following facts: A year's supply of oil is sent with every Aermotor.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 8 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.

For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

MAKE YOUR OWN BURNER

Save from \$10 to \$15 by sending today for complete set of plans and list of parts necessary, with instructions to assemble for making your own oil burner to fit any stove or range. Save money in your heating bills by burning kerosene oil instead of coal or wood. Burns 95% air and 5% kerosene. No more wood to chop. No worry during coal strikes or shortages; simply turn the handle and presto! a fire hotter than coal, and cheaper! So simple that anyone can make it. We furnish important parts. Send two dollars today, your check, draft, or money order to R. E. ARCHER, 9244 St. Paul, Detroit, Michigan.

Current Agricultural News

MICHIGAN BOY WAS CHAMPION JUDGE AT DAIRY SHOW

AT the recent National Dairy Show held at Syracuse, New York it was a Michigan boy that proved to be the best college student judge of dairy cattle. Competing against 87 of the best college student judges in the country, Charles D. Miller, of Eaton Rapids, stood first with both Holstein and Jersey cattle and ranked high enough with the other breeds to win first place with the highest percentage ever turned in at the show. The Michigan Agricultural team, of which Miller was a member, finished in seventh position.

While M. A. C. teams have stood high before in the national competition, this is the first time that the premier honors among individuals have been brought back to the state.

The Michigan club boys judging team also won high laurels at the big show finishing third among 20 teams from states scattered all over the country. Illinois and Connecticut won first and second places, respectively.

The Michigan team was composed of James Gallup of Gaastra, Iron county; Starr Northup, Northville, Wayne county; Rolland Stein, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county; and Glenn Livermore, Romeo, Macomb county. A fitting team at the same show was composed of Wayne Clark, of Sand Creek, Lenawee; and Harland Andrews, of Adrain, Lenawee county.

TOP COW AT DAIRY SHOW COMES TO MICHIGAN

Although prices crossed the \$1,000 mark several times in the Holstein sale at the National Dairy Congress, the average price of the sale was \$324.05 for 119 head. Berwood stock farms of California sold a cow for \$1,450 and a heifer for \$1,500. A butt calf only a few weeks old from the above farm brought \$1,305. The heifer was bought by John Winn of Rochester, Mich., and the cow by the Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit, Mich.

ENTRIES FOR HAY AND GRAIN SHOW CLOSE NOVEMBER 10

ENTRIES in the International Grain and Hay Show which will be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, December 1st to 8th, close on November 10th.

Classifications are offered for Ten Ears of Corn, Single Ears of Corn, Flint Corn, Junior Members Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kafir, Milo, Soy Beans, Field Beans, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and several varieties of hay. The premium list, offered by the Chicago Board of Trade, amounts to \$12,000.00 in cash prizes in addition to a large number of valuable trophies and ribbons.

In order to equalize the competition, the United States has been divided into eight regions and only crops grown in the same region will compete in the preliminary classes. A new division is in effect this year which it is expected will bring out a much larger number of entries, especially in the corn division.

The growth of this department

of the world famous International has been phenomenal. In 1919 it was inaugurated with 1,500 entries. The following year this was increased to 2200 to be followed in 1921 by a record of 3312. At the last show the entry books showed 4039 exhibits in competition, from practically every state in the Union and Province of Canada. It is expected that at the coming show more than 5000 samples will be on display.

Detailed information can be secured by addressing Grain & Hay Show Dept., International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY SHOW AT GRAND RAPIDS

The Michigan Poultry Exposition will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, from November 27th to December 1st. Complete information on exhibits, etc., can be had by writing J. A. Hannah, Secretary, R6, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

Lake Linden—Two new smelters, each having capacity of 200,000 lbs. daily, under construction, costing \$2,000,000.

Grand Rapids—Construction of Richard Storage Company's large warehouses completed. New Naylor Furniture Company building on Grandville avenue completed.

Greenville—Contract let for erection of \$20,000 glove factory.

Holland—Dutch Plant Food Laboratory Company with capital stock of \$100,000 to build factory, 75 people to be employed. Construction of new railway depot under consideration.

Manistee—Work of dredging local harbor completed.

Mackinaw City—Construction of new \$40,000 dock to be started.

Detroit—Ford Motor Company has accepted bids of American Shipbuilding Company and Great Lakes Engineering Works for two 600-ft. ore boats to be used between Lake Superior ports and the River Rouge. Pere Marquette's capital expenditures for equipment, improvements and betterments in current fiscal year will exceed \$11,000,000. Third avenue between LaBelle avenue and Midland avenue to be opened and paved.

St. Johns—Building construction on Silver Black Fox Farm nearing completion.

Reed City—Extensive improvements on streets progressing rapidly.

Hart—Storage plant with capacity of 5,000 bbls. nearing completion.

Belding—New St. Patrick's Catholic church completed.

Mt. Pleasant—Central Gas Company constructing 100,000 cu. ft. storage tank at local plant.

Lapeer—Contract let for construction of new high school.

Saginaw—Contract to be let for erection of \$80,000 Methodist church on Jefferson avenue.

Lansing—Grand Ledge highway to be improved.

Monroe—County has heavy grape crop, first time in many years. Toledo road under construction to be finished in December.

COUNTRY PARISH ENJOYS RADIO SERMONS, SAYS A. B. COOK

AS to our experience with the radio say that we have had one in our home ever since they first became available. We have lately placed one in the County Church. It is entirely practical in home or church. I just came home from church where I and my family and my hired helps' families and a lot of other country families heard a ten thousand dollar minister just as plainly and just as satisfactorily, unless we would study the cut of his clothes, as did those who sat in the church; in fact a rather old lady told me after church that it was the first sermon in twenty years that she had heard every word of. She is a little "hard of hearing." We had Herbert Hoover at our church Monday evening. The church music today was simply grand and every Wednesday evening we open the church and give selections from various programs which are available in the evening. The very best in thought, given by the thinker via the expressed word and the best in music by the best musician is available to us all. Anyone who appreciates the best in these lines will appreciate the radio. The price of the outfit in our church is \$365.00. To the best of our knowledge it includes every improvement known to the business. None better at any price. Yours for all that goes to advance conditions of country life.—A. B. Cook.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The church referred to by Mr. Cook is the one discussed in the story on page 4.

SATURDAY
October 27th, 1923
1923

Vol. XI, No. 5

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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

Bean Prices Lower Till February, Then Higher

Michigan Dealer Reviews Trend of Prices On 1922 Crop and Declares Conditions Warrant
Opposite Trend This Year

By B. A. STICKLE

VERY few business men manifest an interest in the past of any commodity except in so far as what has happened may have an influence on, or contain a basis for, drawing an opinion as to what to expect in the future. Accordingly, before we make any statements as to market conditions for the present and future, we think it advisable to hurriedly review what happened in a marked way on the 1922 crop.

The 1922 acreage showed considerable increase over 1921; growing conditions were favorable right up until harvest time. In fact, a small percentage, possibly 15 per cent of the crop, was harvested under ideal conditions. Then, covering the period between September 1 and September 19, we had intermittent heavy rains. The rainfall at Saginaw, approximating 5 per cent, during this period is typical of the entire state. There were not long enough dry periods between the rains to enable the farmers to take their crop off the field; after the 19th there were no rains and it was then that the beans were harvested.

With the first few deliveries the market declined very rapidly; prices to the grower reached as low as \$3.75 and prices to the trade as low as \$4.50. The trade "tasted blood" of the new beans, and accordingly demand started. Everything was held up during the period of rains, and for three weeks virtually nothing was sold; by that time demand, particularly for high price futures and due to the fact that the old stocks had been reduced to the minimum by the buying trade on account of the extremely high prices of the summer of 1921, was extremely heavy.

Elevators Overpaid Growers

The Michigan elevators overpaid the grower; that is, they paid the farmer more than the market would warrant on the particular day that they bought the beans. The only way, therefore, that they could realize a profit on their purchases was to force the market higher. Accordingly, we experienced a decided advance up until the first of the year. By January 1, 1922, prices averaged as high as they did any time during the year. Of course all of the elevators, and farmers remember what happened a year previous, when during June and July prices advanced

to approximately \$10 in Michigan. Elevators, accordingly, carried more beans than they should have, and the growers in turn retained on the farm a large percentage of the beans which they raised, in hope that the spring and summer of 1922 would show a repetition of 1921. What happened?

Prices being forced so high early reduced consumption of Michigan beans and invited the importation of Rumanians and Kotonashis. These were brought in in large quantities and offered at a price sufficient under Michigan to get the business, particularly along the Atlantic Seaboard. A good many cars of Danubians were consigned to interior markets where even when they were not sold acted as a club over consumption and caused the buyers to purchase domestic beans very cautiously. As the season progressed and the Michigan shippers commenced to realize that beans were not moving out fast enough to clean out the old crop before the 1923 crop would be ready, price cutting started and we had just as marked a decline as we had an advance earlier in the season. The whole situation could be attributed to two factors; first, elevators paying more to the growers than the beans were worth on the day they bought them; second, elevators and growers both holding for an anticipated advance in the spring, which was made impossible by the reduced consumption, foreign competition and too many beans.

Whenever a situation like this arises certain Michigan interests and brokers start the cry of manipulation. It is only at times like this when you hear of need of advertising to market the Michigan crop, or of sales agencies, or some proposed reform or another. There was no manipulation; it simply was due to the short sighted policy on the part of the Michigan interests.

Possibilities of 1923 Crop

We now come down to where we can view the possibilities if the 1923 crop more intelligently.

The average acreage is approximately 23 per cent larger than the 1922, whereas the 1922 acreage was

in turn approximately 63 per cent greater than the 1921. Yields per acre this year will average no higher than last year, but the increase in acreage will give us a million and a half or two million bushels more this year as compared to last, or, reducing this in terms of Michigan cars, we ought to have this year around 2,250 to 3,000 cars more than a year ago.

A number of factors influencing this crop can be contrasted to conditions as they existed when the 1922 crop started to move.

First.—There were not as many future beans sold this year as there were a year ago; whereas beans for September last year were sold at around \$6.50 to \$7, this year they were sold at \$5.50 to \$6. Elevators having them sold, therefore, feel more like sitting back and waiting for decline rather than to jump in and buy hurriedly as they did a year ago, for then they could even advance the market over what it was during September and still have a handsome profit in their futures.

Second.—The old crop of beans in Michigan this year were not cleaned up as they were last season. Stocks in the terminal elevators were not as light this year as they were last. In addition there were several hundred cars of imported beans lying around in different markets waiting for a sales opportunity and in addition, the same as last year, new crop foreign beans, particularly Kotonashis, are being quoted at attractive prices for deferred shipment.

Third.—Demand for beans has not started as heavily as yet as it did a year ago, and if beans are delivered freely by the growers in Michigan now we could not help but have considerable decline, for there is hardly enough demand to take care of the few beans which have been delivered to date.

Fourth.—Last year over a period of approximately nineteen days we did not have five consecutive drying days; this year we had five consecutive drying days from September 13 to 17 inclusive. During this period a good percentage of the Michigan crop was taken care of.

Fifth.—This year as contrasted to last, both the elevators and growers

realized that there is an extremely big crop of beans, and notwithstanding the damage from dry weather during the summer and damage from rains during harvest we will have a big crop of Michigan beans to market.

Sixth.—Both growers and elevators also realize that if prices get above \$5.50 to \$6 we will again be inviting heavy importation of imported beans, which will naturally result in reducing the consumption of domestic varieties.

Seventh.—Last year there were substitution of white beans in a good many markets (which prefer to use pintos) on account of the extremely short pinto crop, and resultant high prices on the Colorado and New Mexico product. This year pintos in Colorado and New Mexico have been growing under almost ideal conditions and the shippers there believe they will have approximately three times as many beans as they did a year ago.

Eighth.—Michigan bean men, particularly the jobbers, realize that there is considerable big acreage of white beans being raised this year in Idaho and Montana. They also realize that the production of small whites in Colorado is approximately the same as it was a year ago, whereas there is a considerable increase in the production of large whites.

Ninth.—The elevators realize that the quality of the Michigan beans this year will approximate that of last.

As we sit down and review the above contrast we cannot help but believe that the trend of the market this year will be just about the opposite of what it was a year ago. In other words, we look for lower prices to rule between now and say February 1, and higher prices after that date. We are hesitant, however, about making any definite predictions, for there are approximately 40 to 50 per cent of the Michigan beans still unsecured, and weather will have considerable bearing as to the condition in which these are harvested. We believe firmly, however, that the trade would not rush in and buy beans on an advancing market; on the other hand, we believe that if Michigan prices are held at a reasonable basis there will be absolutely no difficulty in marketing our bean crop at fair prices. By fair prices we have in mind \$5.50 Michigan.

Price Fixing By the Government Holds No Hope for Wheat Farmers

DEMAND has developed in some of the wheat sections for the United States Government to set a fixed price for wheat. In the minds of those who desire it, this usually means a guaranteed minimum price. If the natural price set by supply and demand was below the guaranteed price, the Government would purchase and store enough wheat to bring the natural price up to level of the guaranteed price. If it was necessary for the Government to dispose of its purchases at a loss, the deficit would be met out of taxation.

The guaranteed price, according to its proponents, would be based on cost of production plus a profit. Costs of production vary. If average costs were used as a basis, only a little over half of the farms would receive a fair profit. Presumably the price would be adequate to cover the costs of the bulk of the producers, say 75 to 80 per cent.

The high cost producers would be forced into other lines of production. Usually this would most affect the states which appear anxious for a

fixed price, namely, the Dakotas and Minnesota. They are among the states where cost of production per bushel are likely to be high because yield per acre is likely to be low. Yield per acre is the biggest factor in determining costs per bushel.

The guaranteed price might be put just high enough to induce the growing of the proper volume of wheat. This would yield a profit to the low cost producers but would not satisfy the high cost producers who are the ones demanding the fixed price.

A guaranteed price to be of any benefit to those who want it, would most certainly be higher than the present price and would cause additional planting when it is generally agreed that there is already excess production and that there must be a readjustment of farming which will include a smaller wheat acreage.

Penalty for Overproduction

Some proposals meet the certainty of overproduction by including a penalty on producers in the form of a tax graded according to the size of

the carryover. One such plan proposes:

1. A minimum or base price calculated in advance of each crop season for the four crops—wheat, corn, oats and cotton—according to the fixed formula:

Average general price index number 1906-1914 divided by average price of crop 1916-1915 equals.

Average general index number in year of production divided by X (base or minimum price).

2. A corporation chartered by the Federal Government for the purpose of buying any amount of each commodity offered for sale to it at the base price.

3. A tariff adjusted to prevent the import of each commodity to sell below the base price.

4. All sales for export to be made or controlled by the corporation.

5. The funds to finance the operations of the corporation to be obtained by a loan or tax contributed pro rata by each bushel or bale, etc., of each crop when and as sold by the farmer.

6. The tax to be collected under and required by federal statute and the collections to be turned over to the corporation by the Government.

7. The size of the tax to be announced before planting season of the crop on which it will be assessed and to depend upon the size of the carryover from the previous crop.

Another plan, in the words of the proposer, is stated as follows:

"Granting that we need 600,000,000 bushels of wheat a year to take care of our domestic requirements and possibly a small exportable surplus, I have ascertained that about 45,000,000 acres will, one year with another, produce this amount.

"Now my idea is to have the Government say that it will buy whatever surplus there is from this acreage a., let us say for illustration, \$1.75. Then for every 200,000 acres put in above the amount called for, take 10 cents off the guarantee. I think the psychology of this would be to cause farmers to get together (Continued on Page 23)

Radio Becomes Preacher in Country Church

Members of Maple River Parish Could Not Afford to Hire Pastor So They Purchased Radio Receiving Set and Loud Speaker and Now Listen to Sermons from Detroit

SEVERAL different times we have read articles regarding radio in which ministers have been quoted as saying that radio was the work of the devil as it kept people away from church; they stayed home and listened to services over their radio receiving set instead of going to church. These ministers are rather short-sighted and I think they would admit as much if they visited some Sunday a little church located several miles southwest of Owosso, Michigan.

The Maple River church was organized eight years ago on the community basis under the control of the Maple River Sunday School Association and up to six months ago had a pastor. Since that time they have been trying to hire another minister but, according to members of the community, they could not secure the services of an able man for the amount of money the community was able to pay. Several weeks ago Mr. A. B. Cook, master of the Michigan State Grange suggested to the leaders that they install a radio receiving set in the church and receive some of the fine sermons broadcasted from Detroit and other large cities. The idea sounded good to them and several got together to defray the cost and less than a month ago the set was installed. Now on Sunday morning the members of the little parish assemble for services as of old but instead of the minister stepping behind the pulpit and announcing the first hymn one of the leaders in the church steps to the receiving set on a table beside the pulpit, turns the current on, adjusts the apparatus and the congregation listens in on the services from one of Detroit's largest churches, as broadcast by one of the two powerful stations in that city.

Near the pulpit is a large loud

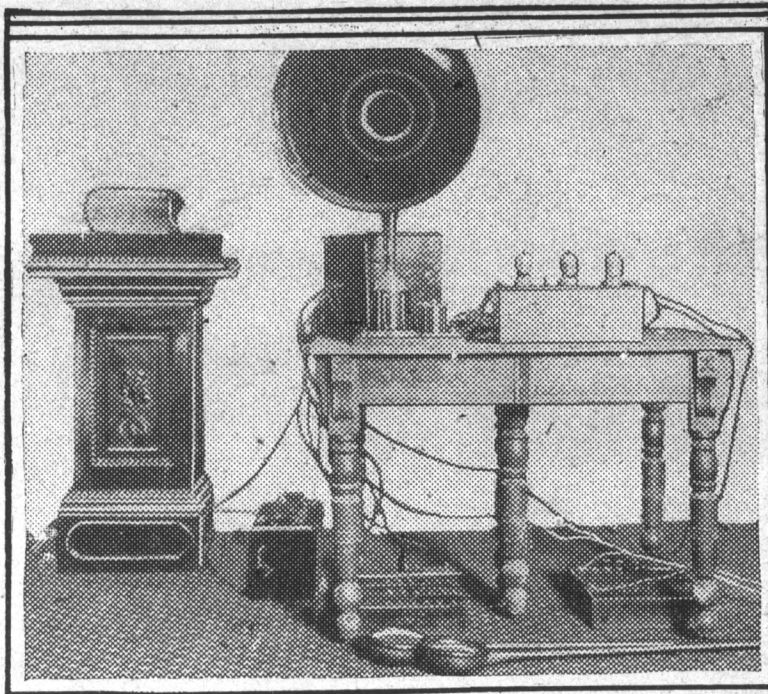
speaker through which the voice of the Detroit pastor comes in such volume that it can be heard in all corners of the room. No eloquent ges-

services to shake hands with the members of the congregation as they file out. However, in spite of the few shortcomings, the Maple River Parish claim they were well pleased with what they heard. At the conclusion of the first radio sermon one of the members was asked by an outsider how the congregation liked it and he replied, "We enjoyed the service very much and I shouldn't wonder if we'd continue. It costs

a whole lot less to maintain a radio set than to hire a good minister."

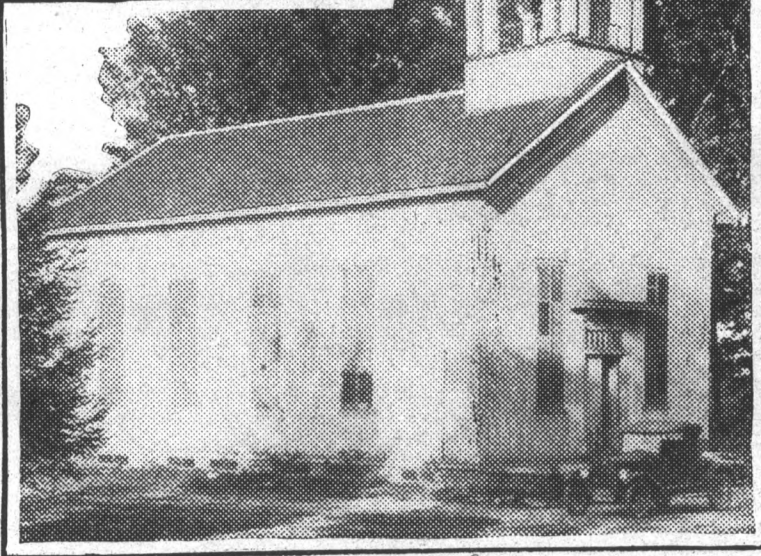
The passing of years has seen the number of country churches with barred doors and boarded-up windows increase until in many sections farmers who go to church are obliged to drive to the nearest town. And many live at such a distance from town that they cannot go to church every Sunday. It looks like the folks of Maple River church have solved their problem in a way that any congregation in Michigan might follow. Farm leaders believe that radio will solve the country church problem and that within a few years there will be hundreds of radio equipped country churches in Michigan. And the day may come when all country churches will have a radio receiving set on the pulpit instead of a minister behind the pulpit and each state will have a central broadcasting station and each Sunday a sermon by a non-denominational minister will be broadcast—who can tell?

Sunday need not be the only time when the receiving set is of use. The church can be made a community center and the young folks can get together one, two or three nights a week. An older member of the church can come with them and they can sing some hymns, read some from the Bible and then turn on the radio and listen to good music, singing, or a lecture. One station may be broadcasting an opera; another dance music; another, a lecture by some famous man; or you may hear those songs that were popular fifty years ago; the air is full of music and voices all evening. It will be good amusement for the rural girls and boys and make life on the farm more of a pleasure. (Continued on page 19)



LEFT: The radio receiving set used by the pastorless Maple River parish to get sermons from Detroit.

RIGHT: The radio equipped Maple River Church near Owosso, Michigan.



ures drive home the good points of the sermon as of yore. Some inventor in the future may devise some apparatus that will not only reproduce the voice of a preacher several hundred miles away but will pound the pulpit for emphasis as well. Then the next inventor will have to contrive some kind of a radio receiving set that will hurry to the door at the conclusion of the

When Will Dollar Now Worth Sixty Cents Be Worth Hundred Cents Again?

WHEN will the dollar be worth a dollar again?

That was the problem for the solution of which I went to George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, formerly Director of the United States Mint under five administrations and internationally famous as an economist.

I put my question to him in this fashion: "According to the financial authorities the dollar is now about 60 points above pre-war par or, in other words, it takes \$1.60 today to buy what you could buy for a dollar in 1914. When is a dollar going to be worth a dollar again?"

Must Produce

"When we produce enough goods to restore the balance," replied Mr. Roberts promptly. "Money is simply a measure of production and the answer to high prices is simply—produce more goods."

"Is there not a limit? Is there not a point at which we reach over-production?" I queried.

"There is no such thing as over-production. It is an impossibility." There was a finality about the tones of that answer which did not encourage argument but if you want information you cannot afford to be discouraged.

"It is something that is talked about a great deal at least," I suggested.

"That is unfortunately true and is due to the fact that people use words loosely and do not do much thinking about economic subjects. A

WE dare say there isn't a man in this country that has not asked himself and his neighbor this question: "When will the dollar be worth a dollar again?" And the answer was, "I don't know." The man who gives his answer in this article, Mr. George E. Roberts, is perhaps better qualified to give a correct answer than any other man in the country. Regardless of whether you agree with him or not his opinion is of interest.

very little reflection will show how absurd it is to talk about over-production. Are the wants or desires of any ordinary human being ever satisfied? Does not the man who lives in a four-room apartment want to move to a six-room apartment and the man in the six-room apartment

to a larger one? Does every family that wants a piano or an automobile own one? Did you ever hear of a woman (the twinkle was very obvious now) who had enough clothes? Human wants are infinite and grow unceasingly. If they ever were satisfied life would become stagnant

and civilization would make no further progress."

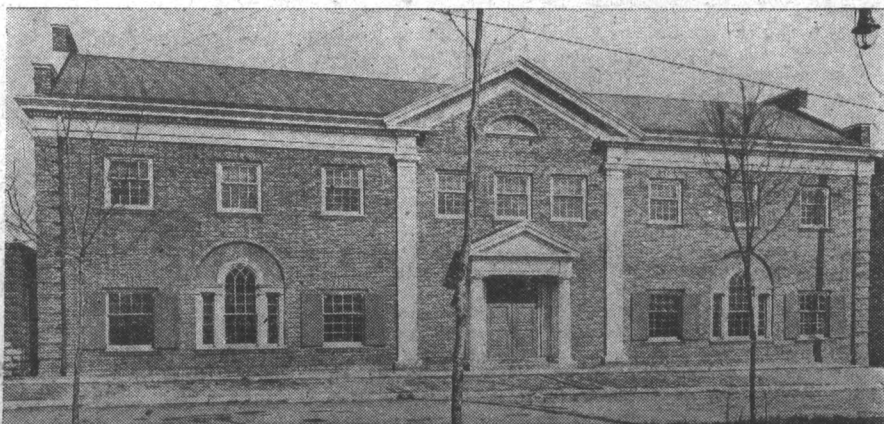
"Well," I persisted, "what do people mean when they talk about over-production?"

"They mean that production is not properly balanced, that labor is not properly distributed. They mean that too many people are engaged in one industry and too few in another. During the war prices of everything went up fairly evenly because there was a huge demand for practically every commodity. But prices have not come down evenly because the demand for some things has been greater than that for others. The farmer has suffered because agriculture was the first industry to get back on its feet in Europe and that was at once reflected in a falling off in demand for American farm products. On the other hand the demand for houses has been greater than the limited supply with the result that we have had a serious condition in that direction."

"How can we get a better distribution of labor and restore the balance to production?" I asked.

Unions Could Aid

"The labor unions and labor leaders could give powerful help in solving that problem," answered Mr. Roberts. He swung around in his chair and looked thoughtfully out of the window toward the skeleton of a great office building that was slowly and noisily taking shape. "I do not want to harshly criticize any— (Continued on Page 17)



The Armory at Muskegon, Michigan where the Michigan State Grange is holding sessions this week.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



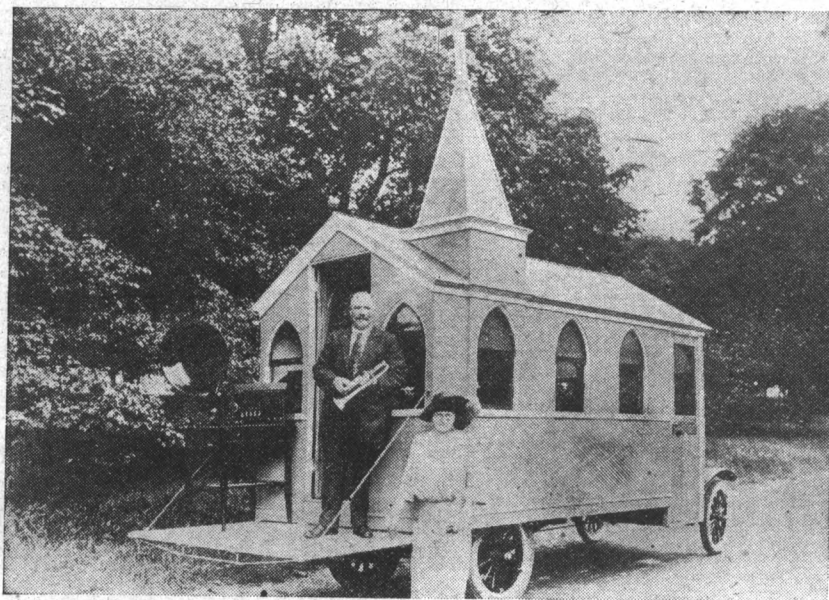
CURES INSANE BY WORK.—E. J. Fogarty, warden of the Indiana state prison, who is transforming insane men and women into highly competent workers in the asylum by giving them certain tasks to do.



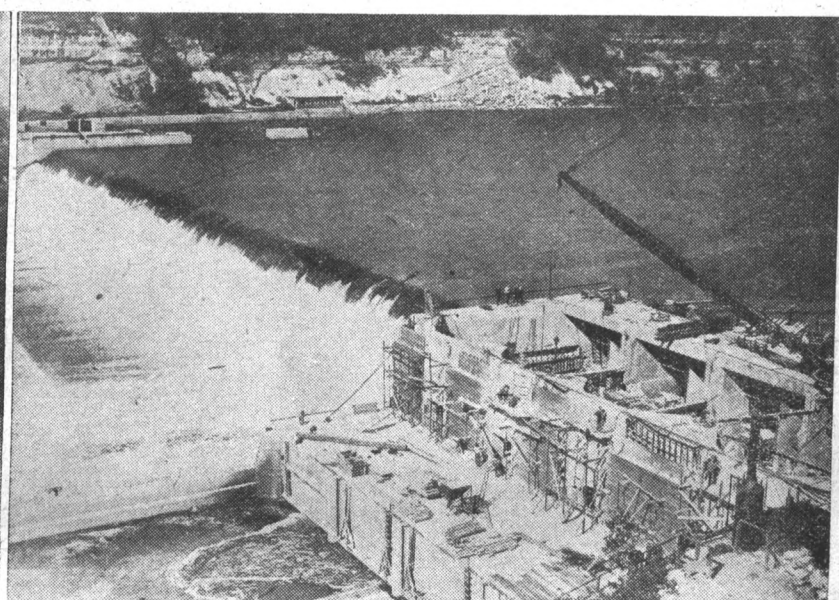
ASH CAN BABY IN LUCK.—Eighteen months ago this baby was found in an ash can in San Francisco, California, by a policeman and taken to the station where it remained for several days. Later it was turned over to the orphan asylum and recently a wealthy couple adopted it.



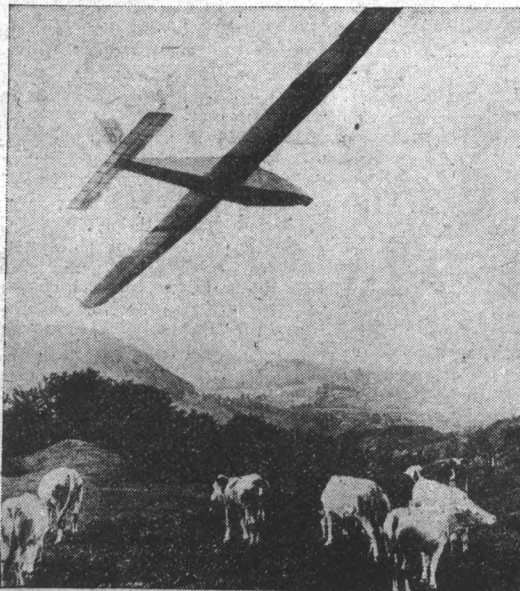
QUEEN OF LADY HORSESHOE PITCHERS.—Mrs. Mayme Francisco, of Muskegon, Michigan, who retained her crown as women's horseshoe pitching champion of the United States in the recent tournament held in Cleveland.



FIRST RADIO CHURCH ON WHEELS.—Boston has this latest bit of ecclesiastical architecture. It is complete—even to the cross which is illuminated at night. From the platform sermons and music are sent out—frequently to two thousand persons.



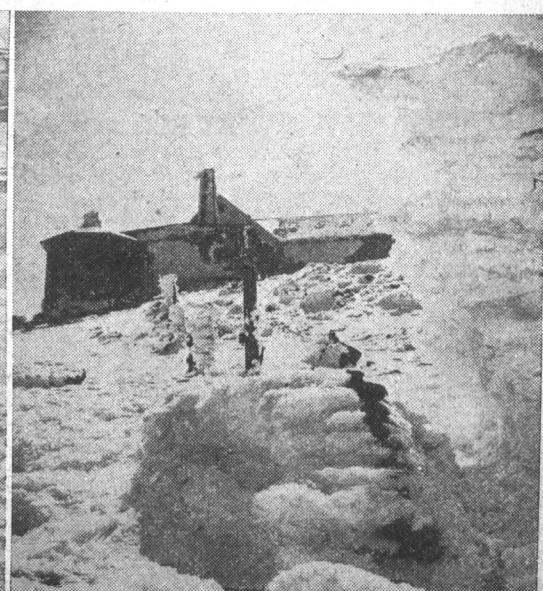
RUSHING OPERATIONS AT FORD PLANT.—A general view of the high dam on the Mississippi River between the Twin Cities, showing the Ford power plant under construction, and the locks of the dam. A new tail race and a channel is being cut to be used as anchorage and discharge and loading place.



THE JOYS OF GLIDING.—A pastoral scene, taken during one of the gliding trials in the Rhone Valley, Germany. The cattle continue to graze on the hills, undisturbed by the swift passage of the giant glider over their heads.



BROWN GOLD.—Coffee in the bean, at Costa Rica, Central America. The piles of brown beans in the background are piled for drying and will soon be on their way all over the world to fill the cups of coffee drinkers.



"TOP OF THE WORLD" IN THE EAST.—Summit House, atop Mount Washington, New Hampshire, which is known as the highest point East of the Rocky Mountain range. Photo shows the house on top which thousands visit yearly.

(Copyright, Keystone View Co.)

(Continued from October 13th issue.)

THERE came a sharp knock at the door. The eager Benny jumped to his feet, but his aunt shook her head and went to the door herself. There was a murmur of voices, then a young man entered the hall and sat down in the chair near the hat-rack. When Mrs. Blaisdell returned her eyes were very bright. Her cheeks showed two little red spots. She carried herself with manifest importance.

"If you'll just excuse me a minute," she apologized to Mr. Smith, as she swept by him and opened a door across the room, nearly closing it behind her.

Distinctly then, from beyond the imperfectly closed door, came to the ears of Benny and Mr. Smith these words, in Mrs. Blaisdell's most excited accents:—

"Mellicent, it's Carl Pennock. He wants you to go auto-riding with him down to the Lake with Katie Moore and that crowd."

"Mother!" breathed an ecstatic voice. What followed Mr. Smith did not hear, for a nearer, yet more excited, voice demanded attention.

"Gee! Carl Pennock!" whispered Benny hoarsely. "Whew! Won't my sister Bess be mad? She thinks Carl Pennock's the outest thing going. All the girls do!"

With a warning "Sh-h!" and an expressive glance toward the hall, Mr. Smith tried to stop further revelations; but Benny was not to be silenced.

"They're rich—awful rich—the Pennocks are," he confided still more huskily. "An' there's a girl—Gussie. She's gone on Fred. He's my brother, ye know. He's seventeen; an' Bess is mad 'cause she isn't seventeen, too, so she can go an' play tennis same as Fred does. She'll be madder'n ever now, if Mell goes auto-riding with Carl, an'—"

"Sh-h!" So imperative were Mr. Smith's voice and gesture this time that Benny fell back subdued.

At once then became distinctly audible again the voices from the other room. Mr. Smith forced to hear in spite of himself, had the air of one who finds he has abandoned the frying pan for the fire.

"No, dear, it's quite out of the question," came from beyond the door, in Mrs. Blaisdell's voice. "I can't let you wear your pink. You will wear the blue or stay at home. Just as you choose."

"But mother, dear, it's all out of date," wailed a young girl's voice.

"I can't help that. It's perfectly whole and neat, and you must save the pink for best."

"But I'm always saving things for best, mother and I never wear my best. I never wear a thing when it's in style! By the time you let me wear the pink I shan't want to wear it. Sleeves'll be small then—you see if they aren't—I shall be wearing big ones. I want to wear big ones now, when other girls do. Please, mother!"

"Mellicent, why will you tease me like this, when you know it will do no good?—when you know I can't let you do it? Don't you think I want you to be as well-dressed as anybody, if we could afford it? Come, I'm waiting. You must wear the blue or stay at home. What shall I tell him?"

There was a pause, then there came an inarticulate word and a choking half-sob. The next moment the door opened and Mrs. Blaisdell appeared. The pink spots in her cheeks had deepened. She shut the door firmly, then hurried thru the room to the hall beyond. Another minute and she was back in her chair.

"There," she smiled pleasantly. "I'm ready now to talk business, Mr. Smith."

And she talked business. She stated plainly what she expected to do for her boarder, and what she expected her boarder would do for her. She enlarged upon the advantages and minimized the discomforts, with the aid of a word now and then from the eager interested Benny.

Mr. Smith, on his part, had little to say. That that little was most satisfactory, however, was very evident; for Mrs. Blaisdell was soon quite glowing with pride and pleasure. Mr. Smith was not glowing. He was plainly ill at ease, and, at times, slightly abstracted. His eyes frequently sought the door which Mrs. Blaisdell had closed so firmly a short time before. They were still turned in that direction when suddenly the door opened and a young girl appeared.

She was a slim little girl with long-lashed star-like eyes and a wild-rose flush in her cheeks. Beneath her trim hat her light brown hair waved softly over her ears, glinting into gold where the light struck it. She looked excited and pleased, yet not quite happy. She wore a blue dress, plainly made.

"Don't stay late. Be in before ten, dear," cautioned Mrs. Blaisdell. "And Mellicent, just a minute, dear. This is Mr. Smith. You might as well meet him now. He's coming here to live—to board, you know. My daughter, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith, already on his feet, bowed and murmured a conventional something. From the starlike eyes he received a fleeting glance that made him suddenly conscious of his fifty years and the bald spot on the top of his head. Then the girl was gone, and her mother was speaking again.

"She's going auto-riding—Mellicent is with a young man, Carl Pennock—one of the nicest in town. There are four others in the party. They're going down to the Lake for cake and ice cream, and they're all nice young people, else I shouldn't let her go, of course. She's



Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Company

THE STORY TO DATE

MR. 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.

eighteen, for all she's so small. She favors my mother in looks, but she's got the Blaisdell nose, though. Oh, and 'twas the Blaisdells you said you were writing a book about, wasn't it? You don't mean our Blaisdells, right here in Hillerton?"

"I mean all Blaisdells, wherever I find them," smiled Mr. Smith.

"Dear me! What, us? You mean we'll be in the book?" Now that the matter of board had been satisfactorily settled, Mrs. Blaisdell apparently dared to show some interest in the book.

"Certainly."

"You don't say! My, how pleased Hattie'll be—my sister-in-law, Jim's wife. She just loves to see her name in print—parties, and club banquets, and where she pours, you know. But maybe you don't take women, too."

"Oh, yes, if they are Blaisdells, or have married Blaisdells."

"Oh! That's where we'd come in, then, isn't it? Mellicent and I? And Frank, my husband, he'll like it, too,—if you tell about the grocery store. And of course you would, if you told about him. You'd have to—'cause that's all there is to tell. He thinks that's about all there is in the world, anyway,—that grocery store. And 'tis a good store, if I do say it. And there's his sister, Flora; and Maggie— But there! Poor Maggie! She won't be in it, will she, after all? She isn't a Blaisdell, and she didn't marry one. Now that's too bad!"

"Ho! She won't mind," Benny spoke with conviction. "She'll just laugh and say it doesn't matter; and then Grandpa Duff'll ask for his drops or his glasses, or something, and she'll forget all about it. She won't care."

"Yes, I know; but—Poor Maggie! Always just her luck," Mrs. Blaisdell sighed and looked thoughtful. "But Maggie knows a lot about the Blaisdells," she added, brightening; "so she could tell you lots of things—about when they were little, and all that."

"Yes. But—that isn't—er" Mr. Smith hesitated doubtfully, and Mrs. Blaisdell jumped into the pause.

"And, really, for that matter, she knows about us now, too, better than most anybody else. Hattie's always sending for her, and Flora, too, if they're sick, or anything. Poor Maggie! Sometimes I think they actually impose upon her. And she's such a good soul, too! I declare, I never see her but I wish I could do something for her. But of course, with my means—But, there! Here I am running on as usual. Frank says I never do know when to stop, when I get started on something; and of course you didn't come here to talk about poor Maggie. Now I'll go back to business. When is it you want to start in—to board, I mean?"

"To-morrow, if I may," With some alacrity Mr. Smith got to his feet. "And

now we must be going—Benny and I. I'm at the Holland House. With your permission, then, Mrs. Blaisdell, I'll send up my trunks to-morrow morning. And now good-night—and thank you."

"Why—but Mr. Smith!" The woman, too, came to her feet, but her face was surprised. "Why, you haven't even seen your room yet! How do you know that you'll like it?"

"Eh? What? Oh!" Mr. Smith laughed. There was a quizzical lift to his eyebrows. "So I haven't, have I? And people usually do, don't they? Well—er—perhaps I will just take a look at—the room, though I'm not worrying any, I assure you. I've no doubt it will be quite right," he finished, as he followed Mrs. Blaisdell to a door halfway down the narrow hall.

Five minutes later, once more on the street, he was walking home with Benny. It was Benny who broke the long silence that had immediately fallen between them.

"Say, Mr. Smith, I'll bet ye you'll never be rich!"

Mr. Smith turned with a visible start.

"Eh? What? I'll never be—What do you mean, boy?"

Benny giggled cheerfully.

"'Cause you paid Aunt Jane what she asked the very first time. Why, Aunt Jane never expects ter get what she asks, pa says. She sells him groceries in the store, sometimes, when Uncle Frank's away, ye know. Pa says what she asks first is for practice—just ter get her hand in; an' she expects ter get beat down. But you paid it, right off the bat. Didn't ye see how tickled Aunt Jane was, after she'd got over bein' surprised?"

"Why—er—really, Benny," murmured Mr. Smith.

But Benny had yet more to say.

"Oh, yes, sir, you could have saved a lot every week, if ye hadn't bit so quick. An' that's why I say you won't ever get rich. Savin' 's what does it, ye know—gets folks rich. Aunt Jane says so. She says a penny saved 's good as two earned and better than four spent."

"Well, really, indeed!" Mr. Smith laughed lightly. "That does look as if there wasn't much chance for me, doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir," Benny spoke soberly, and with evident sympathy. He spoke again, after a moment, but Mr. Smith did not seem to hear at once. Mr. Smith was, not a little abstracted all the way to Benny's home, though his good-night was very cheerful at parting. Benny would have been surprised, indeed, had he known that Mr. Smith was thinking; not about his foolishly extravagant agreement for board, but about a pair of starry eyes with wistful lights in them, and a blue dress, plainly made.

In the hotel that night, Mr. John

Smith wrote the following letter to Edward D. Norton, Esq., Chicago:

My Dear Ned,—Well, I'm here. I've been here exactly six hours, and already I'm in possession of not a little Blaisdell data for my—er—book. I've seen Mr. and Mrs. James, their daughter, Bessie, and their son Benny. Benny by the way, is a gushing geyser of current Blaisdell data which I foresee, I shall find interesting, but embarrassing, perhaps, at times. I've also seen Miss Flora, and Mrs. Jane Blaisdell and her daughter, Mellicent.

There's a "Poor Maggie" whom I have not seen. But she isn't a Blaisdell. She is a Duff, daughter of the man who married Rufus Blaisdell's widow, some thirty years or more ago. As I said, I haven't seen her yet, but she, too, according to Mrs. Frank Blaisdell, must be a gushing geyser of Blaisdell data, so I probably soon shall see her. Why she's "poor" I don't know.

As for the Blaisdell data already in my possession—I've no comment to make. Really, Ned, to tell the truth, I'm not sure I'm going to relish this job, after all. In spite of a perfectly clear conscience, and the virtuous realization that I'm here to bring nothing worse than a hundred thousand dollars apiece (with the possible addition of a few millions on their devoted heads—in spite of all this, I yet have an uncomfortable feeling that I'm a small boy listening at the keyhole).

However, I'm committed to the thing now, so I'll stuff it out, I suppose,—though I'm not sure, after all, that I wouldn't chuck the whole thing if it wasn't that I wanted to see how Mellicent will enjoy her pink dresses. How many pink dresses will a hundred thousand dollars buy, anyway,—I mean pretty pink dresses, all fixed up with frills and fur-belowes?

As ever yours,
Stan—er John Smith.

CHAPTER IV

In Search of Some Dates

Very promptly the next morning Mr. John Smith and his two trunks appeared at the door of his new boarding-place. Mrs. Jane Blaisdell welcomed him cordially. She wore a high-necked, long-sleeved gingham apron this time, which she neither removed nor apologized for—unless her cheerful "You see, mornings you'll find me in working trim, Mr. Smith," might be taken for an apology.

Mellicent, her slender young self enveloped in a similar apron, was dusting his room as he entered it. She nodded absently, with a casual "Good-morning, Mr. Smith," as she continued at her work. Even the placing of the two big trunks, which the shuffling men brought in, won from her only a listless glance or two. Then, without speaking again, she left the room, as her mother entered it.

"There!" Mrs. Blaisdell looked about her complacently. "With this couch-bed with its red cover and cushions, and all the dressing things moved to the little room in there, it looks like a real sitting-room in here, doesn't it?"

"It certainly does, Mrs. Blaisdell."

"And you had 'em take the trunks in there, too. That's good," she nodded, crossing to the door of the small dressing-room beyond. "I thought you would."

Well, I hope you'll be real happy with us, Mr. Smith, and I guess you will. And you needn't be a mite afraid of hurting anything. I've covered everything with mats and tidies and spreads."

"Yes, I see." A keen listener would have noticed an odd something in Mr. Smith's voice; but Mrs. Blaisdell apparently noticed nothing.

"Yes, I always do—to save wearing and soiling, you know. Of course, if we had money to buy new all the time, it would be different. But we haven't. And that's what I tell Mellicent when she complains of so many things to dust and brush. Now make yourself right at home, Mr. Smith. Dinner's at twelve o'clock, and supper is at six—except in the winter. We have it earlier then, so's we can go to bed earlier. Saves gas, you know. But it's at six now. I do like the long days, don't you? Well, I'll be off now, and let you unpack. As I said before, make yourself perfectly at home, perfectly at home."

Let alone, Mr. Smith drew a long breath and looked about him. It was a pleasant room, in spite of its cluttered appearance. There was on old-fashioned desk for his papers, and the chairs looked roomy and comfortable. The little dressing-table carried many conveniences, and the windows of both rooms looked out upon the green of the common.

"Oh, well, I don't know. This might be lots worse—in spite of the tidies!" chuckled Mr. John Smith, as he singled out the keys of his trunks.

At the noon dinner-table Mr. Smith met Mr. Frank Blaisdell. He was a portly man with rather thick mutton-chop whiskers. He ate very fast, and a great deal, yet he still found time to talk interestedly with his new boarder.

He was plainly a man of decided opinions—opinions which he did not hesitate to express, and which he emphasized with resounding thumps of his fists on the table. The first time he did this, Mr. Smith, taken utterly by surprise, was guilty of a visible start. After that he learned to accept them with the serenity evinced by the rest of the family.

(Continued in November 10th issue.)

RADIO DEPARTMENT

145,000 FARM RADIO SETS

THE speed with which farmers have taken up radio is shown in a recent survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. County agricultural agents estimate that there are approximately 40,000 radio sets on farms in 780 counties. This is an average of 51 sets per county. Applying the average to 2,850 agricultural counties a total of more than 145,000 sets on farms throughout the country is estimated.

The county agent's estimates cover every state. In New York it is estimated that in 37 agricultural counties there are 5,502 sets on farms. The county agent for Saratoga County, New York, reported 2,500 sets in the county. In 51 counties in Texas there are 3,085 sets. Forty-three counties in Illinois show 2,814 sets; 26 counties in Missouri, 2,861 sets; 42 counties in Ohio, 2,620 sets; 40 counties in Iowa, 2,463 sets, and 26 counties in

Kansas, 2,054 sets. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Minnesota have between 1,000 and 2,000 sets each.

INSTALLS BROADCASTING SET

APPANOOSE County, Iowa, Farm Bureau has installed a radio broadcasting outfit. This is the first county organization in the United States to install a sending apparatus.

Station XYZ, as it is known, has attracted wide attention in Iowa. The broadcasting outfit, 100-watt telephone, has an antenna current of 4 amperes. The maximum range is 1,200 miles; the normal range, 250 miles.

There are eighty receiving sets on Appanoose County farms. Each day at noon the latest news and market reports are broadcasted. This system takes the place of tedious hours at telephone sending market news and like information to individuals.

Any Bargain Shipped On Approval!

Send No Money



**Fur
Trimmed
Thibet Coat
For Women**
\$5.98

Another sensational value in a warm winter coat. This becoming model is of splendid Thibet cloth in choice of rich brown or navy blue. The ample collar is of genuine brown Coney fur. Coat is finished with all-around self material belt and two patch pockets trimmed with pretty buttons. Imitation cuff is also button trimmed. Coat measures about 48 inches long, and comes in sizes 34 to 44 bust.

Order Brown by No. 96E7094. Navy by No. 96E7096. Send no money. Pay \$5.98 and postage on arrival for either color. State size wanted. Order similar style Black with plush collar by No. 96E7097. Price \$3.98.

Not only do we claim that these are the biggest bargains in the U. S. A.—we are ready to prove it at our own risk—not yours. We don't ask you to take our word. We invite you to select any articles on this page and order them entirely on approval. You be the judge when goods arrive. If you are not delighted with their quality and positively amazed at their dollar-for-dollar value, simply return the shipment and you will not lose a cent.

Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings you any of these smashed price bargains. Merely give Name and Number of Each Article You Want. Also State Size and Write Your Name and Address plainly to Avoid Delay. Pay Nothing till goods arrive—then only the amazing bargain price and postage. If you are not delighted with your bargain for any reason at all simply return the goods and your money will be cheerfully refunded. **ORDER NOW.** If you buy NOW, you'll BUY RIGHT.

PAY ONLY WHEN GOODS ARRIVE

Manchurian Wolf Scarf



Manchurian Wolf scarf lined with Messaline silk. Length about 44 inches. Width about 12 inches. Tail about 13 inches, large and bushy. Order Black Scarf by No. 96H9000. Order Brown Scarf by No. 96H9001. Send no money. Pay only \$3.69 and postage on arrival.

**Dressy Kid
Finish Walk-
ing Boot**

\$1.98



GIVE
SIZE

Women's black or brown kid finish leather walking boot in hi-cut lace style. Fancy perforated stitched tip with medallion on toe; neat perforations at vamp and lace row. Medium extension oak sole with proper height walking heel rubber tipped. A distinct Sharood bargain, suitable for dress or street wear. Soft kid finish leathers are dressy and comfortable. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order Brown Kid Finish by No. 96S195. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order Black Kid Finish by No. 96S194.

**Hi-Cut Lace
Dress Shoe
for Children
and Misses**

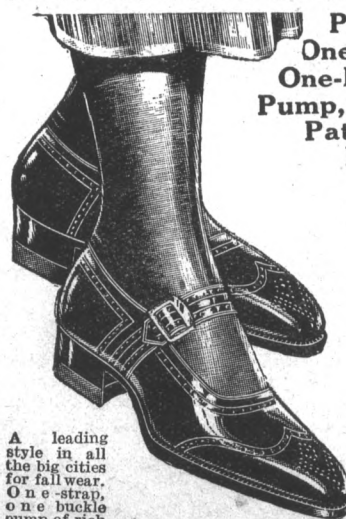
**\$1.79
UP**



Extremely dressy boot of serviceable brown calf finished leather. Pretty tip with medallion on full rounded toe, perforated vamp, quarter and eyelet rows. One-piece extension oak sole and low heel with rubber top lift. Wide widths. Child's sizes 8 1/2 to 11. No. 96S439. Price, \$1.79. Misses' sizes 11 1/2 to 2. No. 96S440. Price, \$1.98. Growing Girls' sizes 2 1/2 to 8. No. 96S441. Price, \$2.48. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

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

1.98



Always
mention
size
when
ordering.

A leading style in all the big cities for fall wear. One-strap, one buckle pump of rich black patent leather or Brown Calf finished leather. Is well made with perforated sewed tip and medallion toe. Fancy perforation on vamp, strap and quarter. One-piece medium extension oak sole; low flapper walking heel with rubber top lift. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Black patent No. 96S20. Brown Calf finish, No. 96S21. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either leather. State sizes.

**Sporty Style Silk
Seal Plush Coat**

For Women and Misses

\$9.98



Where else can you buy a genuine silk seal plush coat of this jaunty style and splendid quality for such a low price? Beautifully modeled of soft, warm, lustrous, deep pile silk plush with full lining of beautiful flowered sateen. Newest loose back flared style with belt. Wide 10-inch shawl collar, two pockets and roomy bell sleeves. Length, about 34 inches. Women's sizes, 34 to 44; Misses, 32 to 38 bust measure. State size. Order No. 96E7000. Send no money. Pay \$9.98 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

**Fur
Trimmed
Polo Coat**

\$4.48



Girl's stylish coat of polo that insures service. Has warm Coney Fur Collar. Two novelty pockets. All-around belt. Novelty buttons trim pockets and belt. A durable coat at an amazingly low price. Sizes 7 to 14 years. State size wanted. Order Navy by No. 96E7306. Brown No. 96E7310. Send no money. Pay \$4.48 and postage on arrival.

**Men's
Work Shoe**

\$1.98



GIVE
SIZE

Brown or Black work shoe of durable leather. Solid leather inner soles. Heavy double soles. Green chrome outsole. Leather heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths only. Order Brown by No. 96A758. Order Black by No. 96A760. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

**Women's Patent Leather, Gun
Metal or Brown Calf Finished
Oxfords**

\$1.98

Made with imitation shield tip and medallion perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8 wide widths. Order patent by No. 96S121. Order gun metal by No. 96S122. Order brown by No. 96S123. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.



State
size
wanted

**Women's
Wave Top
Walking
Boot**

\$2.69



Women's all solid leather wave top walking boot, comes in brown or black calf finish leather; built on sensible rounded dress toe last; one-piece solid leather inner sole with steel shank, solid leather counter, cutting sole and heel with rubber tip. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order Black Calf by No. 96S203. Order Brown Calf by No. 96S204. Send no money. Pay \$2.69 and postage on arrival.

**Men's
Four Buckle
All Rubber
Arctics**

\$2.79

State Size



Guaranteed best quality all rubber 4-buckle hi-cut arctic. Made with double corrugated soles and reinforced seams. Snow-excluding tongue. Men's sizes 6 to 15. Wide widths. Can be washed and cleansed. Send quick. Order by No. 96A990. Send no money. Pay \$2.79 and postage on arrival.



**Men's
Dress
Shoes**
\$2.98

Men's French toe dress shoes or oxfords in Brown mahogany calf finished leather.

Have medium toes and eyelet stay. Sensational values. Sizes 6 to 11, wide widths. Order by No. 96A660. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either style. State size.

**Pretty
Black
Velvet
Egyptian
Strap
Pump**

\$2.48



State
Size

An absolutely new and novel Egyptian style dress pump of rich black velvet. Medium pointed dress toe and patent leather trimming, as pictured. Patent leather vamp, collar, and instep straps fastened on each side by buttons. Neat perforations at sides. Fancy carved Egyptian slave ornament on vamp. Leather insole; genuine Oak outsoles; medium height, rubber tipped leather heel. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. No. 96S257. No money now. Pay \$2.48 and postage on arrival. State size.

FREE BARGAIN CATALOG

Your order from this Ad brings you our beautifully illustrated 160 page catalogue of more than 4000 bargains in everything to wear. You get a new Bargain Catalogue every 6 weeks. This is Sharood's way of keeping you supplied with fresh up-to-date merchandise at the lowest prices in America—a method vastly superior to the old way of sending out a big catalog only once or twice a year. Sharood's goods are always the newest—prices guaranteed the lowest.

Be Sure to Mention All Sizes, Colors, etc., and Send All Orders From This Page Direct to

SHAROOD CO.

Dept.
96

MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggist also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid. (2)

Galvanized Corrugated Steel ROOFING!



\$3.75 Per Square

Freight Paid
—as Follows

Freight charges prepaid in full on all orders of roofing from this advertisement at prices shown to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania. If your state is not included, proportionate differences in freight charges will be allowed.

Order from this List!

Galvanized Roofing

These GALVANIZED sheets are suitable for roofing or siding, free from holes, squarely trimmed, recorrugated and given a coat of Red Paint free of charge.

No. SD-111—Heavy weight overhauled GALVANIZED 24-inch Corrugated sheets—per square of 100 square feet..... **\$3.75**

Painted Roofing and Siding

No. SD-112—Standard weight overhauled painted 24-inch Corrugated sheets—suitable for siding— **\$2.35** per square of 100 square feet.....

No. SD-113—Medium weight overhauled painted 24-inch Corrugated sheet—for roofing of better siding **\$2.85**—per square of 100 square feet.....

New Government Corrugated Sheets

No. SD-114—BRAND NEW PAINTED 24-inch CORRUGATED SHEETS in 24 Gauge—purchased from the United States Government. A wonderful value **\$4.25**—per square of 100 square feet.....

Red and Gray Slate Coated Roll Roofing
No. SD-115—NEW Slate Coated Roofing in rolls of 108 square feet complete with nails and cement. **\$2.00** Weight 85 pounds. Red or gray. Per roll.....

No. SD-116—New Heavy Smooth Surface Roofing—Sound and durable—easily taken care of—Adapted to every roofing need. Complete with nails and **\$1.65** cement—per roll.....

HARRIS BROTHERS CO.
35th and Iron Streets, CHICAGO

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

HARRIS BROTHERS CO., Chicago, Ill.
Dept. SD-400

Fill out coupon below and we will send you our estimate of cost for your building without obligation on your part.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
Size of Building or Roof Dimensions.....
Kind of Roofing Preferred.....



BABES IN THE JUNGLE

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

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

MONTAGUE SILVER, the finest street man and art grafter in the West, says to me once in Little Rock: "If you ever lose your mind, Billy, and get too old to do honest swindling among grown men, go to New York. In the West a sucker is born every minute; but in New York they appears in chunks of roe—you can't count 'em!"

Two years afterward I found that I couldn't remember the names of the Russian admirals, and I noticed some gray hairs over my left ear; so I knew the time had arrived for me to take Silver's advice.

I struck New York about noon one day, and took a walk up Broadway. And I run against Silver himself, all encompassed up in a spacious kind of haberdashery, leaning against a hotel and rubbing the half-moons on his nails with a silk handkerchief.

"Paresis or superannuated?" I asks him.

"Hello, Billy," says Silver; "I'm glad to see you. Yes, it seemed to me that the West was accumulating a little too much wiseness. I've been saving New York for dessert. I know it's a low-down trick to take things from these people. They only know this and that and pass to and fro and think ever and anon. I'd hate for my mother to know I was skinning these weak-minded ones. She raised me better."

"Is there a crush already in the waiting-rooms of the old doctor that does skin grafting?" I asks.

"Well, no," says Silver, "you needn't back Epidermis to win today. I've only been here a month. But I'm ready to begin; and the members of Willie Manhattan's Sunday School class, each of whom has volunteered to contribute a portion of cuticle toward this rehabilitation, may as well send their photos to the Evening Daily."

"I've been studying the town," says Silver, "and reading the papers every day, and I know it as well as the cat in the City knows an O'Sullivan. People here lie down on the floor and scream and kick when you are the least bit slow about taking money from them. Come up in my room and I'll tell you. We'll work the town together, Billy, for the sake of old times."

Silver takes me up in a hotel. He has a quantity of irrelevant objects lying about.

"There's more ways of getting money, from these metropolitan hayseeds," says Silver, "than here is of cooking rice in Charlestown, S. C. They'll bite at anything. The brains of most of 'em commute. The wiser they are in intelligence the less perception of cognizance they have. Why didn't a man the other day sell J. P. Morgan an oil portrait of Rockefeller, Jr., for Andrea del Sarto's celebrated painting of the young Saint John?"

"You see that bundle of printed stuff in the corner, Billy? That's gold mining stock. I started out one day to sell that, but I quit it in two hours. Why? Got arrested for blocking the street. People fought to buy it. I sold the policeman a block of it on the way to the station-house and then I took it off the market. I don't want people to give me their money. I want some little consideration connected with the transaction to keep my pride from being hurt. I want 'em to guess the missing letter in Chic—go, or draw to a pair of nines before they pay me a cent of money."

"Now there's another little scheme that worked so easy I had to quit it. You see that bottle of blue ink on the table? I tattooed an anchor on the back of my hand and went to a bank and told 'em I was Admiral Dewey's nephew. They offered to cash my draft on him for a thousand, but I didn't know my uncle's first name. It shows, though, what an easy town it is. As for burglars, they won't go in a house unless there's a hot supper ready and a few college students to wait on 'em. They're slugging citizens all over the

upper part of the city and I guess, taking the town from end to end, it's a plain case of assault and Battery."

"Monty," says I, when Silver had slacked up, "you may have Manhattan correctly discriminated in your perorative, but I doubt it. I've only been in town two hours, but it don't dawn upon me that it's ours with a cherry in it. There ain't enough rus in urbe about it to suit me. I'd be a good deal much better satisfied if the citizens had a straw or more in their hair, and run more to velvet-teen vests and buckeye watch charms. They don't look easy to me."

"You've got it, Billy," says Silver. "All emigrants have it. New York's bigger than Little Rock or Europe, and it frightens a foreigner. You'll be all right. I tell you I feel like slapping the people here because they don't send me all their money in laundry baskets, with germicide sprinkled over it. I hate to go down the street to get it. Who wears the diamonds in this town? Why, Winnie, the Wiretapper's wife, and Bella, the Bunco-steerer's bride. New Yorkers can be worked easier



Mr. Morgan begins to walk up and down swearing in a loud tone of voice.

than a blue rose on a tidy. The only thing that bothers me is I know I'll break the cigars in my vest pocket when I get my clothes all full of twenties."

"I hope you are right, Monty," says I; "but I wish all the same I had been satisfied with a small business in Little Rock. The crop of farmers is never so short out there but what you can get a few of 'em to sign a petition for a new post office that you can discount for \$200 at the county bank. The people here appear to possess instincts of self-preservation and illiberality. I fear me that we are not cultured enough to tackle this game."

"Don't worry," says Silver. "I've got this Jayville-near-Tarrytown correctly estimated as sure as North River is the Hudson and East River ain't a river. Why, there are people living in four blocks of Broadway who never saw any kind of a building except a skyscraper in their lives! A good, live hustling Western man ought to get conspicuous enough here inside of three months to incur either Jerome's clemency or Lawson's displeasure."

"Hyperbole aside," says I, "do you know of any immediate system of buncing the community out of a dollar or two except by applying to the Salvation Army or having a fit on Miss Helen Gould's doorstep?"

"Dozens of 'em," says Silver. "How much capital have you got, Billy?"

"A thousand," I told him. "I've got \$1,200," says he. "We'll pool and do a big piece of business. There's so many ways we can make

a million that I don't know how to begin."

The next morning Silver meets me at the hotel and he is all sonorous and stirred with a kind of silent joy.

"We're to meet J. P. Morgan this afternoon," says he. "A man I know in the hotel wants to introduce us. He's a friend of his. He says he likes to meet people from the West."

"That sounds nice and plausible," says I. "I'd like to know Mr. Morgan."

"It won't hurt a bit," says Silver, "to get acquainted with a few finance Kings. I kind of like the social way New York has with strangers."

The man Silver knew was named Klein. At three o'clock Klein brought his Wall Street friend to see us in Silver's room. "Mr. Morgan" looked some like his pictures, and he had a Turkish towel wrapped around his left foot, and he walked with a cane.

"Mr. Silver and Mr. Pescud," says Klein. "It sounds superfluous," says he, "to mention the name of the greatest financial—"

"Cut it out, Klein," says Mr. Morgan. "I'm glad to know you gents; I take great interest in the West. Klein tells me you're from Little Rock. I think I've a railroad or two out there somewhere. If either of you guys would like to deal a hand or two of stud poker I—"

"Now, Pierpont," cuts in Klein, "you forget!"

"Excuse me, gents!" says Morgan; "since I've had the gout so bad I sometimes play a social game of cards at my house. Neither of you ever knew One-eyed Peters, did you, while you was around Little Rock? He lived in Seattle, New Mexico."

(Before we could answer, Mr. Morgan hammers on the floor with his cane and begins to walk up and down swearing in a loud tone of voice.)

"They have been pounding your stocks today on the Street, Pierpont?" asks Klein, smiling.

"Stocks! No!" roars Mr. Morgan. "It's that picture I sent an agent to Europe to buy. I just thought about it. He cabled me today that it ain't to be found in all Italy. I'd pay \$50,000 tomorrow for that picture—yes, \$75,000. I give the agent a la carte in purchasing it. I cannot understand why the art galleries will allow a DeVinchy to—"

"Why, Mr. Morgan," says Klein; "I thought you owned all of the De Vinchy paintings?"

"What is the picture like, Mr. Morgan?" asks Silver. "It must be as big as the side of the Flatiron Building."

"I'm afraid your art education is on the bum, Mr. Silver," says Morgan. "The picture is 27 inches by 42; and it is called 'Love's Idle Hour.' It represents a number of cloak models doing the two-step on the bank of a purple river. The cablegram said it might have been brought to this country. My collection will never be complete without that picture. Well, so long, gents; us financiers must keep early hours."

Mr. Morgan and Klein went away together in a cab. Me and Silver talked about how simple and unsuspecting great people was; and Silver said what a shame it would be to try to rob a man like Morgan; and I said I thought it would be rather imprudent myself. Klein proposes a stroll after dinner; and me and him and Silver walks down toward Seventh Avenue to see the sights. Klein sees a pair of cuff links that instigate his admiration in a pawnshop window, and we all go in while he buys 'em.

After we got back to the hotel and Klein had gone, Silver jumps at me and waves his hands.

"Did you see it?" says he. "Did you see it, Billy?"

"What?" I asks.

"Why that picture that Morgan wants. It's hanging in that pawnshop, behind the desk. I didn't say anything because Klein was there. It's the article as sure as you live. The girls are as natural as paint can make them, all measuring 36 and 25 and 42 skirts, if they had any skirts, and they're doing a buck-and-wing on the bank of a river with the blues. What did Mr. Morgan say he'd give for it? Oh, don't make me tell you. They can't know what it is in that pawnshop."

(Continued on Page 17)

What the Neighbors Say

APPROVES OF USING CONVICTS TO BUILD ROADS

DEAR EDITOR—I was much interested in the article in your issue of the Business Farmer of September 15th, on the subject of the use of convict labor on the public highways, and your editorial comment thereon. The plan is a good one, and it has been in successful use in Colorado for a number of years. I was surprised that no reference was made to Colorado's experience since that state was a pioneer in that particular method of using its convict labor.

For many years I have had a very firm conviction that every state should provide work on highways, or elsewhere when conditions are such that work on highways cannot be done, for all men who are without employment and in need of financial assistance. The state in such cases should pay a wage that would make it possible for the men to provide for themselves and their families the absolute necessities of life when used in the most economical way, but the wage should be much below that paid by private enterprise so that every laborer would seek a position with a private employer and get off the public payroll just as soon as possible. With this provision made for the unemployed charity in other forms should be discontinued. The man who would refuse to work should be refused food and clothing. If he had a family and refused to work to provide for them under this plan, he should be placed under arrest as a vagrant and dealt with as such.

I realize that this plan would not meet with favor with organized labor, but I have no sympathy whatever with the idea that a man must have work in a particular selected trade at a wage fixed by a union, or not work at all. My idea is that every man should be required to earn what he gets, and if he gets charity he should pay for it in the one way in which he can pay—with his labor. But labor provided as charity should not compete with private enterprise in point of wages.

I believe this is good common sense, and that is the kind that should guide us in all business transactions, and especially in matters of a public character. We must not allow ourselves to get into such position as England finds herself today. That country is paying out millions to maintain men who are doing nothing, and many of whom want to do nothing. There are those in this country who will force this situation upon us if possible, and we cannot afford to permit it.

And I want to say that I enjoy your publication, and I am sure you are giving your readers much of value in each and every issue. Very truly yours—W. E. Menoher, Lake Worth, Fla.

TWO WIDELY DIFFERING ACCOUNTS

A SERVANT of the profiteers writes in his letter of September 15th: "Here, we are busily laying up enormous sums of money for rainy days—the American farmer is enjoying the best period in the history of agriculture."

The above are undoubtedly samples of the new formula now being given to the farmers by the press agents of monopoly in an effort to arrest the discontent that prevails in the rural districts. Evidently the special interests are already beginning to feed the public such campaign food as shall, if possible, save the Esch-Cummins law from being repeated at the next session of Congress. To the above excerpts from the market letter we desire to subjoin one from a Minneapolis editor of September 18th:

"We are aware of the fact that the farmers in the Northwest are not so prosperous as before. Many have not made anything the last two or three years. Some have gone bankrupt, and others are on the verge of bankruptcy. That is why they have meetings all over the country and discuss all kinds of means and methods to improve the situation. It seems strange that in a rich and

prosperous country like ours the farmer producing the foodstuffs should be brought to such a position that he cannot make a living. It is, of course, self-evident that there is something wrong with the distribution of the wealth of the nation. Someone is receiving too much for his services, and others too little. We cannot place the blame on Europe and foreign countries and say it is because they cannot and do not buy our products. Government statistics show that the average annual exports of 15 food products before the war amounted to 9,203,056,874 pounds, the fiscal year of 1923 shows an export of 25,053,036,160 pounds. The farmers are selling more than ever in the foreign market, and there is no reason why there should be such a spread between what the farmer sells and what he buys. Somebody must be juggling with the prices and discriminating against the farmer and interfering with the law of supply and demand. While we have plenty of coal, sugar, and gasoline, the prices have remained the same, except on gasoline, which recently was forced down. There has been too much price fixing by private corporations. It may be possible that the centralized control of money and credits and the fixing of the discount rates may have considerable to do with the prices in the open markets. It is beyond the power of the government to give rain and sunshine, to make the shiftless and indolent prosperous, but it is within the power of the government to protect the people against excessive profiteering and so to control the distribution of the nation's wealth that the producing class and the honest laborer receive a fair share. Farmers, small town bankers, professional men, and merchants in the Northwest are unanimous in demanding some kind of relief for the farmer, for the basic industry of the nation.

What has been said in the statement from the Minneapolis editor about the Northwest applies equally as well to the farming sections of Michigan.—A. J. Raftshol.

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

HAVE been a reader of the M. B. F. for a long time and have seen many good things that were of interest to the farmer. I am a farmer. I was raised on the farm but I live in town. Have lived in Gratiot county all my life which is over fifty years. Have seen Gratiot county in its good old pioneer days, when farming was not what it is today. Wheat was around a dollar. I have gone with my father to mill and would get about forty pounds of flour for a bushel of good wheat. Why can't we now? Wheat is as good today as it was fifty years ago. Well, the comeback is: It costs more to build the grist mill today than it did the old stone mill. I will admit that. No argument there but this is what I don't understand why the farmer don't have anything to say. He cannot go to the grist mill and get his wheat ground and get his flour and bran and middlings; it is all one-sided. The miller will pay, suppose, one dollar a bushel, and sell his flour for \$1.15 for 24½ pounds, when wheat should make from 36 to 40 pounds of flour and have some bran and middlings, and his sack back, which my father did not sometimes. I have attended lots of mass meetings and have never heard it spoken of. Must be a graft somewhere. Somebody says the millers' association. It may be so, I don't know.

I should like to hear from some of the other farmers as to their views of this little talk. This should be given consideration as a serious proposition and not as a joke.—J. E. H., Ithaca, Mich.

There had been a difference of opinion in the preacher's family and youthful Elizabeth thought she had received the worst of it.

So at prayer time she was resentful and unhappy, but she went through her usual petitions.

"O Lord," she finally prayed, "make all the bad people good. And, God, if you can, please make all the good people nice." World Outlook.



America's Only Versatile Car

Willys-Overland now presents the first real all-purpose car—the new Overland Champion! Exclusive features, utilities and economies! Benefits never before offered the farmer, the dairyman, the stockman, the business-man and the American family!

The new Overland Champion fits itself to you. Both front and rear seats are adjustable forward and backward to accommodate short people and tall people—no stretching for pedals—no leg cramping!

Both front and rear seats and upholstery are entirely removable. Take out the rear seat and upholstery and you have 50 cubic feet of clear space for farm tools, truck, groceries, milk cans, luggage, camping duffle—anything!

For camping, front and rear seats and upholstery make up into a wide restful bed the full length of the body!

Doors both front and rear—like the famous Willys-Knight Coupe-Sedan! Real ease, without seat tilting or climbing, when getting in or leaving the car—for loading and unloading bags, boxes, tools and cans.

A handsome family car with body of steel, and washable blue Spanish long grain upholstery. A sturdy work car of unmatched utility, cradled on Triplex springs (Patented).

An all-year car. And above all, Overland quality and reliability, with astonishing economy!

See the new Overland Champion quickly!

Touring \$495, Roadster \$495, Red Bird \$695, Coupe \$750, Sedan \$795; f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Willys-Overland Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



Observe the generous loading space back of the front seat—50 cubic feet of clear space with square corners.



Note also that front seat adjusts backward to make tall people comfortable without crowding people in rear seat.



Front seat adjusts forward to put foot pedals in easy reach of short people. Adjustable to three positions.



Here at last is restful sleep on camping trips, with seats and upholstery made into full length, full width bed on floor.



See the large, comfortable seating capacity and the wide doors both front and rear—no seat climbing.

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6



Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1½ to 6 H. P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

Tremendous value. Thousands of satisfied users. Write now for details and free trial offer on this amazing engine.

Edwards Motor Co., 634 Main St., Springfield, Ohio



TRAPPERS! FUR SHIPPERS! Make Money

Abraham Fur Co.

Will Tell You How

Write today to this big, live fur house and get our New Book on how to Trap, Skin and Value Furs so that you will be sure to get every penny they are worth.

The fur season will soon be here, and if you want the most valuable "fur information" at all times you must get in touch with Abraham, St. Louis.

Trapper's Supplies

Best Quality at Right Prices—write us about Traps, Guns, Rifles, Smoke Pump, Bait, Hunting Lamp, Cold Weather Clothing, Rubber Boots, etc. We can furnish trappers' outfit from "top to toe" and every article guaranteed.

Abraham Fur Co.

251 First Street 46 YEARS IN BUSINESS St. Louis Missouri

TRAP FOR Taylor

BEST FOR FIFTY YEARS

Headquarters for North American Furs. Big Trapping Season Ahead. Get Ready Now!

Big 56 Page FUR BOOK Free to Trappers

Send postal for big Catalog and Book of Information. Make money—Deal Direct. Write Today

F. C. TAYLOR FUR CO.

210 Fur Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

Get Posted on Furs!

FREE Trapper's Guide

How to Grade Furs; game laws; trapping secrets; supply catalog. Also Market Reports all season. ALL FREE.

WRITE TO FUNSTEN

Bargains in Supplies

We can save you money on smokers, baits, traps—everything you need! Get ready NOW for a BIG year. Get your name on our list to keep posted.

Write TODAY for prices and valuable help—FREE!

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.

743 Funsten Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOUKE

Fur Outlook Good! as the largest direct buyers of raw furs in the world and as foremost outfitters to trappers we urge you to sign and send coupon below for FREE HELPS TO TRAPPERS.

Fouke Fur Co., Saint Louis, Mo.

Wants your name and address if you are going to trap or buy FURS

SEND TO-DAY

FOUKE FUR COMPANY

259 Fouke Building, St. Louis, Mo. Send me new Fouke catalog of latest, best equipment; how to trap, how to grade, game laws, etc. Unexcelled price list service all season, all FREE.

Name _____

Town _____

State _____ R.F.D. _____ Box _____

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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.)

BLUING GUN BARREL

Will you be kind enough to tell me how to blue a gun barrel? I want to blue the barrel of my shot-gun and thought you could help me?—M. E., Shiawassee County, Mich.

—The parts you intend to blue should be carefully cleaned and polished, using a very fine emery cloth for polishing and finishing with crocus cloth. Great care should be taken to see that no finger marks are left on the steel. The barrel bore and magazine bore should then be plugged with cork so that the acid cannot get inside and injure the parts. Next dip the parts to be blued into nitric acid, taking care to keep the acid off hands and clothing. Leave in the acid until the proper blue color appears, then remove, rinse with clear water and oil to prevent rusting. Do not expect a first class job the first time you do this as it is really quite difficult to produce a good finish.

RIGHT TO GARDEN

I would very much like your advice concerning small matter that is troubling me at the present time. We have rented a house and lot by the month here for over a year and have a very fine garden. Recently we bought a place and expect to move soon and I wonder if I am entitled to my garden that I have cared for until it is near maturity or if I give up possession of the house I lose control of my garden.—Mrs. M. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.

—If you are renting the house on a monthly basis, I am of the opinion that after you have once given up possession you could not re-enter for the purpose of harvesting your garden, unless you can make some arrangement with the next tenant whereby he would allow you to do so.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HAVE RIGHT TO CHANGE ROAD

We have a State Reward Road which goes through our farm and now the road authorities want to make this road wider and cement it. It is 18 feet gravel and 30 foot road bed. It is gravel and dirt now. They want to change this road in some places and make it on an old stage road. Some of this road is closed now, most of it has been for years. The road authorities claim they have the right to go where they like and make roads and we as land owners have nothing to say nor get any pay for our land. I understand a road must be four rods wide. Most of them are not that wide. We hear we must give land enough to make this road 100 feet wide and if we refuse to give it they have the authority to take it and we have nothing to say about it.—Wm. S., Portland, Mich.

—The authorities having control and jurisdiction over this highway have the authority to change its location. Whether the "old stage road" may now properly be used for highway purposes without compensation to the adjoining landowner depends upon whether the old stage road has ever been abandoned for highway purposes. If so, the adjoining landowners is entitled to compensation if it is to be taken for public use. The question might also arise as to the width of the road. Assuming that the old stage road has not been abandoned but that it is less than 100 feet wide, and assuming also the correctness of the statement that it is proposed to make the new road 100 feet wide, then the adjacent landowners are entitled to compensation for the value of the land to increase the width of 100 feet.—State Highway Department.

LARGE WHITE GRUBS

What will destroy those large, white grubs that work on both strawberries and potatoes? We plowed over an acre last fall and replowed it this spring and fitted it up and set to strawberries. It was heavily fertilized with home fertilizer, but those grubs have worked in the plants and in some places have cut them out completely. The plants

were worked and cultivated and weeds kept down. The grubs are also working in the potatoes, this ground before plowing had been in corn, quite heavy land and the plants that are left are looking fine. Would also like to ask if lime is good to use on strawberry ground and if so, how much?—Mrs. E. N., Charlevoix, Mich.

—The large white grub that works in strawberries and potatoes is the larva of the June beetle. These creatures take three years in the ground and, therefore, the beetles appear every third year in numbers.

Now, the damage is done by the white grubs the year after the beetles fly since that is the year the white grub gets most of its growth. The beetles lay their eggs in grass-sod and in strawberry beds by choice, and it is therefore good policy to avoid putting strawberries, potatoes or corn or anything that is very susceptible to white grub attacks on land that was in strawberries or grass-sod the year previous, provided that was a year in which the beetles were numerous.

If one studies this statement carefully they will find the whole matter explained. One may have to read it carefully two or three times to get the meat out of the nut but the whole principal of white grub control is stated in this paragraph.

Unfortunately it is impossible to kill the white grubs when they are in the soil. Fertilizers have little effect and there is really almost nothing that one can do to improve the situation except by so managing his rotation as to avoid putting crops likely to be attacked in land that was in strawberries or grass-sod the year previous.

Another unfortunate feature of the white grub situation is that the white grubs seem to appear every third year and one gets confidence in between attacks and forgets that they are due again three years from the last attack. With this explanation it is usually easy to get by and to put in something not likely to be injured. Land that was in grass-sod the year the beetles flew can be utilized for raising small grains because small grains get by pretty well in spite of the grub. There are also many natural enemies of the

FUR DEPARTMENT

TRAPPERS "TUNE UP"

WHEN a man puts his rifle away in the spring, not to be used until fall, he coats it heavily with grease and lays it up in a safe place. Then when the good old snap gets back into the air, and he gets the itch to be shooting again, he gets it out and cleans away all of the heavy grease and inspects every moving part and the inside of the barrel to see that it is in true fighting trim—not a speck of dust or rust or gummy grease anywhere.

He shoots it a few times to get his hand in—and usually learns that it is surprising what strangers he and a gun have become through the inactive months. That's inevitable.

Take trapping now. Just as a man loses the "feel" with a rifle he does with the woods and the habits and doings of the animals that wear the money-making pelts. And this is time for the trapper to be unlimbering for the season.

Get out into the woods where your trap line will soon be. You will find that there have been a lot of little changes that you ought to know about before you get down to business. Where you knew of such-and-such a fur-bearing family last season, there's an entirely different one today. You'll want to remember that. Creeks that were full last year may be pretty dry this year. Runways, slides, dens, that you knew about may be deserted. Time to be spotting the new ones.

Another thing. The smell, the feel, the looks of the woods, is going to tune you up for just the right start. A record year!

Overhaul your traps, and see that

white grub which gradually thins them down so that in a few years time they will be well weeded out.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

MINOR'S WAGES

I would like to know if an orphan past eighteen can draw his own wages or must be twenty-one. I have one working for me and the people who adopted him claim the money. I would like to know if I pay one party would I be compelled to pay the other party?—A Subscriber, Harbor Beach, Mich.

—If the boy has been legally adopted, the adopting parents would have a right to collect his wages.—Asst. Legal Editor.

LAW WILL COMPEL PARENT TO SUPPORT CHILD

Can you tell me if there is any way to make a man give his daughter, who is not 18 years old, enough money to clothe herself. This girl gets two dollars a week in the summer from him to buy everything she has, but at least six months out of the year she has nothing. He is not a poor man but owns a productive farm of some hundred or more acres. Has \$1,650 in bank, besides bonds and other money not on deposit. Can there be anything done about this matter and what are the rights of a girl 18 years of age? She does all his housework on his farm as her mother isn't living, also he has no one but her to support.—A Subscriber, Deckerville, Mich.

—The law will compel a parent, who is able to do so, to support his children until they reach the age of majority. I would advise you to consult your local prosecuting attorney in regard to your case.—Asst. Legal Editor.

KILL CABBAGE LICE

Could you tell me how to kill cabbage lice? My cabbage is just covered with lice and I have tried different things but nothing helps.—H. M., Utica, Mich.

—Cabbage lice are difficult to kill although they may be killed by a strong spray of nicotine and soap suds at this season of the year. We have also been successful in controlling them in the past by a spray of one ounce of pyrethrum, or Persian insect powder, to a gallon of water. This is a little expensive and each louse must be hit to be killed in any case.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

they are working smooth as grease. See that your supply of stretchers is complete for every kind of pelt. And the baits. If you make your own, it's high time to be about it. Or, if, like most trappers, you have been successful with the prepared baits, lay in a supply of fresh, strong ones. The paste baits are meeting with favor, owing not only to their powers of attraction, but to the convenience and safety with which they may be carried.

Watch your favorite magazines for new hints and shortcuts. Be loaded for bear, this year, the minute the season opens.

From present indication your best efforts in preparing furs will be well worth while. Already the migratory birds have been moving south for several weeks. Blue birds were seen on their way back south far earlier than usual. Reports from the great lakes region told of returning ducks as early as the nineteenth of August. The fur market has a husky look to the wise ones. It ought to have when we remember the shortage in certain lines, and the general prosperity that always makes the fur business good.

The stores that sell women's apparel also tell a mighty encouraging story. Fur collars predominate on women's cloth coats. Fur trimmings for gowns of all sorts. Even veils with mink tails on them! Can you imagine it?

Get that woods-tang back into your blood. Lay out your campaign like the general you are. Have everything shipshape for the opening gun, for man the going will be good this year!

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT:—"Therefore, let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race which is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."—Heb. 12:1, 2a.

RECENTLY, a Philadelphia businessman was asked for a contribution to Sunday school work. "No," said he, "the day of the Sunday school has gone by." And, friendly reader, if you have any such notion, and were, as I am writing this, sitting with me in the great state convention of Sunday school folks of Pennsylvania,—well, you would have a renewing of mind. I hear Dr. Fisher now on "Our Educational Ministry." He is telling us that the outstanding emphasis of the church today should be on Christian education. And the aroused, living Church is seeing that not only the Sunday school, but the vacation church school, and week-day religious instruction, are needed adjuncts of the church.

I am sitting in an arena among multitudes of witnesses, listening to some gladiators of Christ instructing how to strip for the Christian race, how to lighten up the weights, and how to lay aside sins by keeping one's eyes on Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith. And under the inspiration you are "pressing on toward the mark."

Well, just to think of it, words are significant things, aren't they? By words thou shalt be justified, or condemned. By reading the words of the Book we may know its heart. By considering your words, we know your heart. Words carry with them the imprint of character. "The Word became flesh and dwelt among us." And we behold the character of Jesus' life and the "stamp of His genius." Aye, day by day, in this convention. "Quiet Folks" Gordon has been assuring us "softly," that "The Master is here;" that we shall quietly slip our hand into the Unseen Hand, knotted and torn, to know that our Lord "lived again," and "lives."

And so, these words of the Covenant in our text, are saying that life must have definiteness of aim. All the fabric of life goes to pieces without this. All aims are shabby aside from the incarnating of the words and spirit of Jesus. And then the race track of life is laid out. And by whom? Then again, we must run with "patience," with steadiness.

But now, I am looking at the great and challenging motto of the convention. Greatness! Do I want it? Well, in the spirit of this motto lies the way. Will I pay the price? Aye, listen, "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister." This is the motto. Here is the mystery of greatness. This is why the Countryman of Galilee was, and is forevermore, great. But there are other mottoes and I am reading. "They shall grow who believe they can." "Only dead fish float with the tide." "It is not the leap at the start, but the steady going-on that gets there." "Service is not so much a thing to be talked about as it is a thing to perform." And so on.

Now, I hear Dr. Gordon on "The Ministering Teacher." Yes, that is what the motto said. And, incidentally I hear these words, a too "closely mortified theology" today; and "what a man really is, is what he is when it is dark and the lights are out;" and again, "You scratch the skin of the usual skeptic and you'll find a dirty sinner underneath." Right here we go into a short Wanamaker memorial service. And who was Jno. Wanamaker? A great merchant. Yes, but listen. Someone is just now reporting that when Jno. Wanamaker was a boy he bought a Bible and paid for it on the installment plan. "This," said Mr. Wannamaker, "was the greatest investment of my life."

Well, all this is mountain-top inspiration. We have been soaring "as on eagles' wings." But someone is just now saying, "It is not so necessary for the church to be fitted with wings, as to be fitted to men." And

again, "That the church is a laboratory rather than a place for oratory." Really, M. B. F. folks, does that interpret our task? Is it true that the church is not close enough to men? That we are not ministering to our neighbor as we do to ourselves? Well, I am now hearing Mr. Herman Eldredge, of Erie, relate this incident. The tide in the bay of Fundy had gone out and had taken with it a little girl. Many men saw her struggling in the surf. They gathered on the shore. But they said that they dare not go in. And suddenly, there rushes up a young high school athlete. He throws one end of the life line down at the feet of the men, and the bouy out into the tide. He strips and plunges in and gets the bouy to the little girl; then—ah, then, but the men forgot to pull. The brave swimmer, with the little girl, went down. The monument to his heroism is standing there today. But, men of the church of the living God, are you forgetting to pull.

It is now evening, and three thousand people are hearing Dr. Marion Lawrence of Chicago, emphasize "Cooperation" in his characteristic manner. Do you believe him when he says, "Denominationalism does not reach to heaven?" And that we must cooperate more intensely if we are to get every boy and girl. And that canvas in front of me is telling a sad tale, this:—that fifty-seven per cent of the population of this great state is not in any church. Here is a clear challenge to friendly and urgent cooperation.

And now, the music of our heart is carried along with that of the soloist in the "Ninety and Nine." Then there followed Dr. Hugh Magill, of Chicago, who, it seemed to the writer, struck the living notes that go to make up the symphonic challenge of Christian life. "Under an adequate program," he said, "We are on the eve of a great religious awakening." And broadened and intensified his appeal by reporting favorable attitudes on the part of representative Jews and foreigners, and finally quoted Harry Lauder as saying at a Rotary banquet, "Who leans his head on the breast of eternal truth and hears the heart-beats of the Son of God, he is the man of vision who can lead the way."

And to-night there is to speak such men as Frank B. Willis, U. S. Senator from Ohio, and Dr. Chas. L. Goodell of New York City. And I am sure they will sound again the call to girdle ourselves to lead the world out into a knowledge of and devotion to God as revealed in Jesus Christ. But, it is a matter of strength for our weakness to know that the church is making a progress in Godward vision and manward sympathy. But, said the late president, Warren G. Harding, we must hurry.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

THE GOODNESS OF GOD:—Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.—Psalm 145:16.

WHENCE COMES TROUBLE?—When he giveth quietness who then can make trouble?—Job 34:29.

WITH ALL YOUR HEART.—And ye shall seek me and find me when ye shall search for me with all your heart.—Jeremiah 29:13.

SHALL DO EXPLOITS:—The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits.—Daniel 11:32.

PERSONAL SELF GOVERNMENT:—He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls.—Proverbs 25:28.

BE IN EARNEST:—Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.—Ecclesiastes 9:10.

REAL SERVICE:—By love serve one another.—Galatians 5:13.

YEA, YEA, AND NAY, NAY:—Let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.—Matthew 5:37.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT:—There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.—Proverbs 14:12.

ROUGE REX

1,000-Mile Shoes
Cordovan Horsehide Double-Tanned



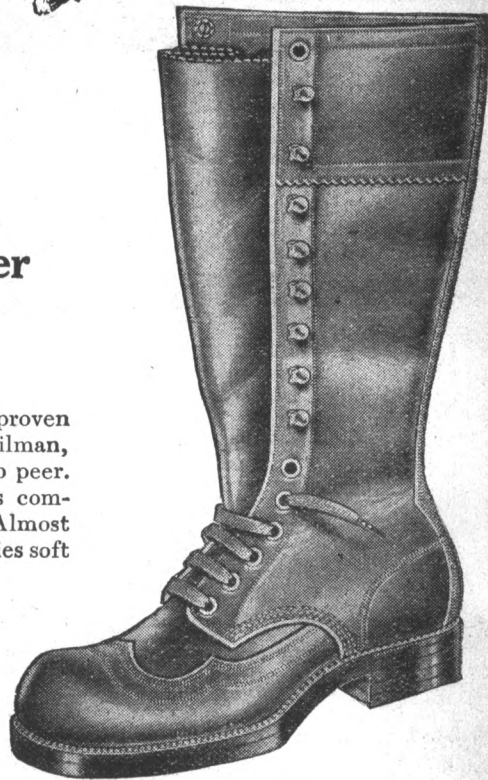
Nashville, Mich., May 19, 1923
Hirth-Krause Co.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Gentlemen:
I am sending you the shoes in question. The size is 7 1-2.
These shoes were purchased from George Dean in September, 1919, and have been worn every day at hard work ever since. They have given me excellent service, in fact the best service of any shoe I ever wore. I have had four pairs of taps put on them, and you can see that the uppers are good for several more pairs.
The Hirth-Krause Rouge Rex Brand will be my brand from now on, and I am always glad to recommend them to anyone. I am
Yours truly,
(Signed) HALE B. SACKETT

Ask for

The Forester

407- 6 in. Smoke
477-14 in. Smoke
414-16 in. Smoke
467-18 in. Smoke

A "he" man's shoe of proven merit for the woodsman, oilman, or hunter, this shoe has no peer. It fits ankle and instep as comfortably as a low shoe. Almost impossible to wear out. Dries soft after wetting.



Dries Out Soft After Wetting Easy to Wear but Hard to Wear Out

All leather used in Rouge Rex 1,000-mile horsehide work shoes is double-tanned by our own private process in our own tanneries.

We make no othershoe. Our entire organization is devoted to producing the world's strongest work shoe. We do our own tanning because it assures us the best leather. Horse-

van cut is used in Rouge Rex 1,000-mile shoes. Notice how thick the leather is—yet how soft it feels. Double-tanning means double wear and double comfort, too. You can wear these shoes in all kinds of weather. No matter how wet they get they dry out soft and pliable.

You'll find real economy in the wear they give. Rouge Rex horsehide shoes usually wear at least 1,000 miles. We are told they actually wear 3,000 and 4,000 or more. If you are naturally hard on shoes, you'll find them the most economical shoes you ever wore. And you'll enjoy new foot comfort at the same time.

There's a Rouge Rex horsehide shoe for every need. For farm or railroad, mines, oil field or woods, there's a special model that exactly suits conditions. And all are the same tough, pliable double-tanned horsehide.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Rouge Rex 1,000-mile shoes we'll see you are supplied by our nearest dealer. Write for catalog.

Rouge Rex Comfort Shoe



Tender feet welcome these shoes. They're soft and flexible as a moccasin. Yet wear like iron. A typical factory or dry weather shoe so light you don't realize they are on duty. Ask for 435 in Chocolate; 434 in Tan. Both are outing models. 495 in Chocolate Blucher.

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY

Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners

Dept. 303

Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1923

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
 GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
 Mt. Clemens, Michigan
 Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
 the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated
 Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
 Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Milton Grinnell	Managing Editor
Mrs. Annie Taylor	Farm Home Editor
Frank D. Wells	Fruit Editor
J. Herbert Ferris	Radio Editor
William E. Brown	Legal Editor
William W. Slocum	Treasurer
Henry F. Hopkins	Plant Superintendent

ONE YEAR 60c. TWO YEARS \$1. FIVE YEARS \$2.
 The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

Advertising Rates: 45c per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 772 lines to the page. Flat rates.
 Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us.

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

CHILD LABOR IN BEET FIELDS

IN the last issue we pointed out the obligation which was placed upon the beet growers of Michigan to clear their skirts of the charges which are being given wide publicity that children are employed in the beet fields of Michigan and constitute a national scandal which is comparable only to the employment of child labor in the cotton mills of the south. Mr. A. B. Cook, master of the Michigan State Grange, and a member of the state board of agriculture, issued a long statement in Lansing last week in which he indicated that the charge was being made against the Michigan beet-grower himself for the employment of his own children in this work.

What statements we have read were largely directed to the employment of the children of imported labor, and the facts which Mr. Cook brought out that the illiteracy of children between ten and sixteen years of age in Saginaw County was only four and three-tenths per cent, did not, we believe, take into consideration the fact that it is impossible to keep a check on the children of labor imported to do this work and who migrate from one point to another during the season.

Otherwise the statement by Mr. Cook is to be commended, and it would be fortunate if other beet growers would come forth and state the facts. We offered in our last issue to publish these facts in THE BUSINESS FARMER because we believe they are of vital interest and should be given publicity. We would like to hear from beet growers themselves as to conditions in their own neighborhood, because this is a matter which must be brought from under cover and we consider it a direct aspersion at the state of Michigan, a state which has maintained a reputation for being one of the foremost agricultural states in America in the point of culture and education. Certainly the state which founded the first agricultural college on the American continent cannot afford at this late date to be blemished by a charge such as that now made regarding the employment of child labor in our beet fields.

THE "SEVENTEEN YEAR" WAR

IF we went to press daily we might keep our readers informed as to the status of the open war between the state board of agriculture and Governor Groesbeck.

As it is, we can only report the latest news from the front which is, that Herman H. Halliday, secretary of the board and of the Michigan Agricultural College, was instructed to make formal requisition upon O. B. Fuller for \$75,000 of the \$150,000 appropriated by the last legislature for extension work of the college.

As the auditor general cannot issue a voucher without the approval of the administrative board which will undoubtedly be refused, it is expected that the next move of the state board of agriculture will be to force this into the supreme court of the state and decide for all time the issue involved, which is, as we have stated many times, based on whether the county agents can be paid in part by organizations or other than the state or federal governments. The Governor claims they cannot be, and severely criticizes the former plan under which the Michigan state farm bureau has largely contributed to the salaries of the various county agents.

Apparently our readers are little interested in the battle being waged and are rather waiting for the smoke to clear away, to find out what it is all about. We have had little correspondence

regarding it and were it a matter of great interest to the farmers of Michigan our mail would be loaded.

LLOYD-GEORGE IN AMERICA

ONLY this week in the great pavilion at Chicago where are held the International Livestock Shows, we listened with some fourteen thousand others to the remarks of a distinguished visitor to this country and one of the truly great men of our generation, Mr. David Lloyd-George, wartime Prime Minister of Great Britain.

His message to the American people was one which gave small credit to the present occupation of the Rhur district by the French and Belgians, and he stated clearly England's position in opposing this drastic action against which he is very bitter.

He thoroughly approves the suggestion of our Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, that a committee composed of all the Allies, including the United States, be organized to meet and formulate a fair amount of reparation which Germany could and would pay.

He pointed out that previous to the occupation of the Rhur district, which contains all of the iron and coal deposits which were left to Germany under the Treaty of Versailles, that Germany had paid in actual gold to the Allies for reparations and occupation expense over two billions of dollars, and this in addition to the thousands of tons of ships, of railroad material, and other merchandise which she had delivered to France and Belgium.

The present drastic action, he said, could only force upon all classes of the German people a bitter resentment which at this very hour is fomenting into a red wave which may sweep, supported by the temperamental mass of Russians, the whole of Europe into a wild abyss.

No one could listen to the Honorable Lloyd-George and not be impressed with the broad vision and the sincerity of this little Welshman, who has held the fate of the world in his very fingers and has had kings and queens at his call!

WANTED: MORE EGGS FROM MICHIGAN!

ALTHOUGH Michigan has made an enviable reputation in the production of baby chicks and altho they are largely from egg-producing breeds does not seem to bring up the average of egg shipments from this state, if we are to take the record of the number of eggs received in New York during the month of August, when out of a total of 527, 751 cases only 7,867 cases came from the state of Michigan, while Illinois supplied 95,371 cases and Iowa supplied 94,782 cases. Either of these states supplying more than ten times as many as came from Michigan, and even far away California shipped 35,566 cases over three thousand miles to place them on the New Yorker's breakfast table!

There ought to be a lesson in this. Can it be that the growth of the metropolitan cities in Michigan has taken our supply of eggs so that we are no longer exporters? It would be interesting to see the figures on egg receipts for the city of Detroit. It is our prediction that Michigan poultry men are supplying only a small proportion of the eggs consumed in this market.

There is no excuse for any farmer in the state of Michigan not producing a generous quantity of eggs for market in view of the price which this commodity has maintained and from all indications will maintain, over a long period.

Eggs and dairy products are the two surest cash producers on the farm today, and with the rapid development of Michigan's metropolitan sections and our proximity to the great centers of population in this country there is no reason why either Illinois or Iowa should surpass us in the number of eggs produced for the New York market.

No one can produce eggs at so low a cost as can the farmer who supplies most of the feed from by-products or from his fields. There is of course a limit to the number of hens which should be kept on each farm, but it is our prediction that not one Michigan farm in a hundred is overstocked with poultry at this time, and not one in ten is keeping half as many as could be maintained at a profit.

HELP FROM ARGENTINE

WITHIN the past week it has developed that leaders in a radical movement can be of benefit; but to some other country than their own. Argentine, that great progressive country south of the Equator, has passed a price fixing law which it is expected will redound to the direct benefit of the livestock producers in the United States.

In late years the Argentine with its millions of acres of grazing land has come into the world's meat market with livestock produced at such low

cost that it was a serious competitor with the product of our own land and has seriously influenced our prices.

This recent bit of radical legislation has forced the price of these products upward to the direct benefit of the producer in the United States, and already the Chicago packers have gone on record that they will buy no product from the Argentine until the present law is repealed. There must therefore, follow an immediate period when the United States will be called upon to supply the meat needs of the greater part of the world's market.

The world is getting smaller all the time. Perhaps some day the producers of all lands will get their heads together in a sort of a league of nations and then they can fix prices which will allow a fair profit above the actual cost of production, but until that day arrives there is no profit to be gained by price fixing except to someone else than whom it was intended to benefit. The result of price-fixing in Argentine would seem to demonstrate this as a fact.

MR. HOOVER AND MR. CHAPLIN

TWO distinguished gentlemen well known to most Americans arrived on the same train in Detroit the other morning. The one has been decorated by every nation engaged in the Great War for having accomplished valiant service in feeding the unfortunate; since the War he has been a member of the President's Cabinet and is at the present time. The other gentleman had only one decoration—that was "Champion Laugh Maker of the World!", for probably Charlie Chaplin from the silver screen has made more people laugh than any other man who ever played jester to the masses.

On arrival, it is said, Mr. Hoover, had a difficult time to find a porter for his luggage and he passed unnoticed through the great station, while all manner of folks from lowly porters to a distinguished committee of Detroit citizens welcomed with open hearts, Charlie Chaplin.

The very progress of the comedian through the streets of Detroit was a demonstration such as has been accorded few men in this generation. Bald-headed men and grey-haired grandmas argued with the children of all ages for points of vantage from which they could see "Charlie" in real life.

There is a moral in all of this.

The world loves a man who can make it laugh. Mr. Hoover, was here to tell us of those in trouble and how he was helping them. The world and all the struggling mass of humans on it have troubles of their own. We need our Hoovers, but no less do we need our Chaplins!

The world has been changed a lot during the last century but there is an older adage which is as true today as the day it was spoken:

"Laugh and world laughs with you,
 Weep and you weep alone!"

HUNDRED CENT DOLLAR COMING BACK

ACCORDING to George W. Roberts, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, better known as the former director of the United States Mint, and an economist of international fame the present day dollar which is worth only sixty cents is coming back to a hundred cent valuation, and the time is not far distant.

A complete interview with Mr. Roberts begins on page 4 of this issue which you hold in your hands and is worth the reading of every farmer who has been puzzling to find out how he is going to adjust his own purchases with the dollar he receives from his crop.

There is every indication these days that a change is not only certain but may come sooner than the average farmer has suspected. There is every indication that farm prices are on the upward trend, and one need not be a wild-eyed optimist to predict that before a year from now those who have remained on the farm will be glad they have stayed there and many of those who have gone into the cities to work will be sorry they did not stay on the farm and wait for the readjustment to come.

As it is, we don't want too many of those who left the farm to come back until those who remained have had a chance to recuperate!

Even our daily mail has taken on a brighter atmosphere. We hope that every farm community is planning on having a harvest festival and home-coming this year, the like of which they have not had in many past years. The outlook deserves it.

Henry Ford and Charlie Chaplin had their pictures taken together the other day. Both are millionaires because they have made millions happy!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

THE "PETITION" SCHEME

WHEN so good a paper as the "Lansing State Journal," falls circulation scheme employed by the "Farm Journal", a national farm paper published at Philadelphia, it is high time that something should be said about it, and although we mentioned the scheme in a recent issue we did not mention this venerable publication and its agents' connection with the scheme involved.

We do not believe that any legitimate subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER who is fit to bear that title, would fall for these slick subscription agents' schemes, but when a well known state newspaper publishes a long editorial article headed, "Farm Journal Circulating Unique Petition Among State Farmers," we think it is high time to set them right.

The "Farm Journal" agent, we understand, presents a petition which asks for a lowering of taxes. This scheme is not unique. It has been worked over and over and is almost as old as this venerable farm paper itself.

The "Farm Journal" has been working this scheme in all parts of the country for two or three years. We have never seen nor heard of the petitions going to Washington, as promised, and if they have been sent there, they certainly did not cause very much of a ripple.

They are based on the barest kind of a platitude. Asking a man to sign a petition to have taxes reduced is exactly the same as asking a hobo to sign a petition for no work and sure pay.

Can you reasonably expect any number of signatures to such a petition is going to have any effect on a sincere and well meaning representative or congressman, especially when he knows it has been collected by a farm paper in connection with its solicitation of subscription?

If any reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER has ever been presented with a "Farm Journal" petition and HAS NOT been asked by the agent presenting it to subscribe or renew his subscription to the "Farm Journal" we would like to hear from him.

This petition scheme is a subscription scheme, pure and simple, and the agents who handle it make big money—more than the average farmer can make. A good place to make your mark when such a petition is presented is just under the coat tails of the man who presents it with a well-shod toe of your boot!

THE OIL HEATER

IN our last issue we asked from this page for our readers' experience with the Oliver oil burner and others of similar make, because we are daily in receipt of inquiries regarding these heaters which are being extensively advertised and largely purchased by people in rural districts who have not the facilities of natural or artificial gas.

In the Experience Pool below you will find a number of letters selected from those that have been received, some of which are favorable and some unfavorable to this method of heating. We will have to leave it to our readers to gather from this experience the respective merits of these machines.

I cannot help but believe that this is one of the most valuable services which we can render to our many thousands of readers, and the Experience Pool should be one of the largest and best read departments in this weekly, because if you will bring your problems in we will publish them where not less than 100,000 people, most of them farmers on farms in Michigan, will read and if they have had experience pass it along to you.

This ought to help take some of the gamble out of farming and farming methods. The Experience Pool is a wide open department. You can ask any kind of a question and get the experience of other farmers, their wives or families without any cost to yourself. On the other hand, when you see a question in the Experience Pool which concerns something that you have had experience with you ought to be just as willing to take the time to give your experience. This is the kind of coopera-

tion that cannot help but pay all concerned. We hope our readers will make more and more use of the Experience Pool department.

THE EXPERIENCE POOL

You asked about the Oliver Oil Gas Burner. We bought a No. 10 Burner and put it in our Renown cook stove last November and have used it every day since. Like it fine for cooking and baking. Perhaps it would not work well in all cook stoves. Would not care to have one in the heater in the living room as it makes too much noise. Wish to say they give a lot of heat. Even heats the water in the reservoir. Only light one burner unless I am in a hurry.—Mrs. Theo. Bulgryn, Marine City, Mich.

It will give plenty of heat in a cook stove or range but to bake with it you must remove the back wall. The worst feature is the tremendous noise. You cannot hear anyone at the door nor hear the telephone while the burner is in operation. These are objections which they are silent on. We have had one but have discarded it. Respectfully, G. Sprang, White Pigeon, Mich.

I have one of the burners and use it in my cook stove and will say it is the worst fuel eater known. It takes at least four gallons every ten hours to run it if you use it for heat and then keep it turned low just so it don't smoke. I tested it out and found it took five times the oil they said it did. I only use it in summer now to bake with. It makes the best heat to bake with that can be found, but a dirty smoky, greasy thing, hard to generate but after you fuss a long time and get it going it bakes fine. That is all I care for it. It is no good to use in coal stove or furnace as they recommend. It would smoke the glass black. If I had not bought it I would not have it in the house. I hope this will be of benefit to your readers. Respectfully, Mrs. A. G. McDavis, Oxford, Mich.

We sent for two burners, one for the range and one for the heating stove. We gave them a thorough trial and found they were not what we wanted or would not do what they said they would so we created them up and sent them back. We had paid for them in advance and understood that if they were not satisfactory we would get our money back, which I think was \$19.00. I won't be sure about the price but that was it or near it, and we have never heard from them since. That was five years ago. They were not honest then so I don't believe they are now. We are now using an oil burner called "The Gloria." I have a burner in the range and one in the furnace. The one in the furnace is for summer use only, to heat the water in the tank. That is not hot enough for winter use, but the one in the range is fine for heating or baking or boiling clothes. Have had it nearly a year. Respectfully, Mrs. W. H. Buskirk, Grandville, Mich.

We have lots of wood, so will burn the Oliver only in hot weather but will say the burner is all right and does just what they claim it will do. I have it in my range and can bake anything I have ever tried to. If we had to buy our fuel I believe it would be as cheap as anything. We have had so many benefits from your valuable paper I thought it would be nice to pass some along. Mrs. J. L. Pratt, R4, Ionia, Mich.

We purchased one this spring and can't afford to burn it because it uses so much oil and is dirtier than soft coal. If one writes anything about it to the company they have some excuse that we do not understand running it. We had to take it out of the stove entirely and they won't take it back as they agreed. We installed it as they directed and couldn't get any satisfaction. Yours sincerely, W. P. Fender, Lake Odessa, Mich.

I have one, the first summer it did all right but the next summer I only used it a short time and it wouldn't burn well. There are other oil burners better than this. My neighbor has one called the Thomas, I liked

(Continued on page 23.)

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Among thrifty farmers there is a vigorously growing preference for Federal first mortgage bonds because they are absolutely safe.

Write for Booklet AG1044

Tax Free in Michigan

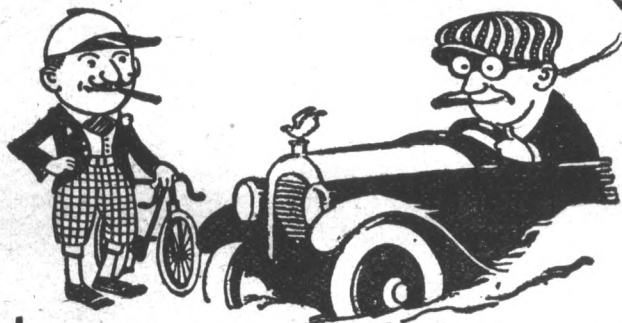
Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

6½%

FEDERAL BONDS

Are Better Bonds

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



Many changes in 28 years

The world has gone a long ways in 28 years—Hemmeter's Champions remain constant—always the same fine, satisfying, delightful smoke—

No blends or artificial flavoring—just good old ripe tobacco—strictly hand-made.

AT YOUR DEALER'S—TODAY

2 for 15¢

HEMMETER'S CHAMPION CIGARS

THE HEMMETER CIGAR CO., DETROIT.

PATENTS

Send sketch or model today for examination and report. Record of invention blank on which to disclose your invention and new guide book, "How to Obtain a Patent" sent free. Promptness assured. Highest references. Write today. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 413 Security Savings & Loan Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Enjoy your Chicago visit at the
MORRISON HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
and the
TERRACE GARDEN
CHICAGO'S WONDER RESTAURANT

"WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN"

WHEN the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O, it's then's the time a feller is a-feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bareheaded, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

Then your apples all is getherd, and the ones a feller keeps
Is poured round the cellar-floor in red and yellor heaps;
And your cider-makin's over, and your wimmen-folks is through
With their mince and apple-butter, and their souse and sausage, too!
I don't know how to tell it—but ef sich a thing could be
As the angels wantin' boardin', and they'd call around on me—
I'd want to 'commodate 'em—all the whole-indurin' flock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

CHILD WELFARE WEEK

THE health of the American child has at last become recognized as one of the most important problems the nation has to deal with. The women interested in child welfare have been fighting for this recognition ever since we had a chance to speak for ourselves.

This last week in Detroit the annual convention was held and those of you that have radio receiving sets must have heard Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and Dr. Geo. E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation give their splendid talk on what is being done to help save our babies for better manhood and womanhood. If I am not mistaken the funds laid aside for this work by the government is \$350,000.00.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS

THERE are now over 12,000 consolidated schools in the rural districts, towns, and small cities of the United States. They have taken the place of approximately 50,000 little one-teacher schools. During the year 1919-20 over 1,000 new consolidated schools were established. This is truly a hopeful sign for the future.

Consolidated schools equalize educational opportunities. Those of standard type are rapidly becoming the strongest schools in our educational system. They are all the result of an attempt to equalize from the bottom up. They have been created by concentrating the wealth and energy of areas that before consolidation dissipated their efforts on very poor kinds of schools. They withdraw nothing from the top of the school system. On the contrary, they have added much to it. They equalize by bringing the poorest schools up not only to the average but to the best.

The consolidated school provides for children in the rural districts, large, new, modern buildings, with auditoriums, gymnasiums, and rooms for science, agriculture, shop work, cooking, etc., in addition to classrooms, and good modern heating plants. Large consolidated schools offer to all boys and girls in these small districts, no matter how poor they may be, the privilege of an accredited four-year high school when they have completed the grades.

The larger schools, too, do not deprive parents of the help, comfort and companionship of their boys and girls during the high school age, the age when adolescents can be most useful about the home; the age when parental protection and guidance are most needed.

In strictly rural communities consolidated schools generally offer every educational advantage known in our well-graded city schools. We need more of them if we expect to give our country boys and girls a fair chance. The consolidated school offers not only the usual standard course of study and book knowledge, but also a social training impossible in the one-teacher school. Literary societies and debating clubs vitalize the program of studies. Team work on the athletic field, under the direction of competent coaches, instructors, and directors, are just

The Farm Home A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS—I am wondering if you would be interested in sending in any article and pictures that you might have that tells about the work you are carrying on in your community. I am sure we all would be interested in any work that the different groups of women are doing and use our dept. as a means of reaching 70,000 women. Read what the government is doing to help the child welfare in our country. I would be pleased to receive any quilt pattern or any home-made device that helps make the work easier. Let me hear from you. I still want some recipes on canning meats for our cookbook.

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

life's greatest lessons of fair play, the "golden rule," cooperation, and, finally, success.

The consolidated school provides school buildings and grounds designed to safeguard and promote the children's health, supplies them with an abundance of mechanical means necessary for work and recreation, and develops in them an idea of the aesthetic. In this respect, the consolidated school of the country has many natural advantages over the best of the city schools. More room for play space, gardens, and outside laboratories may be had for less expense.

The consolidated school gives a considerable choice of subjects, in addition to the essential ones, so that the child may follow the lines of his own interests or necessities. It provides a group of professionally trained, experienced, and supervised teachers with whom he may become acquainted.

The services of a physician or nurse, or both, are sometimes provided to prevent or stop in its inception and sickness among the children. The school is the means of interesting the community in the betterment of its own life to keep pace with the ideals set before the children.

Transportation, sanitary and safe, to and from school is furnished for all children residing any great distance from the school plant.

The consolidated school may cost more because it is necessary to transport the pupils from their homes to the school. If, however, we count costs in terms of better schools and happy children, we certainly receive much greater returns for the money we spend. Would the patrons of these consolidated schools go back to the old way? In Iowa 1,400 farmers living in 56 consolidated school districts were asked this question, and 9 out of every 10 answered "No."

There are 186,000 one-teacher

schools in the United States and some of them are so small that only two or three pupils were in regular attendance. In one of the States during the school year of 1922 over 1,300 of these small schools had an enrollment of 10 pupils or less per school, and over 2,200 more of the same small schools had an average enrollment of not more than 11 to 15 pupils. To maintain a school for only 15 pupils is a very expensive proposition for the taxpayer.

It is a poor investment and a waste of public-school funds to pay a teacher a good salary and then provide them with only one-half the number of pupils he can easily instruct.

Of course, no one would for a moment think that the 186,000 one-teacher schools could or even should all be consolidated in a short time, but ultimately the one-teacher school must give way in most cases to the consolidated school.

WHERE DOES HEALTH EDUCATION BEGIN?

THE man in the car stopped to look at the good-looking farm. The fields were yielding large crops; the stock was in fine condition. Well-made sheds housed the newest and most efficient farm machinery and an auto for travel.

"How many pigs have you?" asked the traveler.

"Just a hundred and nine," said the farmer. "That boar over yonder took first prize at the country fair. He's a full-blooded Duroc."

"You certainly know how to raise pigs, Mr. Farmer."

"I ought to; I've sure made a study of raising hogs. You have to get good stock and then raise them right."

"Your corn looks fine, too."

"Yes, it's going to be a bumper crop."

"I suppose anybody could raise

corn around here," ventured the traveler.

"Anybody that's a mind to learn how and willing to work. You have to know how to raise corn; you have to know about the soil, and the seed, and how to raise the crop. I've got the best machinery anywhere around; and it pays. A man can't afford these days to buy inferior stock or tools; and then he's got to keep everlastingly on the job."

A child came running out into the yard, brown as a berry, but thin and sleepy looking.

"How many children have you?" asked the traveler.

"Nine!" replied the raiser of prize pigs. "Some family, eh?"

"And I suppose you and your wife have made a study of how to raise a prize family of children?"

"Now you're kiddin' me! I reckon what's good enough for their dad is good enough for them."

"But is it? You don't expect your small pigs to eat what your big hogs eat. You don't make prize hogs that way. When you're growing a prize pig you don't say 'It's going to get no more than its mother had,' but 'what does this pig need?'—and that pig won't get it unless you give it to him. You know every point of a prize hog; do you know every point of a prize 6-year old girl or boy? Or a 10-year old? Or a 2-year old?"

"Pears as if it's goin' to rain," said the farmer. "I'll have to be getting the cultivator under the shed. It's new this year and I don't want it to get wet and rust. If you want to keep good machinery you just have to take care of it."

Mothers Problems

HOME-WORK

NO sooner does a child start in school than he wants to bring his book home. He wants to show Mamma and Daddy his lesson, and, if he is ambitious, he wants to be helped a little on his lesson so that he may have a perfect recitation the next day.

Such an attitude is highly commendable. Help at home has sent many a child skipping through the grades. But home-help must be wisely and carefully given, else it proves detrimental, rather than beneficial, to the child.

Ascertain first of all the methods your child's teacher uses in the different studies. If she does not teach the alphabet, but instead teaches reading wholly by sounds, do not tear down her good work by laboring with your little child over the alphabet. She'll never thank you for such hindrance to her system, and, worst of all, your child will not be benefitted.

However anxious you are for your child to get ahead, do not do his work for him. As he gets into the higher grades and is confronted by real problems in arithmetic and by compositions to write, do not, in your eagerness to help him, do his work for him and expect him to receive a 100 per cent grade when examinations come.

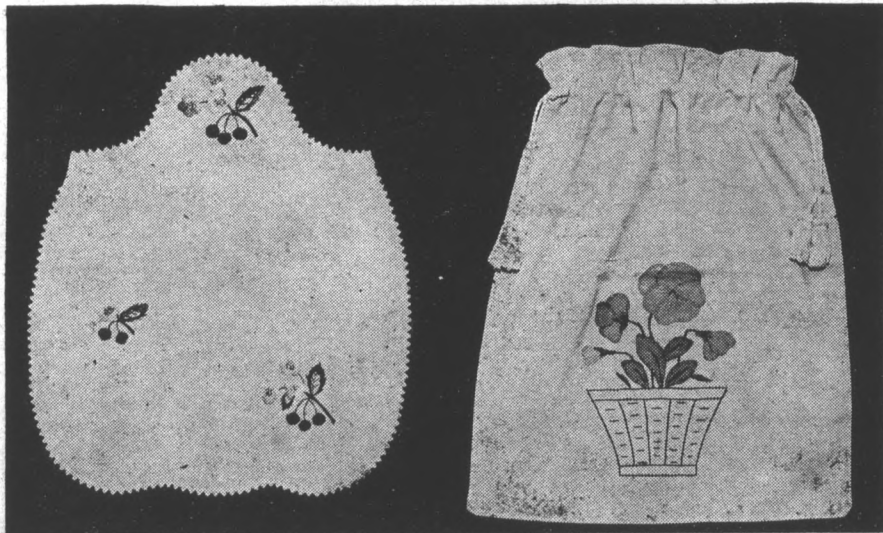
I know a mother who cut and made a bungalow apron for her little girl who was supposed to cut and make one as home-work in her sewing class. The girl took the apron to school, expecting to receive full credit for the work she hadn't done. The teacher, however, was suspicious. She didn't accuse. Instead, however, she asked this little girl to demonstrate the cutting and making of an apron to the class! The child was all at sea. She ended up in a tearful confession. It was not her fault she had been dishonest; it was the fault of her mother who had easily persuaded her that she could make the apron and the child would receive her credit.

Home-help properly given is of untold value to both the ambitious and the backward child—but it must be both properly and conscientiously given.

HARD ON THE NERVES

Red patterned wall paper, glaring lights and shiny furniture are three things that are responsible for many attacks of nerves. The neutral walls, soft indirect lighting, with shaded lamps, for reading, and of quiet furniture in good taste is greater than any one can quite realize.

For Our Christmas Sewing



The illustrations above are very attractive gifts to make for our Christmas remembrances and who wouldn't like one of these adorable appliqued unbleached muslin laundry bags and the ladies tea apron with bright silk ribbon ties.

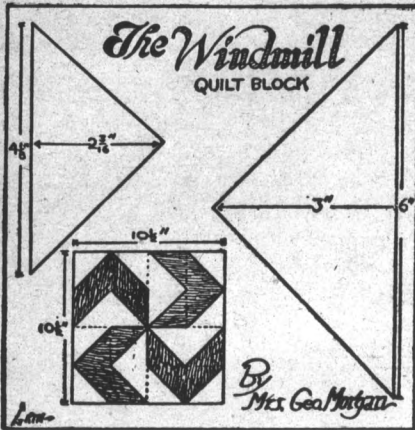
405—Laundry Bag—Size 20x27. This bag is made of Unbleached Muslin. Applique patches included. Takes one skein of each of the following colors to embroider: Purple, Lavender, Brown, Yellow and Green. Price, 50c.

406—Ladies' Tea Apron—Stamped on Unbleached Muslin. Floss to complete. Price, 50c.

Address your orders to the Pattern Department, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Personal Column

Back Issues of Magazine—Could you help me through the Farm paper if any readers would sell or let me read two back numbers of the "People's Home Journal" April and May 1923? —Mrs. G. Shouwink, Sparta, Mich., R. 2.



THE WINDMILL QUILT

The design above and directions were sent in by one of our readers and I hope it will be a great help to you in planning your next pattern.

Any two colors are nice or one can use mixed colors. It is very simple to cut and can all be sewed on machine, it is the way four blocks are sewed together that form windmill. One can use all pieced blocks or every other one plain goods to set together with.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, R3, Vicksburg, Mich.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

Pleasant words are as a honey-comb sweet to the soul, and health to the bones. Prov. 16:24.

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Prov. 25:11.

For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh a good man out of the good treasure of the heart bringeth forth good things. Matt. 12:34-35.

Finally be ye all like-minded, sympathetic, loving as brethren, tender hearted, humble minded. —Pet. 3:8.

—You need the message your brother carries, be receptive of it. A critical attitude on your part will give him cause to say, "I do not know why but I am never my best with that person." Be lovingly expectant, and without effort the message will come that will bless both him and you.

—if you are well bred!

Enter the church quietly, removing the hat, and never replacing it until the door is reached again at the close of the service.

If a stranger, and accompanied by a lady, you will precede her, and follow the usher up the aisle until the pew is reached, when you will pause, allow her to pass in, and you will follow, taking seats at the further end if you are first, so that you will not be disturbed by later arrivals. It is no longer a custom, as formerly, for the gentleman to step into the aisle and allow the ladies that are strangers to pass to the inside.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

106—Lovely percale and gingham quilt pieces also plush and wool pieces to exchange for anything useful.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, Vicksburg, R3, Michigan.

107—Room and board for girl or woman in exchange for assisting in work. Must love children. Write Michigan Business Farmer, Sun-shine.

RECIPES

Soda Crackers—Several months ago I saw in the Business Farmer a request for a recipe for home made soda crackers. I watched eagerly for an answer but have never seen any. I am sending one, which we think is very good.

For sponge use one-half yeast cake (one-third ounce), one pint warm water (scant), six or seven cups flour (one and three-quarter pounds), pinch of salt. Mix together about six or seven o'clock in the evening. Sponge should be quite stiff. Rub little lard over the top and cover with a cloth. Set away over night to raise. If flour is very cold warm it some in the oven. Next morning about eight o'clock you add the following ingredients to make a firm stiff dough: one-half cup warm water, one-third cup lard (three ounces), two cups flour (10 ounces), one and one-half even teaspoons

(Continued on page 17.)

It is significant that more LILY WHITE FLOUR, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use," than any other high-grade flour, is used by Michigan women.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

4461. A Pretty Night Gown.—This is a very attractive model, that lends itself well to a development in batiste, voile, crepe, crepe de chine, silk or satin. The yoke could be of lace or embroidery. Hemstitching or drawnwork would be attractive for decoration on plain material. 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 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For yoke and sleeves of contrasting material, 1/2 yard 36 inches wide is required.

4462. A Smart Skirt Style.—This model is good as a suit skirt, or for separate wear. Moire, satin or will as well as all sports materials could be used for its development. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. A 29 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot is 3 1/2 yards.

4463. An Attractive Apron Style.—Pretty English chintz was used for this model, with bindings of black sateen. This is a good model for gingham, percale and also for rubberized materials. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

4464. A Simple Serviceable Morning Dress.—This is a very pleasing and comfortable model. It will develop well in gingham or percale, and is also good for damask, jersey, serge and other wool fabrics. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or short length. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

4465. A Smart Frock for Juniors.—Kasha cloth in a new shade of brown, with banding of satin would be good for this style. Taffeta too would be appropriate also rep in any of the colors now in vogue. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

4466. A Pretty Frock.—Here is a model that will look well in silk or crepe and also in printed cotton, linen or gingham. The guimpe is finished separately, and the sleeveless dress may be worn without it, if so desired. It is in "slip on" style. One could have the guimpe of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. To make the guimpe of contrasting material will require 1 1/2 yard 40 inches wide. Width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

4467. A Simple Frock for Many Occasions.—Youthful and pleasing is the model here depicted. The "peasant" sleeve is a newly revived feature. As here shown figured and plain voile are combined. One could have satin or taffeta with georgette for the full sleeves. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yard. The dress may be finished without the full sleeve portions and without the plastron, making a very serviceable and practical model. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 5 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. For sash plastron and pockets of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required.

4468. A Practical Simple Play Dress.—Comfort is the principal feature expressed in this model. It slips on over the head, and provides for an opening at the inner seam. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6 mos, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 1 year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

4469. A Popular Style for Stout Figures.—Here is a good model for mature figures. The panel front is finished with concealed pockets. The sleeve shows the new circular cuff. Wool rep with facings of satin or moire would be appropriate for this dress. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 54 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

4470. Ladies Costume.—Figured silk or crepe could be used for this model. It is charming in its style lines, very graceful, and becoming to most figures. The skirt is independent of the waist, which is in "slip on" style. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

4471. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Figured and plain foulard is here combined. This is a pretty style for crepe de chine, with trimming of plaited frills on the panels and waist. The sleeve may be in short, or wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. To make as illustrated will require 2 1/2 yards of plain and 1 1/2 yard of contrasting material.

4472. A Stylish Blouse with New Features.—Flannel, satin or moire could be used for this design. Bands of embroidery, braiding or piping would be good for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH—3 FOR 30c POST-PAID

Order from the above or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

ADD 10c FOR FALL AND WINTER FASHION BOOK

Address all orders for patterns to

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



Galvannealed the Triple-Life Wire Cuts Fence Costs in Half—

Is GUARANTEED to last 2 to 3 times longer in any standard test and to have 2 to 3 times heavier zinc coating than ordinary galvanized wire. It should last many years longer; therefore, cost far less than you paid for your present fence.

"Galvannealed" wire amalgamates the rust-proof zinc coating INTO the steel; galvanizing merely lays it ON. That's what will make "Galvannealing" last so much longer than ordinary galvanized wire.

Stiff stay wires and well crimped line wires locked together with the famous little Square Deal Knot so tight they are guaranteed never to slip, make Square Deal a firm, long-lasting, economical fence. 50c copy of Ropp's New Calculator sent free to landowners who write for catalog that tells all about the new high test, Triple-Life "Galvannealed" wire.

**50c
Book
Free**

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4828 Industrial St. Peoria, Ill.



Protect Your Ford from Freezing

At last—a radiator protector made of ALL METAL, scientifically designed to insure proper circulation of air. Prevents freezing of radiator in cold weather driving because water is kept at right temperature for free circulation, cannot boil at top and freeze at bottom.

Order Direct
from this
Advertisement—
**ONLY
\$2.00**

Postage
Prepaid
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

RIGHT Radiator Protector

All in one piece—steel with baked enamel finish. Put on or take off in one minute without tools, wire or fittings. Requires no adjustments—does not rattle—improves looks of car. Simple, positive in action—mechanically RIGHT in every detail. Keeps feet warm. Saves trouble, discomfort, repair bills and saves GAS. Insures an easier starting, smoother running motor. Order now before freezing temperature arrives to insure getting YOURS—and make driving this winter a real pleasure. A wonderful boon for all Ford owners. Your satisfaction guaranteed. Price prepaid, \$2.00. Send personal check, money or express order—or currency at our risk. Do it NOW—and be ready for the first cold spell.

BALTIMORE SALES CO., Inc.
105 S. LaSalle St., Dept. R 3 Chicago, Ill.

If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands

Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 529C Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers for a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free for Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,
529C Main St., Adams, N. Y.

You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of my stimulating application for rupture

Name _____

Address _____

State _____

The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys:—How time does fly. Here it is less than a week from Hallowe'en and it seems that but a very short time ago we were celebrating the fourth of July. Next will come Thanksgiving, then Christmas; in fact, only a few weeks and it will be 1924.

I suppose you are planning on having a party or attending one Hallowe'en evening. What great fun we had at country parties when I was a boy. I do not mean that on the evening of Hallowe'en we would go around the neighborhood and play mean tricks on people. No indeed, I never could see any fun in doing that. The fun we had was at the party where we played all kinds of games such as fortune telling, bobbing for apples, etc. And the room would be decorated with jack-o-lanterns, witches, cats and moons cut from black paper, then in each corner was a small shock of corn, while jack-o-lanterns made from pumpkins, with candles in them, were used to light the room. My how spooky it seemed! But everybody was happy and enjoyed the feeling of mystery and ghosts.

This issue we are publishing the drawings that won the prizes in our recent contest. I think they show that some of the readers of the Children's Hour have considerable talent, don't you?—UNCLE NED.



THE DOG'S CHOICE

IN the early days, the Earth was divided by a chasm. On one side lived Man, the Animal Who Thinks, on the other side lived the Animals Who Do Not Think. It did not occur to any of the animals, not even the Wise Elephant, to try and jump across the chasm.

Except one.

Dog sat on the edge of the chasm, ears cocked, and whined. He crouched as though to leap. The other animals paid no heed.

"Come!" cried Man.

The chasm was very wide. Yet a look of answer came in Dog's brown eyes, and he leapt. Too wide was the chasm! Only Dog's forepaws struck the further side of the abyss.

But Man stooped down, lifted Dog firmly and placed him on the hither side of the chasm, among the Animals Who Think.

A daring attempt for a good ambition will always have some success.

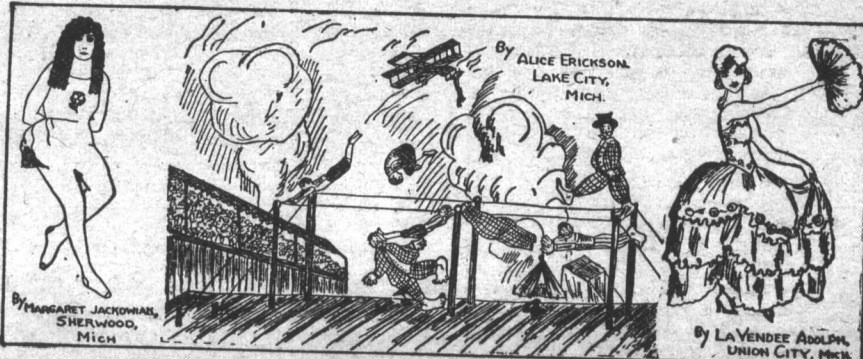
OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in? I wrote to you once before but it was not in print. I am ten years old. My birthday was the 21st of January. Have I a twin? I have a big brother in Greenville, Pa. I have been through the state of Michigan from north to south and it was sure a nice trip. I have one sister and two brothers. We have 80 acres of land, and for pets I have a cat named Tom and a calf named Polly. There is no school this week as we have been vacation. I wish some of the cousins would write to me for it is very lonesome. Well as my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle. What eats and eats and never gets full? The one who guesses it I will write to. Your loving niece—Onahlee Lockwood, Pompeii, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—It is said that when the nest becomes crowded that some of the birds are pushed over the edge, but I hope that I won't be the one that is pushed over the edge this time. I had one of my letters published when I was about ten years old. I have written several times since but I guess I was pushed out of the nest each time. Isn't the weather getting cold? All of the flowers are frosted and it seems so lonesome when the leaves fall from the trees. My sister younger than me likes autumn, but I suppose it's because her birthday is in October. But I love spring. Don't you, Uncle Ned? I guess I'd better describe myself. I am five feet two and one-half inches tall, have brown hair, black eyes and am dark complexioned. I was fifteen years old on the 11th day of May. Have I any twins? I know of one. Her name is Cora Spaehma. We have been corresponding since August. We have sent each other our pictures, so we nearly know each other even though we haven't seen one another. Now, Uncle Ned, I want to ask you a question. Couldn't we have a space on the children's page each week for a few pieces of poetry? I for one, love poetry and I think there are others that do too. The children that write letters could send any good poem they find. Now, boys and girls and Uncle Ned how do you

like the idea? I graduated from the tenth grade this June, but as we haven't a twelfth grade here I quit, for I didn't want to go away from home, much as I wanted to go through the twelfth grade. Then my mother needs me at home as my father is working on a dam at Bamfield. I was reading Eleanor Stovel's letter, where she was telling about her visit to the Niagara Falls. I also have seen the Falls, but I was only five years old when I was there, so I don't remember it very well. Two years ago this summer my mother and two of my sisters went out to Kansas and Missouri. They went for one of my sisters' health, as she has been sickly since she was five years old. I stayed with my married sister. Oh! but I was lonesome. Well, Uncle Ned, I must close or you surely won't print my letter. Your loving niece,—Gladys Corbin, Stanwood, Michigan.

—Yes, I guess we can spare some space for one or two pieces of poetry each issue if the cousins want us to. Maybe some of the girl and boy poets who are members of the Children's Hour can send some original poems. Who will be the first one to do that?



THE PRIZE WINNING DRAWINGS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Your delightful Children's Hour interests me so much that I have decided to join your merry circle. I am just a small town girl of the northern part of Michigan. I am a lover of the woods and I enjoy many tramps and camping trips in the woods. The spring of the year seems so fresh looking. It seems like everything is coming to life after being dead all winter. In the fall of the year, the woods are so pretty and delightful. Just like a kid, I love to drag my feet in the fallen leaves. The spring and fall are my favorite seasons. I am also a lover of reading and I read a lot. My favorite authors are Zane Grey, Harold Bell Wright, and Henry Knibbs. Those who have read "Rambling Kid", how did you like it? Didn't you fall in love with the "Kid"? I did, and I thought the whole story was just fine. Another story I like very much is "Heart of the Desert." If any girl between the ages of sixteen and twenty who lives in Mesick, Michigan, would care to write to me I would appreciate it very much. Also other members who would write to me, will receive an answer to their letters. Best wishes to Uncle Ned and all the cousins. Sincerely yours,—Josephine Damon, Box 86, Sidnaw, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote once before but I guess the letter found the waste basket. So I am going to try it again. I will describe myself before I tell anything else. I am 4 feet 11 inches tall, weigh 90 pounds, have blue eyes, and red hair. I am light complexioned so I have freckles. I am 11 years old. My birthday is the 6th of March. Have I a twin? If I have I wish he or she would write to me. I will answer every letter I get. I am in the sixth grade but I may take the seventh grade test next spring. Our school started a month ago. I like to go to school and wish every-

body would, don't you, Uncle Ned? This is the first year we have had the twelfth grade. I have a mile and a half to walk to school. We had our first test last Friday. I got 80 in spelling and grammar, 97 in arithmetic, 85 in geography. Haven't gotten the other papers yet. I hope I pass. There are six in our class. There are 16 in our room; six 6th graders, eight 8th graders, and two 7th graders. Our 7th graders are dumb. They are just like me. Ha, ha. I live on a 280 acre farm. We have several cows, and four horses, three cats, one dog. Well I guess I will give room for other letters. Will close. Your Nephew,—Harry Firestone, P. S.—I hope this letter will jump over the waste paper basket.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was surprised to see my letter in print, so after all the waste paper basket did not catch my letter. Gladys Carlson and Edna McIntyre did not guess my age right, so they better try again. For two weeks my mother went for a visit with my brother and his wife, her sister and husband, in an auto. Cora Spartons, sent in the words of "Star of the East," for Iris Arnold, and you, Uncle Ned said she had them, would you please send the words to me? I know the tune, but not the words. I like that song don't you, Uncle Ned? I also have been taking music lessons, but I stopped taking them because my teacher was so busy. But I will take them again after a while. Just think Uncle Ned, I have three nieces, their names are Goldie, Ethel and Doris. My one sister is married and two brothers, they each have a baby girl. Ethel calls me Dusty, and Doris calls me Dot-ta. I will have to ring off and let some of the other cousins use the line once. I am getting rather selfish. Good-bye. Your loving niece,—Dorothy Postma, R. 1, Box 8, Rudyard, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here comes another jolly farmer girl of eleven years to join your merry circle. I have read the Children's Hour many, many times. I have a girl friend who wrote a letter over four years ago to the M. B. F. asking the boys and girls to write. Several wrote and she is now corresponding with four. So I am going to ask the boys and girls to write to me and see if I can do as well. I will be in the 5th grade when school starts. We are getting a new state trunk line past our house so there is lots of work around here for men. Don't you want a job? Ha! Ha! It has been terribly hot and dry up here for some time but it is raining tonight and we are all very glad. We have some nice lakes up this way to go bathing in. My two girl chums and I went swimming yesterday and we had a glorious time.

One lake is a resort, people come from far and near and live in the cottages during their vacations. Your niece,—Miss Nellie Watkins, West Branch, Michigan, R2, Box 65.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? We take the M. B. F. and enjoy it very much. I have read the Children's Hour for over a year. I am in the 8th grade at school. My age is between 12 and 17. Who guesses my age will receive a long letter from me. My birthday is on the 7th day of September. Have I a twin? My home is 2 1/4 miles from Argyle, but I work at my sister's in Argyle. I am testing cream for the Shedd Creamery, and like it fine. I have long brown hair, blue eyes, and light complexion. I am five feet tall. My father lives on an 80 acre farm, has a large cottage, and a big barn. We have 8 cows, 6 calves, 4 cats, 1 hog, 4 horses, 100 chickens and about 60 little chicks. I have seven sisters and two brothers. One of my sisters live at Tyre. She also has a cream station. Four of my sisters are married. Two of them home and my two brothers are home also. I have two sisters in Detroit, one is married. I think I have said enough for this time, so will close, hoping to become your niece soon. Will some of the boys and girls write me a letter soon?—Helen Darr, Argyle, Michigan.

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

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

RECIPES

(Continued from page 15.)

salt, one even teaspoonful soda. Dissolve the soda in the warm water and pour it over the sponge. Break sponge up well, mix in the salt. Work the dough well and set aside in warm place for two and one-half hours until it starts to break on top. Now turn the dough onto the flour dusted board on table, pound with rolling pin and roll out to a thin sheet and fold over from both ends. Repeat this rolling and folding over a number of times, until the dough feels quite smooth and pliable. Then you can roll it out quite thin and prick or dot with fork. Cut out now with small round cutter or into square crackers and bake in ungreased pans in a hot oven. However the pans must be thoroughly heated in the oven before you lay the crackers on them as this makes the crackers light and flaky. If the crackers are placed on the hot pans quickly and put in oven immediately, they will require only a few minutes for baking.

Sour Milk Cake—I find good things in our paper so I am going to send my choice cake recipe. One cup of sugar, one-half cup of cocoa; then add one-fourth cup of butter in one-half cup of hot water and stir, add three-fourths teaspoon soda in one-fourth cup of sour milk or buttermilk, one cup flour; add last, one egg white beaten to a stiff froth. Flavor with vanilla and pinch salt and bake in moderate oven. You will find this a very good cake. Any frosting can be used. When frying chicken place spider in oven and see how nice your chicken will be.—Ethel Short.

MY FAVORITE RECIPES

Fresh Apple Pie—Five or six sour apples, one-third cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon grated nutmeg, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one teaspoon butter. Pare, core and cut apples in eighths, put around a plate one-half inch from edge, and work towards center until plate is covered, then pile on remainder, mix sugar, nutmeg, salt, lemon juice, and grated rind and sprinkle over apples. Dot over with butter. Wet edges of under crust, cover with upper crust, and press edges together. Bake forty to forty-five minutes in moderate oven. A very good pie may be made without lemon. Cinnamon may be used instead of nutmeg.

WHEN WILL DOLLAR BE WORTH ONE HUNDRED CENTS AGAIN?

(Continued from Page 4)

one," he went on after a pause, "but the labor unions have been very shortsighted in their policy of trying to restrict the numbers in individual organizations. I believe in the American working man. I believe in his patriotism and in his desire to be fair and generous, but he does not understand and the result is that he too often acts in defiance of his own best interests.

"The average American worker centers all his attention on a struggle for higher wages. He thinks that money is something that is of value in itself and does not realize that it is only a convenient means of exchange and is worth only just as much as the goods behind it. It ought to be easy to see that it is better to get \$20 for which you can get \$20 worth of goods, than to receive \$30 which can be exchanged for only \$15 worth of goods.

"I was talking to a man in the building industry today and he was telling me about the extraordinary way the unions have placed restrictions about apprentices and their persistent efforts to keep men out of their organizations. Of course, they are merely trying to improve their condition and in that they have my fullest sympathy. The trouble is

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on a 10 day's FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)

that they are going exactly the wrong way about it. They are really making things worse for themselves. They have forced wages up, it is true, but they have also forced up the expense of living for not only themselves but for everyone else. This kind of artificial and false prosperity in one industry means depression in other industries, which means in turn a falling off in production and a lessened value for the dollar. If the building industry could command all the workers it needed wages might not be so high, but they would buy more and that would bring prosperity to a hundred other industries.

"The same thing holds true in the coal industry. The anthracite union policy of the building trades bodies with the result that there is a shortage of labor in the anthracite fields and a great surplus in the soft coal regions. That kind of thing is happening all over the country with equally disastrous results. We can never get the proper balance in production until there is a free interchange of labor so that men can move without restriction in those directions where their services are most needed."

The Russian Way

"Can the Government offer any help in solving that problem?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Roberts, with unctious have followed the same mistaken emphasis. "This is the kind of thing that has happened in Russia. People are always wanting to lay all their troubles on the Government and think that a law will remedy anything. You can not dictate to a man what kind of work he is to do and where he is to do it. He must be given a free choice."

"Then what is the remedy?" "Education. The fundamental principles of economics are very simple and do not require any great mental ability to grasp. The first thing Americans have got to learn is the meaning of money. This foolish idea that high wages mean prosperity must be gotten out of their heads. The only real prosperity is spelled production and everything that interferes with production interferes with prosperity. That ought to be easy to understand but apparently it is not. Before a man is elected head of a labor organization he should be required to take an examination in the first principles of economics. The Government might help by making simple economics an obligatory subject in our schools." —The Detroit News. (Copyright by United Publishers News Service.)

BABES IN THE JUNGLE

(Continued from Page 8)

When the pawnshop opened the next morning me and Silver was standing there as anxious as if we wanted to soak our Sunday suit to buy a drink. We sauntered inside, and began to look at watch-chains.

"That's a volent specimen of a chromo you've got up there," remarked Silver, casual, to the pawnbroker, "But I kind of enthuse over the girl with the shoulder-blades and red hunting. Would an offer of \$2.25 for it cause you to knock over any fragile article of your stock in hurrying it off the nail?"

The pawnbroker smiles and goes on showing us plate watch-chains.

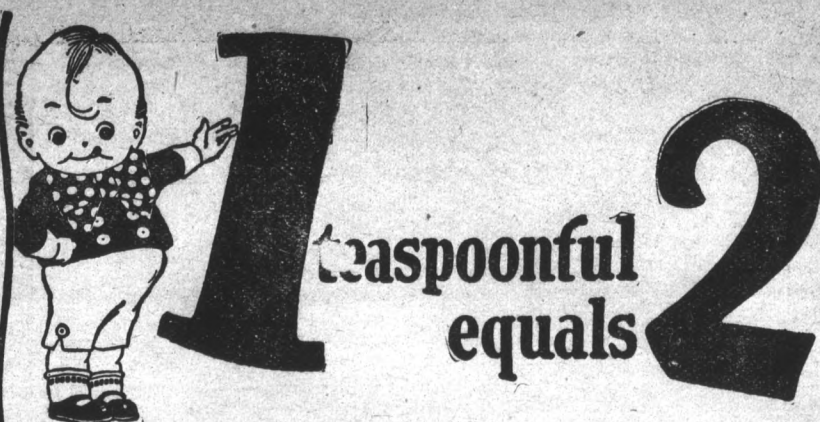
"That picture," says he, was pledged a year ago by an Italian gentleman. I loaned him \$500 on it. It is called 'Love's Idle Hour,' and it is by Leonard de Vinci. Two days ago the legal time expired, and it became an unredeemed pledge. Here is a style of chain that is worn a great deal now."

At the end of half an hour me and Silver paid the pawnbroker \$2,000 and walked out with the picture. Silver got into a cab with it and started for Morgan's office. I goes to the hotel and waits for him. In two hours Silver comes back.

"Did you see Mr. Morgan?" I asks. "How much did he pay you for it?"

Silver sits down and fools with a tassel on the table cover.

"I never exactly saw Mr. Morgan," he says, "because Mr. Morgan's been in Europe for a month. But what's worrying me, Billy, is this: The department stores have all got the same picture on sale, framed, for \$3.48. And they charge \$3.50 for the frame alone—that's what I can't understand."



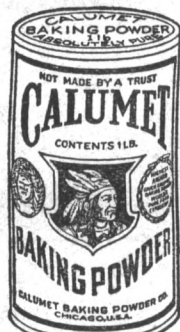
of many other brands—*That's why*

CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER

Goes Farther—Lasts Longer.

Never use heaping spoonfuls when you bake with Calumet—Use level spoonfuls because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength. No other baking powder will produce bakings at such a low cost. Calumet is economical—sure.



Best By Test

EVERY INGREDIENT USED OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY U. S. FOOD AUTHORITIES

Sales 2½ times as much as that of any other brand

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

Anthony Fence

Does the safety of your live stock mean anything to you?

Is the safeguarding of your crops and property of value to you?

Anthony Fence around your farm will protect your stock and crops—add materially to the value of your property.

Its long life and sturdy, dependable service will save you money. Order Anthony Fence from your local dealer.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

Ads Under this Head 10c per Word, per Issue

FARM AND LANDS

FOR SALE: 80 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED land joining good farms, 3 1/4 miles from Rose City, Michigan, Ogema Co. MRS. GEO CRAWFORD, Barton City, Michigan.

FOR SALE: 80 ACRES OF LAND, BUILDING, light fruit. Write FRANK HYER, Charlevoix, Michigan.

GENERAL

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.

SPECIAL OFFER—\$2.50 BUYS 250 8 1/2 x 11 Letterheads and 250 Envelopes, printed with name, business and address. Samples free. C. R. KENT, Cooperstown, Michigan.

FOR SALE: B. L. K. DOUBLE UNIT Milker, complete, never unpacked. H. S. BOW-ERMAN, 2 Miles South of Romeo, Michigan.

WOMAN WITH CHILD 6 YEARS OLD wants position as housekeeper in widower's home. MRS. MAE NESTLE, Lyons, Michigan, R. 1.

If you have poultry for sale put an ad in

The MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

You'll get Results!



Help your MOULTERS MOULT

If you want your hens to moult naturally—

If you want them back on the egg job promptly—fall and winter laying—

Then you must make sure that your moulters are healthy and hungry.

They must eat lots, and be able to digest what they eat.

That's just what

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

does for your moulting flock.

It's a tonic that begins with the appetite—improves a hen's whole system.

It has Iron that keeps the paleness away, makes the combs and wattles red—the blood rich.

Pan-a-ce-a starts the food the egg way as soon as the moult is over.

No time lost.

No dormant egg organs after the moult, where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have.

There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
500 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

POULTRY BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per agate line. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

PULLETS, HENS AND COCKERELS

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

LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

PUREBRED R. L. RED AND BUFF WYANDOTTES pullets, mature stock \$2.00 each.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan

LEGHORNS

LEGHORNS

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

COCKERELS, S. O. W. LEGHORNS, TOM BARRON strain, 250 egg utility line, April hatched. \$1.85. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CECIL W. BOWEN, North Star, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS TOMPKINS STRAIN to make room for young stock. I will sell after November 1, 1923, 50 2 year old hens at \$2.00 each; 25 1 year old hens at \$3.00 each; cockerels at \$2.50 and up. All these cockerels are from my best 8 year old hens that have laid 200 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.
WILLIAM H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

WILSON'S R. L. REDS. MICHIGAN'S greatest color and egg strain. Cockerel prices list ready in September. Improve your flock with Wilson's R. L. Red cockerels.
WATERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. HENS \$7.00, Toms \$9.00.
D. F. MARSHALL, Boush, Michigan.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pulley bearing subject to wear. This is efficient, and easily replaceable. Covered by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your three hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Enact it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. Dept. 84 Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

AGENTS WANTED - BIG PROFITS -

Energetic man with car can make \$50 to \$60 a week selling Heberling's medicines, extracts, spices, toilet articles, stock tonic and veterinary remedies direct to consumers on farms. Old established company—large line giving complete satisfaction. Steady repeats. Liberal profits.

Experience or Capital Not Required. We furnish you complete stock on credit and allow you to pay as you get paid. Write quick for full particulars and secure your home county.

Heberling Medicine & Extract Co. Dept. 3-B Bloomington, Ill.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS \$5 each. From first prize winning strain at Chicago and Detroit. J. A. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE AND DRESSED Poultry, Veal, Rabbits, etc. A square deal always. Write to: C. E. McNEILL & CO. 325 W. South Water St., Chicago

SELL YOUR PURE-BRED POULTRY THROUGH THE BUSINESS FARMER.



HINTS ON MARKETING TURKEYS
TURKEY time's a-coming! If you want top prices for your birds, here's a few tips from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Range fattening is more satisfactory than pen fattening, the department says. Begin fattening about three weeks or a month before marketing, and proceed gradually by feeding lightly on corn in the morning and again in the evening a short time before the turkeys go to roost. Increase the quantity of corn fed gradually until the birds are getting all they will eat. Be careful not to feed new corn too heavily until the turkeys have become accustomed to it, to prevent digestive troubles.

Good sized, well matured birds in good condition for fattening can often be marketed to best advantage at Thanksgiving. Small, immature turkeys should be held until Christmas, for further fattening, but if the birds are unthrifty market them at once. Sales outlets to raisers within express shipping distance of good markets are local consumers, local buyers and dealers, more distant buyers or dealers and carlot shippers, and receivers or commission merchants of live or dressed poultry in the large cities. To determine the best available outlet study shipping charges and keep in touch with both local and distant buyers as to price. Distant buyers will mail quotations on request.

Most producers market their turkeys alive. Shipping dressed turkeys to markets is justified only when making local sales or there is an unusually favorable outlet for the dressed product. Shipping coops should be high enough to enable the birds to stand up. A coop three feet long, two feet wide and twenty inches high will accommodate five or six turkeys. Overcrowding may result in bruising which detracts from the market value; overcrowding may also cause death and complete loss.

If the birds are on the road only a few hours, do not feed before shipping. If they are on the road a longer time water and feed liberally to prevent shrinkage in weight. Ship in time to place the turkeys on the market a day or two before the holiday. Late arrivals may reach on overstocked market, and arrival after the holiday usually means lower prices.

Killing and dressing birds is simple when properly done. Hang up the turkeys by their legs and with a single stroke push the point of a sharp knife up through the roof of the mouth into the brain. When properly done this operation paralyzes the bird and loosens the feathers so that they come out easily. Then sever the veins in the throat just beyond the skull for bleeding. The turkey should be dry plucked, and plucked clean. Thoroughly cool the carcass after plucking, inasmuch as failure to remove all animal heat promptly will result in early spoilage. Cool either by hanging outdoors if the temperature is between 30 and 45 degrees, or by immersing in cold running spring water or ice water.

When thoroughly chilled, the carcasses are ready for shipment. A barrel is a convenient shipping container. Place a layer of cracked ice in the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of turkeys, followed alternately by layers of ice and turkeys, and topped off with a layer of ice. Tack burlap over the top of the barrel.

Caution! If you are building up a permanent turkey business be sure to retain as many of the finest, largest, quickest growing young birds needed to rear the next year's flock and send the rest to market.

QUALITY OF EGGS

How many eggs does your flock average? What was the highest individual production?

How much do your eggs weigh per dozen? How shapely are they? Is their color uniform or is it a bit uncertain?

The foregoing are two sets of questions worthy the consideration

of any poultryman. The former set usually receives the bulk of thought, and hens are bred with a view to number of eggs rather than size, shape and color. Quality of course, includes much besides size, shape and color, but these are prominent points and go a long way toward determining the market value.

It is exceedingly common to find small eggs in the nests along with the medium and large. It is just as common to find eggs with certain very noticeable characteristics that render them unattractive for the market. For instance, among the white eggs there is one that shows distinct touches of brown. There is one that shows a tendency toward being speckled—a shower of little brown spots on it. There is one with a rough, unfinished point to the shell. Among the brown eggs there are pale and dark; eggs with even coloring or uneven.

Now it may be plain prejudice on the part of city folks that use our eggs, but they want uniformity. They want a white egg they want it beautifully white. If they like the brown they want it uniformly colored.

Likewise, they want eggs that fill the little compartments of the cartons reasonably snugly. Every purchaser of eggs at the grocery store feels that he is cheated if he can feel and hear the eggs roll about in the carton; even one loose egg gives an uncomfortable feeling.

The point at issue is that number of eggs is not the only evidence of a valuable hen. The producer of 200 eggs in a year that grade No. 1 or fancy is worth more than the producer of 210 or even 225 that grade low.

Therefore, is it not time for more attention to be paid to the second set of questions at the head of this article? Is it not time for the poultryman to become as careful about the size, shape and color and general quality of the eggs laid by individual hens in his breeding flock as about the number of eggs they lay?

As stated before, quality includes much more than size, shape and color, but the other elements are more easily controlled. Feeding and care of the eggs after laying are outstandingly important in the matter of getting quality. The feeding is more of a scientific matter than the care, perhaps, but plenty of fresh water, plenty of green feed, a grain and mash ration balanced and fed, according to the many experiment station recommendations, and charcoal, grit and oyster shell are the fundamentals of feeding. Care means among other things, frequent gathering during warm weather, keeping in well-cooled quarters and early delivery to market.

Did you ever break an egg into a saucer and try to pick it up with the thumb and fingers of one hand? Try it. You can not pick up a saucerful of water that way. If you can lift the entire egg, leaving only a little moisture in the saucer, the likelihood is that it will qualify as a first-class egg. At least, the cook in the high-class restaurant or hotel depends to a large extent upon this test when considering an offering of eggs. But you may depend upon it that an egg that has been held a long time and become stale will not thus pick up. Neither will it if it has remained in the nest several hours after being laid. Nor does quality hold up when improper feeds are given, though usually a hen goes on a strike and will not lay at all if she gets feed that is lacking in some essential in the production of good eggs. Hens do not cheat you; they will not put poor material in their products if there is a chance to avoid it.

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.)

Pit Necessity to Properly Protect Manure

THE loss of fertilizing elements in barnyard manure amounts to millions of dollars every year on American farms. This is a direct loss, suffered by the individual farmer, although in many cases he has not been aware of it because he has not thoroughly conversant with the fertilizing value of manure, and consequently did not take the proper precautions to conserve it. But through the work of agricultural experiment stations and agricultural colleges, the enormity of this loss has been definitely established, and lack of information is no longer a valid excuse for a farmer losing large sums of money on his manure.

The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station estimates that one-third of all the manure is wasted. In the opinion of this institution in-

of two-thirds of its value in one year.

To give proper protection to barnyard manure, leak-proof pits are a necessity. Frequently farm work makes it impossible to haul manure out on the field daily, so such a pit is required to properly store it. If thrown on the ground, liquid content is lost, but if kept in a proper pit this valuable part of the manure is saved, and may be kept indefinitely.

Concrete pits will not leak. A simple and inexpensive form of concrete pit may be built like a shallow enclosure alongside the barn, located so that it is easy to throw manure out of barn windows into the pit and likewise easy to load from the pit into the manure spreader. As it is usually not practical to use enough bedding to absorb all liquids, a cistern should be built near the pit to hold the unabsorbed portion. For the cistern and pit floor use concrete mixed in the proportion of one sack of portland cement to two cubic feet of pebbles. The proportion for the walls should be 1:2½:4. The walls of the pit should be built first. When the floor is placed a one-half inch space should be left around the edge which is later filled with tar to make a watertight joint. For ten cows a pit 16 feet long by 16 feet wide and 4 feet deep is large enough. For 20 cows the pit should be 24 feet long by 20 wide and 4 feet deep.—W. G. Kaiser, Agricultural Engineer.

MANURE VALUES

	Tons	Value	Annual
	Yearly	Per Ton	Value
Horse	5.2	\$6.09	\$31.67
Dairy Cow	8.5	4.56	38.76
Other Cattle	4.0	5.47	21.88
Sheep	0.4	9.66	3.86
Hog	0.6	6.19	3.71

diana farmers alone lose more than \$24,000,000 a year in fertilizing elements of farm manure. This loss comes from the failure to save the liquid content; uncontrolled fermentation of the manure; and leaching, or the washing out of soluble plant food. Pound for pound the liquid content is worth more than the solids and the greatest single item of loss is the liquid content. Where the manure is thrown outside the barn, with no protection, the liquid content soaks into the ground, the plant food is washed out by the rain, and uncontrolled fermentation largely destroys the value of the remainder. The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station found in a test case, that over half of the fertilizing value of barnyard manure was lost by exposure, while in Maryland a test of eighty tons of manure showed a loss

RADIO BECOMES PREACHER IN COUNTRY CHURCH

(Continued from page 4)

Parties can be held in which both old and young participate and thus revive that friendly, neighborly spirit that is fast disappearing in our rural communities. Talk it over with your neighbors and then open that little church down on the four corners that has been closed for several years.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The illustration appearing with this article is used through the courtesy of The Detroit News.)

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE

BEGINNING with this issue The Business Farmer will publish a series of articles on the five breeds of dairy cattle that have attained considerable prominence in the United States. These articles are prepared by a specialist in dairy husbandry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and were recently issued in bulletin form. The first to be discussed is the Holstein-Friesian cattle. Watch for these articles.

Origin and History

In the low countries bordering on the North Sea, especially in the northern part of Holland, Holstein-Friesian cattle have been bred for centuries. The land is rich and fertile and pastures are exceptionally good. Different names have been used to designate the breed, both in Europe and America, among which the following are the more common; North Hollander, Holland, Netherlands, Holstein - Friesian, Dutch, Dutch-Friesian, and Holstein. The last is the name usually used in this country, although Holstein-Friesian is the official name.

Importations and Distribution

The Dutch settlers in the State of New York probably were the first to import individuals of the Holstein-Friesian breed, but the first importations of which records exist were made between 1857 and 1862 by W. W. Chenery, of Massachusetts, and many of our present-day animals are descended from these importations. For a time the trade in imported Holsteins flourished, but in recent years very few animals have been imported, owing largely to the quarantine which, on account of contagious animal diseases, has been in effect a large part of the time against continental European countries.

Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years, owing in a great degree to the increased demands of large cities for market milk. Cattle of the breed are most numerous in the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States, with the

Middle Western and Pacific sections next in order. With the exception of the Jersey, there are more Holstein cattle in the United States than of any other dairy breed.

Characteristics

A universal characteristic of the Holstein-Friesian cattle is the black and white color of their coats. The sharply defined and contrasting colors of jet black and pure white give them a very striking appearance. Although either color may predominate, black below the knees is objectionable. Purebred animals with any red or gray in their coats are ineligible to registry.

In disposition Holsteins are docile, even tempered, and not excitable; in fact, they are rather lazy in general habits, as shown in their poor "rustling" ability in grazing scanty pastures. They are large consumers of feed, especially roughage, and do best when plenty is readily available.

The Holstein is the largest of the dairy breeds. It has a large, bony frame, which often is smoothly covered over all parts. Cows at maturity vary in weight from 1,100 to 1,800 pounds (average about 1,250 pounds); bulls range from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds (average about 1,800 pounds). The calves are usually thrifty and vigorous at birth and make rapid growth. The birth weight varies from 70 to 110 pounds, in some cases exceeding even the latter figure. Heifers reach maturity in frame at about 4 years, although increases in body weight occur up to 6 or 7 years of age. As a breed the Holstein shows good constitutional vigor.

Production

From the point of view of quantity of milk produced, Holsteins average higher than any other breed. The percentage of butterfat, however, which averages lower than that of any other dairy breed, tends to counterbalance the advantage of a greater milk production. The butterfat of Holstein milk is in the form of very minute globules, and

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

DO YOU WANT choice 35.73-lbs. King Segis blood in your herd

From dams by Maplecrest De Kol Hengerveld, whose three sisters have each produced over 1200 pounds of butter in a year, two of them former WORLD'S CHAMPIONS?

40-Head will be Sold at Auction-40

Wednesday, November 14th

At Fair Grounds, Allegan, Mich.

Most of them bred to our CARNATION BULL, whose sire is own brother to that wonderful cow SEGIS PIETERJE PROSPECT—WORLD'S CHAMPION MILK PRODUCER—37,381 lbs. milk and 1448 lbs. butter in a year, and whose dam is a 32.38-lb. four-year-old daughter of AVON PONTIAC ECHO, a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 1005 lbs. of milk and 41 lbs. of butter in a week. A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a choice young bull for your herd from cows with records up to 25 lbs.

REMEMBER THE DATE—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH
HILLCREST FARM

HEREFORD AUCTION

At SOTHAM'S HEREFORDIA FARMS
ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1923
One O'clock Sharp

Perfection Fairfax, Bean Donald, Repeater, Disturber, Fred Real, Bonnie Brae, and Anxiety breeding; Useful; Practical; Breeding Herefords; The kind that prove most profitable to purchasers. All Tuberculin tested.
53 Lots totaling over 75 head of Purebred Registered Herefords.
30 Cows with their 26 sucking calves Free with them.
10 Bred Two-Year Old Heifers.
10 Open Yearling Heifers.
3 Bulls including the intensely bred Beau Donald bull Beau Kingstone that was Grand Champion at six different 1923 Fairs and stood eighth at Chicago International Live-stock Show in a class of over 30 two-year-olds in 1922. Also Glencoe an exceptional well bred Anxiety bull.
Production of Hereford Baby Bees have proven exceedingly profitable for those producing them. Eliminate speculation by raising your own feeders. Make your roughage valuable by letting it winter your purebred Hereford cow. Attendance at this sale and acquaintance with Hereford Baby Beef Producers will convince you of the proven profitability in raising them. This sale is an exceptional opportunity to obtain practical cattle for Baby Beef Production at your own price. Purchase your purebred Herefords now when you can do so on the safe and sane production of Baby Beef profitable basis. Attend this sale; Inform yourself, whether you buy or not. For illustrated catalog write.

T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, (Herefords since 1839) St. Clair, Mich.

AUCTION!

NOVEMBER 15, 1923

30 head Registered Polled Herefords
50 head Large Type Registered Poland Chinas
50 head Registered Shropshire Sheep

C. A. STIMSON

Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

G. P. PHILLIPS

THE GOLDEN RULE AUCTIONEER

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

Have You LIVE STOCK For Sale?
An Ad in THE MICHIGAN
BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

Three Uneeda Orion Sensation Boars

Outstanding Duroc Jersey Sons of Uneeda Orion Sensation, grand champion at Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois State Fairs. Dam is a Pathfinder sow. Large, rangy, 18 mo. old; \$40 each, crated and registered.
EDMUND THORP, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Route 7, Box 9.

SHEEP AND HOGS AT AUCTION

On the KINCH FARMS, Grindstone City.

Grindstone City is 5 miles east of Port Austin—Good gravel roads to all parts of state.

Wednesday, October 31

SALE BEGINS AT 10 A. M.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

There is always money in sheep. Note these comparative prices on the Buffalo market for 17 years—cattle and sheep, as reported by the Buffalo Stock Review.

Year	Lambs	Year	Lambs	Year	Top	Year	Top
	Top		Top		Steers		Steers
1905	\$7.75	1915	8.35	1905	\$5.75	1915	9.00
1906	8.10	1916	9.00	1906	6.25	1916	10.75
1907	7.35	1917	13.25	1907	6.25	1917	10.75
1908	5.85	1918	15.50	1908	6.50	1918	12.00
1909	7.25	1919	15.75	1909	7.00	1919	14.50
1910	5.75	1920	12.50	1910	7.25	1920	12.00
1911	5.75	1921	11.00	1911	8.00	1921	9.00
1912	7.50	1922	11.50	1912	8.25	1922	14.75
1913	8.15			1913	9.75		

This is probably the greatest sheep sale ever held in the Thumb, and is the best chance Thumb farmers have ever had to get into the sheep game. We are not going out of the sheep business. The sale includes surplus stock only from our flock of 1000 choice sheep.

SHEEP

25 Registered Rambouillet Bucks
50 Registered Rambouillet Ewes
18 Registered Romney Bucks, from imported stock
100 Delaine Breeding Ewes, purebred but not registered
125 Feeding Wether Lambs

TAMWORTH HOGS

The only real bacon hog in existence and the most profitable to raise. Will sell from our registered herd of 100, the following:—
4 Aged Tamworth Boars
4 Tamworth Sows and litters
6 Tamworth Sows, will be bred for March Farrow
10 Tamworth Gilts, open
2 Hampshire Boars
1 Hampshire Sow and litter

RAIN OR SHINE

Sale will be under cover in Huron County's biggest barn. Parties coming from a distance will be cared for at night if they bring coats.
Sale will be conducted by these famous auctioneers: Col. Dwight Lincoln, of Marysville, Ohio and Col. T. A. Stahlburn, of Michigan.
TERMS—Credit will be extended to parties desiring same.

FRANK KINCH, Proprietor

H. F. FINAN, Clerk.

Grindstone City

*Write for
free booklets on
Farm Sanitation*

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

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant
For all Livestock and Poultry

FREE BOOKLETS ON FARM SANITATION:

- No. 151—**FARM SANITATION.** Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
- No. 157—**DOG BOOKLET.** Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
- No. 160—**HOG BOOKLET.** Covers the common hog diseases.
- No. 155—**HOG WALLOWS.** Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

- Oct. 30—Shorthorns, Wm. Geisenhafer and Sons, Dimondale, Michigan.
- Oct. 31—Sheep, Tanworth Hogs, Frank Kitch, Grindstone City, Michigan.
- Oct. 31—Holsteins, R. P. Clement, Adrian, Michigan.
- Nov. 2—Herefords, T. F. R. Sotham & Sons, St. Clair, Michigan.
- Nov. 6—Holsteins, Eaton County Holstein Breeders' Association, A. N. Loucks, Secretary, Charlotte, Michigan.
- Nov. 14—Holsteins, Hillcrest Farm, Allegan, Michigan.
- Nov. 15—Herefords, Poland Chinas, Shropshire, G. A. Stinson, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

CATTLE

HEREFORDS

Are You Considering
What to Feed This
Fall That Will Prove
Profitable



Before purchasing feeders investigate the Sotham Earcliffe Hereford Beef Plan. A proven, profitable system of beef production of great benefit to the producer. Realize the utmost from your feeding operations. Write for information, HERE-FORDS Yearlings, Two-year-olds, Young cows with calves, all registered and T. R. tested at practical prices for producing Earcliffe HERE-FORD Baby Bevers. Terms granted upon proper credentials.

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

--HEREFORDS--

5 extra when Register heifers one year old for \$500.00. Also 10 cows with ten nice lusty calves by side for sale.

If in want of bulls, write us.

ALLEN BROS.

118 So. West St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

RED POLLED

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED
Cattle. Both Sex.
PIERCE BROS., R. 1, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

ANGUS

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

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
Bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R. 1, Vassar, Mich.

for that reason the cream does not rise rapidly on the milk. The small globules are an advantage, because the milk is not liable to churn in shipping. Holstein milk has little color.

Families

The families of Holsteins are very numerous, and it is difficult to determine which are the more important. Probably the following are among the more widely known: Aaggie, Abbecker, Artis, Beets, Burke, Butter Boy, Carlotta, Clothilde, Colantha, De Kol, Fayne, Gerben, Hartog, Hengerveld, Johanna, Korndyke, Mechthilde, Mercedes, Mutual, Netherland, Ormsby, Pietertje, Pietje, Pontiac, Sarcastic, Segis, Spofford, Vale, and Veeman.

FALL DAIRYING

OCCASIONALLY we hear objections urged against dairy farming due to the fact that it is a year-around job. While this is in a sense true, it is offset by the fact that the income is as continual as the labor. To make fall dairying successful, there are a number of things that must be taken into consideration. If fall dairying is looked after at this season of the year, a splendid opportunity for profitable production is offered during the latter months of the year. Now is a good time to get everything ready in the way of stable quarters and the food supply. It is also a good time to get together the late fall and winter herds. Keep the cows now coming fresh in the best milking condition and they will be the ones of greatest profit during the next nine months.

If you have not enough cows look about for more and be careful to select those that will freshen soon. Feed them well until they calve and then give them all the food they want. This is a good time of the year to test the cows and find out what they are doing in the way of production. It does not pay to keep a poor cow in the herd if a good one can just as well take her place. Neither does it pay to carry on winter dairying with a lot of strippers unless they have been good milkers all spring and summer, and you are keeping them out of respect for what they have been.

This is a good season of the year to look around for a good dairy sire if you are needing one. You will have him to use in December and January, the best time for breeding cows intended for milking. Get, if possible, a sire out of a very good milker as he is more likely to transmit the qualities of his dam than his sire.

At this season of the year it is a good time to get together the winter feed for the stock. Provide plenty of good hay and fodder. The silo should be filled. Have plenty of good straw close at hand. It can't be put to better use than under the milk cow often during the winter. A good warm stable with plenty of windows for light and ventilation is necessary where cows are kept for winter dairying and it is quite as necessary to have a good floor in the stall so that the animals can be kept in comfort and in a clean condition. Plan a yard close to the barn where the cows can be kept to themselves and not be bothered by colts and steers. In this yard have water, salt and hay always on hand so that the cows can get at it when they feel so inclined.

We have suggested a pretty good program for one season. There is no danger that it will all be done, but there are some things that can be done this fall, which will make fall dairying a successful undertaking.

WASTE BY POOR STORAGE

THERE is a fearful waste in this country caused by poor storage of grain on the farm. The principal loss is caused by moisture and rodents. Old makeshift bins and cribs that have long passed their usefulness are still housing valuable grain. By water and snow leaking in much grain is damaged by mould, must and decay, and little holes on every corner admit rodents that destroy great quantities of grain every year. It is estimated that two hundred million dollars worth of grain is destroyed annually by rodents.

The housing of our grain is of the greatest importance because it not only prevents a fearful loss but also

protects the price, allowing a crop to come on the market as it is used or needed, and avoiding the dumping of grain either in a warehouse or on the market speculators which tends to lower the price.

Sheet metal bins and cribs have been tested out for several years and are giving splendid satisfaction. They have the advantage of being fire, rat and moisture proof, and grain housed in them can be used as collateral on loans or advances. Nothing is safer than good grain housed in a safe place. These bins can be locked up and the key turned over to the banker or party who makes the loan. The renter can divide his crop with the land owner, and each can hold his share in a safe and secure place until it reaches the market. The time has come for better and more permanent buildings, and we will see more of these metal storage bins used in the future, for they are filling every requirement.—A. L. Haecker.

GOVERNMENT BULLETINS OF INTEREST IN NOVEMBER

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

Farmers' Bulletin 754, The Bedbug; 847, Potato Storage and Storage Houses; 910, Sweet Potato Storage; 1091, Lining and Loading Cars of Potatoes for Protection from Cold; 1096, Frost and the Prevention of Damage from it; 1105, Care of Mature Fowls; 1160, Diseases of Apples in Storage; 1186, Pork on the Farm: Killing, Curing, and Canning; 1194, Operating a Home Heating Plant; 1210, Measuring and Marketing Farm Timber.

Department Circular 238, U. S. Grades for Potatoes Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

RAISING THE SKIMMILK CALF

GOOD results in calf raising require that the milk fed be fresh.

One of the common causes of indigestion, and its most pronounced symptom, scours, is feeding stale milk. It is possible to use sour milk successfully if the calf is once accustomed to it and if it is fed in the same condition regularly. Feeding milk that has been standing 24 hours, or even 12 hours, is dangerous. Milk that is not really sour but old and stale is far more dangerous than milk that is soured with a pure acid taste. The younger the calf the more sensitive it is to the condition of the milk.

Fortunately the farm separator has solved the problem of getting good milk for calf feeding wherever cream is sold.

Another cause of sickness in hand raised calves is feeding from dirty pails or cans. Every utensil that comes in contact with milk which is to be used for calf feeding should be kept as clean and scalded as thoroughly as the food was to be used by the family. We have seen a farmer take a can of skimmilk out to the calf lot, take the pail off the top of a post and proceed to feed the calves. When he was through the bucket was again turned over the post. Feeding a bunch of calves in a pig trough is sometimes done. Sooner or later calves compelled to drink milk under such conditions will be sick with a bad case of scours and the owner will probably say he never did have any luck with skimmilk calves.

It is just as important to keep the pen clean in which calves are kept in the barn. Experience has taught many men that calves will not do well in a damp, dirty pen or stall. Under such conditions pneumonia is almost certain to give trouble. The calf needs all the sunlight it can get. In arranging the barn do not put the calf pen in a dark corner because the space is difficult to use for other purposes. The calf pen should be given the sunniest place in the barn.

An abundance of water should be available at all times. The calf needs come water in addition to that contained in the milk and wants to

HOLSTEINS

86 Head Registered Holsteins

PUBLIC SALE

ADRIAN, MICH.

OCTOBER 31, 1923

10 A. M. at A. C. Furman Farm, 6 miles west on road M-34.

Nearwood Farm Herd

R. P. CLEMENT

HERD SIRE FOR SALE AT FARMERS PRICES.
T. B. Tested guaranteed every way. Pontiac Romeo Dutchland DeKol No. 270204 H. F. H. B. sire Pontiac Dutchland 2'd Dam Pontiac Ostris. H. S. BOWERMAN, Two Miles South of Romeo, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS

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

JERSEYS

REG. JERSEYS, POGIS 99th OF H. F. AND
Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE: JERSEY BULLS, HOOD
FARM BREEDING.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Michigan

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SHORTHORN
Bull, 4 years old, of good size and dark red in color. Kind and gentle. Wonderful herd sire. Price right. If interested address
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
PIPER & GOODALE, East Tawas, Michigan.

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE.
Shropshire and Delaine sheep. Stock and prices right. Write wants. Also car load feeding cattle. CLOVER CREST RANCH, Tawas City, R3, Mich.

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

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

SWINE

O. I. C.

O. I. C.'S: 75 LAST SPRING PIGS, PAIRS
not akin. From 3 good strong sires. Also fall pigs. Recorded free. 1/2 mile west of depot.
OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. Breeders. I Offer You 10 Weeks Old
Boar Pig shipped subject to your approval for \$12. pedigree furnished. A few sow pigs at same price. Sired by Michigan Giant. Order yours now for future use. Maple Valley Stock Farm, North Adams, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire Boars and Fall Pigs Now Ready to ship. Bred gilts in season, 11th year.
J. W. Snyder, St. Johns, Michigan, R. 4.

DUROCS

Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich.
Duroc-Jerseys and Black Top Delaine Sheep. 35 stock rams to pick from. Farm 4 mi. straight south of Middleton. Gratiot Co.
NEWTON & BLANK.

AT THE STATE FAIR WE SHOWED ONE
of the largest boars. He won 3rd in his working clothes (no fitting). He is back home and we want you to have a gilt or sow bred to this fine Colonial Boar. Write us.
SCHAFFER BROS., R. 4, Oxford, Michigan.

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

A FEW CHOICE DUROC SHOATS, THE BIG
long kind. Either sex. Price \$10 each registered.
F. A. LAMB & SON, Cassopolis, Michigan.

Duroc Inn Offers Choice Duroc Pigs Either Sex priced reasonable. Sired by "Wals Sensation."
John L. Walz, Reese, Michigan, R. 4.

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE—SPRING
Boars of right type with quality. Shipped on approval.
WILBER JONES, Reese, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS. ONE FALL
Gilt by Ohio Liberator. Spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Write your wants.
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

SHEEP

FOR SHROPSHIRE RAMS WRITE OR
CALL ON
DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Michigan.

WEST MARION OXFORDS. 25 YEARS
Breeding. The best stock for sale. Both sex.
WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Michigan

FOR SALE—Reg. Oxford Rams and Ewes.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants to Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Phone Deckerville 73-3.

AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP BOTH SEXES
for sale. Rams good ones. Both Polled and Horned.
F. H. CONLEY & SON, Maple Rapids, Michigan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS AND
Ewes. Size, type, quality and good breeding.
W. W. OASLER, Ovid, Michigan.

(Continued on page 23.)

drink a little at a time at frequent intervals during the day. This need for water is often overlooked and the calf is thirsty as well as hungry and gorges itself with milk when it has a chance.

Salt should also be kept within reach of calves old enough to eat hay and grain.

There are a number of advantages in having calves to be raised by hand in the fall. The fall calf can be kept growing nicely on skim milk until grass comes, then weaned and turned out to pasture without checking its growth in the least. The disadvantages of winter feeding are more than offset by the hot weather and annoyance from flies experienced by the spring calf. For the calf under six months it does not make much difference whether the roughage be grass or hay. Some prefer hay, but for the second six months grass gives much better results. In the winter season the young calf is also more certain to get the careful attention it needs than it is during the busy summer season.

Summer calves are greatly annoyed by flies and can be made more

comfortable by allowing access to a darkened stable during the day time. Breeders of valuable purebred calves find it a good practice to inclose a small pen with fly screen for the very young calves.

If there is any other good use for the skim milk, the skim milk calf should be weaned at the age of six months. If the milk is needed especially for other purposes it may be cut out of the ration at five months. When the calf reaches this age it is capable of eating enough grain and hay to continue its growth unchecked after the milk is taken out. Weaning should be made gradually. The milk allowance is cut perhaps one-fourth, then after three or four days to one-half, and finally eliminated. The grain ration should be continued for some time at least after the milk feeding is discontinued. The mistake is sometimes made of cutting off both the milk and grain at once and turning the calf out to pasture to shift for itself. This is too great a change to be made at once and results in the growth of the animal being checked for two months or more.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JEST TO RESUME

YES, an' mebbe to presume, or whatever the word is—I ain't writ anything in some little time 'cause my pen wuz out o' order an' I didn't have any ink an' my mind wuz—well you know what it wuz. With all the bootleg' stuff goin' 'round, a man's mind might be anything but a swill bar'el. You know there's nice things 'bout hogs 'sides jest bacon an' hams? They won't drink bootleg whisky. All right, class me with 'em if you like, but I won't drink either. An' I ain't hollerin' for no five per cent stuff to take the place of the lickin' we used to have neither.

But, while you've been readin' my letters right along, I ain't been writin' so often. You see I am like the ol' Methodist preachers—when the 'sperrit' calls say somethin'. Oh yes, the sperrit has called but bein' out of ink I couldn't answer the call.

But now that a kind friend has given me part of a bottle o' ink I'm at it agin. It won't be much to brag of 'cause I want to save my ink. But folks, there's a lot of things goin' on that riles me an' mebbe riles you. In Oklahoma the Klu Kluxes are tryin' to run things. So is Gov. Walton—they're hev'in' a hot time of it taken altogether. Well, that ain't all—Detroit an' Wayne County kinda wants to run the state of Michigan—ain't it? An' they say child labor ain't used in the sugar beet fields—look up the records of these men an' mebbe you'll find they're interested in the sugar beet bizness—ets allus wise to know a man 'fore you place too much faith into 'im. In Kentucky convicts are holding a jail—a siege is on an' to a day or two ago the convicts were havin' the best of it.

Farmers are at the mercy of speculators an' are losin' money on most everything they raise.

Two thousand people are killed in a year by poisoned hooch—if they didn't drink it they wouldn't be killed but that's neither here nor there so we'll say nothin' 'bout it. 45 or 50 thousand are killed by automobiles every year—some of our able statesmen, preachers an' such, want to amend the liquor laws an' make the stuff easier to git, but heve you heard one of 'em say a word 'bout easin' up on the motor laws? An' jest here let me ask what effect it would have on bootleggin' bizness if we had five per cent beer, light

wines an' all the trash the five percenters advocate. They don't believe it would stop, bootleggin' neither do you or I. We had lots of 'em when s'loons wuz runnin' wide open—we would still heve 'em if the country was flooded with five per cent beer an' light wine—yes, or any other so-called light stuff. An' the congressmen are talkin' of passin' laws to help the farmer—somethin' like fixin' a price for his output. Folks, don't you see how foolish such talk is? As soon as a price wuz fixed by law to make a thing profitable everybody would be raisin' that commodity an' the world—or government would be swamped.

I work and deem it an honor to work for the largest food factory in the world. When the supply exceeds the demand they immediately cut down the supply. If the farmers would do the same there would be no call for help from the government or from any other source—supply never has an' never will create demand. Let demand govern your work—give it a couple years' trial an' see how you come out.

An' even that ain't the worst—marriages are exceedin' births—purty nigh—an' divorces are exceedin' both—purty nigh too.

An' yet we are livin' in a free and enlightened country, what's the matter with it? The only way to help everybody 'ceptin' gamblers is to stop gamblin'. The laws won't let me shoot a in'cent little game o' craps or play a game of poker nor bet on a horse race for mebbe two bits or four bits a game, but it 'lows men to bet millions on your wheat crop, stock, cotton—the very things that make the nation rich an' honest and great. Yes they do it every day—they ain't no law agin' that so in conclusion I say—if you're goin' to be a thief be a big one—or if you're goin' to be a big mist get 15 or 20 wives or 'husban's, gamble on a big scale an' the law protects you, steal a hot dog to keep your baby from starvin' an' get 20 years to life imprisonment—if you have a penknife onto you or a corkscrew it's life an' mebbe more. Now ain't it the fact?

An' yet farmers ask fer farm loans from a government that is financed by—well from farmers. Does 35 cents out of a dollar appeal to you? Dear farmer friends, that's what you are gettin' of every dollar I pay fer your stuff. Cordially yours—UNCLE RUBE.

Hundreds of Breeders Write: "Your Remedy Cured My Herd of Contagious Abortion"

The Bowman Abortion Remedy has wiped out the old idea about Contagious Abortion being incurable. The remarkable record made by this remedy with both cattle and hogs proves that it is master of the most terrible disease known to livestock men.

Here is One of the Letters

Dec. 22, 1922.
Erick Bowman Remedy Co.,
Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry will say that we have had no trouble since our herd was treated. All cows are safe in calf and this is the first time in a great many years that we have not had trouble with cows retaining the after-birth. They are giving more milk this winter than they ever did.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN G. HENDERSON,
Albert Lea, Minn.

I make no unsupported claims for the Bowman remedy. I guarantee it to be a positive cure for Contagious Abortion, retained placenta, white scours and calf pneumonia.

Nothing I could say for the Bowman Remedy would be so convincing as the testimony of men who have used it. That's why I invite full investigation.

Guarantee

I guarantee to bring every cow or sow that is a breeder back to normal, healthy delivery if treated with Bowman's Remedy according to directions. In exceptional cases, where additional treatments are needed, I will furnish these free, except for shipping cost. For every animal Bowman's Remedy does not cure of Contagious Abortion, I will refund the cost of treatment.

ERICK BOWMAN, President.

Write me today

If there is Abortion in your herd, I have the remedy that will get rid of it for you. Find out for yourself. The sooner you act, the sooner your losses are stopped. Send a postal today.



ERICK BOWMAN
Discoverer Bowman's Remedy

Erick Bowman, President

Erick Bowman Remedy Company

240 N. Cedar Street

Owatonna, Minnesota

Herold-Bertsch Shoes

More Wear  Per Dollar

Dressy---

Comfortable

ALL GOOD

LEATHER

Quality to the

last stitch.

Priced moderately.



Ask for
No. 940

Easy on Your Feet---

Easy on Your Pocketbook

H-B Dependable Shoes for men and boys are made by skilled shoemakers of 30 years experience, of selected materials, with painstaking workmanship. Farmers have found them best by rigid outdoor test. The famous H-B Hard Pan wears like iron. Examine this line of footwear at your own store. You'll find extra service, and extra value. Handsome booklet free.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

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.
679 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo

Direct to You

30 Days Trial

More Milk Profits

Clipped Cows

give more milk and butter fat. They are cleaner, healthier—feel better, feed better. Filth and lice cannot accumulate—bigger returns are positively assured.

Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine

makes clipping quick, easy, thorough. Very highest quality, lasts long.

Get FREE Book of facts. Write today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
5652 Roosevelt Road
CHICAGO



Detroit Beef Company

offers its services to the Farmers of Michigan as a high class, reliable commission house for the sale of Dressed Calves and live poultry. Write us for information how to dress and ship calves to market. \$250,000 capital and surplus. 34 years in business in the same place and same management.

Address

DETROIT BEEF CO., Detroit, Mich.

Save Calves and Cows by Using ABORNO

Guaranteed Remedy for Contagious Abortion Successfully used by thousands of farmers, stockmen, and dairymen. Easily administered. Kills abortion germs in blood—can't injure animals. Write for Free Book, describing symptoms and effects—with many letters from users. Money-back guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
42 Jeff St.
Lancaster, Wis.



For Sale

Lamb Lined Coats
All Leather Coats

Custom fur tanning, fur repair and make over. Free style sheet and circulars.

W. W. WEAVER
Custom Tinner
READING, MICH.





MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Improved Business Outlook

REPORTS from business houses, manufacturers and bankers show a hopeful feeling, and were it not for the extreme difficulty experienced in lifting the price of wheat to a level allowing a living profit for owners, the situation would be fairly satisfactory. Everywhere it is recognized as a matter of the greatest importance that farmers should abandon the one-crop policy which is so dangerous to those who practice it, and it is fortunate that so many Michigan farmers are engaging in other lines, such as fruits, berries, grapes, poultry, etc. Huge shipments of apples are being made from Benton Harbor to Chicago, and a few days ago a train of thirty-five cars of apples, the largest that ever left Michigan, reached Benton Harbor on its trip from Bangor, Michigan, to Chicago, each car containing from three hundred to four hundred bushels of choice apples. Some of the enterprising farmers of northern Indiana are accomplishing great results from onion culture, and a farmer of Kosciusko County has grown 8,000 crates of onions on thirteen acres, which are worth \$3.20 per 100 pounds delivered at the railroad. The muck land thereabouts is admirably adapted for growing onions.

A Chicago grain man who has been over the northwest says that the corn crop in Minnesota and South Dakota is in fairly good shape to move. There is a large yield there, and Minnesota is becoming a dairy state to an extent that will absorb the greater part of the coarse grains. Farmers in Minnesota, he says, are doing well where they have diversified their crops and gone into dairying. In North Dakota where they have followed this rule they are also doing better.

Advanced Farming Methods

The National Geographical Magazine for October has an intensely interesting article showing the methods that are revolutionizing farming operations. It contains a picture of a "combine" at work on a Canadian farm. This gigantic machine cuts, threshes and delivers to the wagon alongside more than one hundred acres of wheat a day. Many elderly people can remember the time when it would have required the labor of about three hundred men to accomplish the work in the same time, to say nothing of twenty-eight horses to haul the grain. Even the binder and threshing machine would call for about sixty men and forty horses for cutting, hauling in and threshing a hundred acres of wheat in a day. Another picture of bonanza farming in Canada shows work on a seven-thousand-acre farm, illustrating the character of the competition the American farmer must meet in the future. One tractor and six men do the work of twenty-eight horses and fourteen men, with horse-drawn binders. The article points out that the high cost of labor will do more than any other agency to bring about lower production costs on the farm by necessitating an increased substitution of machines for hands.

The Grain Markets

It is evident that putting wheat on a higher price basis cannot be done by applying the law of supply and demand, the farmer being out of all proportions, and after waiting for hoped for outside help, prices lost much of their recent advance. World's available stocks of wheat increased nearly 53,000,000 bushels in September, and are now estimated at 215,000,000 bushels, or 38,000,000 bushels more than last year. Europe shows no disposition to buy freely, and exports are still running far below a year ago. Minneapolis mills are grinding at 62 per cent of their capacity, against 68 per cent last year, and mill feed in that market is off \$1.50 to \$2 a ton. Excellent crop reports are coming from the southwest, plenty of rains having fallen. The visible wheat supply in the

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat easy and demand slow. Corn quiet. Oats and rye unchanged. Beans firm and demand satisfactory. Receipts of butter large and demand small. Eggs higher and firm. Fair demand for poultry. Cattle strong to slow. Sheep steady. Hogs 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.)

United States is up to 66,000,000 bushels, comparing with 33,411,000 bushels a year ago. It is obviously impossible to tell just what the future will develop, but perhaps it would be a good plan to hold back part of the crop and see what takes place. The bears place much stress upon the appearance of Russia as an exporter of wheat. With rye selling as much as 37 cents below wheat, it fails of a good export movement. Late sales were made in the Chicago market of December wheat at \$1.05, comparing with \$1.12½ a year ago, showing a marked recent decline.

Farmers Sell Corn

Old corn is a mighty scarce article, but the new crop is a big success, and there is a growing tendency among farmers of the corn belt to sell as much old corn as they can spare, the prevailing impression being that market prices are good and worth taking. While predictions are fallible, it seems not unlikely that corn will settle later on a lower price basis. At any rate, the country shows more disposition to sell new corn to arrive. Not long ago yellow corn was sold in the Chicago market at \$1.14 a bushel, being 11 cents higher than during the previous week, and the highest price paid since September, 1920. In recent years it sold as high as \$1.85 to \$2.36. Oats are not selling very high, and much is being fed on farms. All the grains are exported much less freely than a year ago; yet the visible oats supply is but half that of last year. On the other hand, that of rye aggregates 15,880,000 bushels, comparing with 9,555,000 bushels a year ago. December corn sells on the Chicago market at 75 cents, comparing with 67½ cents a year ago, while December oats sold at 42 cents, or the same as a year ago.

"Corn is selling above a profitable feeding basis as compared with the price of hogs," said Herbert J. Blum, "Government reports show that in September the ratio of the number of bushels of corn required to buy 100 pounds of live hog was 8.5 to 1, the lowest for that month in over fourteen years. In July the ratio was 7.7 to 1 and in June 7.51 to 1. The annual average for thirteen years is 11.2 to 1, and it is usually figured that when the ratio drops below 10 to 1 that feeding is not profitable. I look for farmers to sell both corn and hogs unless there is a marked widening of the difference, and corn will probably have to decline."

The Hog Problem

To feed or not to feed is the question which is bothering many stockmen owning young hogs, and a short time ago an Indiana farmer wanted to know whether he should mature his bunch of 40 youngsters averaging in weight 150 pounds. Much depends upon whether the farmer is well equipped for fattening his hogs; and it is always easy to make mistakes, but where the farmer has plenty of corn and other feeds and the pigs are healthy, and thriving, most experienced farmers, it would seem, would feel like taking a chance and wait until they tip the scales at around 200 pounds at least before marketing. If feed must be bought, it is another matter. Of course, the farmer must do a little figuring, setting down the probable cost of the corn consumed and the probable price the hogs will bring when sold. It is well to consider the enormous hog supply in the country, and lower prices for the remaining months of the year are looked for. Last week's

Chicago receipts were overwhelming, and prices fell with a vengeance, large numbers being carried over nightly, with a poor eastern shipping demand. Light weights sold much lower than the heavies. The week's hog receipts were the largest since early in July, and prices were the lowest since then, closing sales being at \$6.15. Heavy butchers sold highest, being 20 cents above prime bacon lots. A year ago the best hogs brought \$9.65. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to date amount to 33,148,000 hogs, comparing with 25,802,000 a year ago.

Excessive Cattle Receipts

Last week's Chicago cattle receipts were enormous, and after early sharp advances in prices due to moderate supplies, the later big runs sent values down at a rapid pace. Last week's receipts reached 81,600 cattle, the largest of the year, and prices were 50 to 75 cents lower. Steers sold largely at \$8.75 to \$11.75, the week's top being \$12.85 and closing top \$12.25. The better class sold at \$11 and over, with pretty good lots at \$9.50 to \$10 and common kinds at \$6.75 to \$7.50. Stockers and feeders were off largely 25 to 50 cents, selling at \$4.50 to \$8.25, good lots being taken mainly at \$5.50 to \$7. The best calves sold at \$11 to \$12.25 and cows and heifers at \$4.50 to \$9.

Large Sales of Feeding Lambs

This has been a great year for the sale of range feeding lambs, and in addition to the large purchases made in the Chicago and other markets, extensive buying has been carried on in the range country. These purchases do not show up in the market receipts, so that the published statements of shipments of lambs from western markets are misleading. Michigan is a heavy buyer and feeder of lambs this year, the big corn crop raised this season acting as a stimulus, while Indiana and Illinois are going to feed heavily. The recent government report on the feeder sheep and lamb business for the year up to October 1 shows 33 per cent more gone to the country during July, August and September than last year. The present indications are that the far west will feed less lambs this year and the corn belt more. Colorado is expected to feed the usual number of lambs, and it is now thought that the aggregate number fed in the country will be much the same as last year. Feeding lambs going to the country cost less than a year ago. Breeding ewes have had a large demand all the fall, with nowhere near enough to go around, and high prices are paid, a few yearlings going as high as \$12 per 100 pounds. There is no danger of over-doing the sheep business at present. The number of sheep in the United States on January 1 was only 37,209,000 head comparing with 61,504,000 in 1900, while our population increased 30,000,000. Last week's Chicago lamb market showed a decline of \$1 to \$1.50 sales being the lowest since a week earlier and the lowest since August. Late sales of lambs were at \$9 to \$12.80, feeder lambs fetching \$12 to \$13.

World's Potato Crop Short

The world's production of potatoes this year was more than 5,000,000,000 bushels exclusive of Russia. The fifteen countries reporting to date the crop this year is 79 per cent of last year's. Northwestern Europe produces the largest crops of potatoes, the soil being especially adapted to such production.

WHEAT

Less talk on government for the wheat farmers accounts for a weakness in the wheat market during the past week. Other conditions remained about the same as they were two weeks ago. The trade still feels that the government intends to do something to help the farmer but the buyers who loaded up during the past months have become a little nervous and are selling. The result has been lower prices. The ones who do not believe that the government will help can see nothing but lower prices in the future while there are others who will buy the moment a new plan is suggested. World news gives the market a bearish outlook. Canada is disposing of a large crop. Argentine claims to have a heavy crop while Russia is reported to be ready to feed most of Europe. In spite of these reports the market has not weakened as much as many have expected.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.13; No. 3, \$1.10; No. 2 white, \$1.14; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13.
Chicago—Cash No. 3 red, \$1.05; No. 2 hard, \$1.07@1.11.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.22; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.20.

CORN

The Detroit corn market was quiet last week and prices declined on the closing day of the week. However for the last two weeks the price at Detroit has advanced a total of six cents. Buyers expect large receipts this week as they believe that farmers are willing to sell at present price levels.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, \$1.14; No. 3, \$1.13.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 mixed, \$1.05 @1.07; No. 2 yellow, \$1.06@1.08½.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 78½¢; No. 3, 77½¢; No. 4, 76½¢.

OATS

There has been little change in the oat market during the past fortnight and prices at Detroit are 2 cents below what they were two weeks ago. Receipts are small and the market quiet in tone.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 48¢; No. 3, 46¢.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 42½¢ @44¢; No. 3 white, 40¢ @43¢.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 49¢; No. 3, 47½¢; No. 4, 45¢.

RYE

Rye was steady at Detroit last week but the price was one cent lower. Demand has slowed up some according to reports. However, this seems to be a temporary lull only, and leaders in the market expect to see increased demand in the near future and higher prices.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 77¢.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 84¢.

BEANS

The bean market at Detroit became easy the forepart of the past fortnight and prices declined. Now the market seems to be again on the road to recovery. Demand has improved and the price gained on the closing day at Detroit last week. The market appears to have considerable strength. Reports reach us from the bean growing sections of the state that the new crop is yielding well, the high yields being from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. As to the future trend of this market you will be interested in the article by B. A. Stickle appearing on page 3 of this issue. You may not agree with him but it will be well worth your time to read it. Elevators report new beans coming to market in large quantities.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$5.40 @ 5.50 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.60 per cwt.

POTATOES

Potatoes are easy at Detroit and in liberal supply with prices unchanged. The new crop is going to market quite rapidly and most markets report supply in excess of demand. The New England potato crop is turning out well and is of excellent quality. Reports from all sections of the country where potatoes are grown, with the exception of the west, indicate that the crop is of good quality. In the west there are several sections that report yield and quality disappointing. Farmers

Prices

Detroit—Michigan, \$1.33 @ \$1.36 per cwt.

Chicago—Wisconsin, round white, 90c @ \$1.10 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$1.20 per cwt.

HAY

The demand for the better grades has continued good but lower grades are moving slowly. Hay prices have fluctuated with supply and demand at the principal markets. While some markets are reporting a supply exceeding the demand, as a rule the opposite is the case and more strength is shown and the general average of prices is a little higher.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$21 @ \$22; standard and light mixed, \$20.50 @ \$21; No. 2 timothy, \$19 @ \$20; No. 1 clover mixed, \$12.50 @ \$13; per ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$25 @ \$28; No. 2, \$22 @ \$25; No. 1 light timothy and clover mixed, \$23 @ \$25; No. 1 clover, \$21 @ \$23; No. 2, \$17 @ \$19, per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, standard timothy and light clover, \$16.50 @ \$17; No. 1 clover, \$15 @ \$16, per ton.

THE EXPERIENCE POOL

(Continued from page 13.)

better and it was three dollars cheaper. They are a fine thing if they will work right, they heat the whole stove, oven and water in reservoir. The Roberts Metallic Bath Tub Company has the best one I have seen. It costs more. I think it is worth the extra you have to pay for it. The Oliver has a small tank that has to be put six foot above the stove. It is nasty to fill. The Rob-



Week of October 28

AVERAGE conditions for this week in Michigan are not expected to vary much from seasonal although if there is any difference temperature will be a little above normal and precipitation (rain or snow) will be a little below.

Wind currents will be such during the first part of this week to induce an inflowing of air with the result that the most part of the first half will be fair with cool nights and mornings.

About Wednesday the weather will become unsettled and the temperature warmer. These conditions will intensify during Thursday at which time we expect showers and high winds. These conditions will be general during the greater part of the remainder of the week but the showers will be mostly light in character.

At the end of this week the temperatures will fall to much lower readings.

Week of November 4

The early days of this week will experience cold, fair weather in Michigan.

These conditions will gradually weaken so that by the middle of the week light showers and high winds will have reached the state and continue over Thursday when showers will be general but mostly light. Winds will also be strong, rapidly shifting to the northwest and inducing clearing skies. However, rising temperature on Friday will induce more cloudiness and during the last two days of the week unsettled weather will prevail with light rain or snow flurries general.

Moderate December

November will be an average late fall month and December will be moderately warm but wet.

erts you can put any place, and has a pump attached to tank to pump the air. The Oliver has no pump. I wish I had my fifteen dollars out of mine. I hope I am not too late to do some good. Mrs. W. E. Stevenson, R3, Milford, Mich.

There are several Oliver burners in this vicinity—some in ranges, some in heating stoves and some in big heating stoves in stores, and the owners think they are just fine, would not think of exchanging them for coal or wood now. Some have had trouble with their burners but have found that it was through their own fault—that the tank was not water tight where the outdoor tank was used, or the tank was not high enough above the burner, etc., but whenever one follows directions carefully I think he or she will like the burner very much. Of course a change to something new is harder for some than for others and if things do not go just right all the time some get discouraged, but if they will use patience and judgment and especially the Oliver directions, I believe the burner will be entirely satisfactory. Sincerely, Mrs. Norman Moyle, Mattawan, Mich.

PRICE FIXING HOLDS NO HOPE FOR WHEAT FARMERS

(Continued from Page 3)

to make sure that the acreage called for was not exceeded."

If the price of wheat were fixed, it is natural to assume that the prices of flour and bread would be controlled. It is also logical to assume that demand would develop for a profit to be guaranteed producers of other commodities; cotton, tobacco, and dairy products. Another step, and price fixing would be carried over into the industrial field. Where will it end? There is no line that marks a definite stopping place.

Economic Solution

The American Farm Bureau Federation has considered the wheat question an economic problem calling for an economic solution. Legislation can help and has helped by laying the foundation upon which to build the economic solution. The Farm Bureau took the leadership in demanding storage and credit legislation at Washington that would permit farmers to store their products, if in their judgment that was the profitable thing to do and finance the selling of them over the consumptive period instead of "dumping" them at harvest. The Farm Bureau has been instrumental in the passage of laws removing the legal obstructions in the path of co-operative associations. Thus, through legislation, the way has been opened for farmers to use their own initiative and intelligence in making farming profitable. The responsibility for success rests on them and not on political representatives. The American Farm Bureau believes that the responsibility is resting where it belongs.

The situation might be illustrated thus: The Government builds the concrete highways upon which merchants, bankers and farmers may operate their automobiles but it does not presume to operate the automobile of any of these individuals. It maintains the highways and enforces the traffic rules equitably to all. The Government also builds the economic highways along which the business of the merchant, the banker and farmer is carried. The responsibility of the Government is to see that the business of each may be transacted on a basis of equality. There its responsibility ends.

A price, fixed by the Government, is here taken to mean a guaranteed minimum price.

If the supply was so large that the natural price, set by supply and demand, would be lower than the guaranteed price, the Government would buy in the surplus.

If the Government had to dispose of its purchases at a loss, the deficit would be met by taxation.

A price satisfactory to the highest cost producers would be high enough that these producers would continue to produce wheat and the low-cost producers would plant additional acreage when it is generally agreed that the world supply of wheat is too large to sell at a profit to large numbers of farmers.

Acreage which ought to be devoted to other purposes would be used for wheat and higher taxes would be necessary.

Some proposals include provisions

putting penalty for excess supply upon producers. This is proper if workable. It may be pointed out that under the present arrangement, without a fixed price, the penalty for overproduction falls upon the growers.

Price fixing, once started, would naturally extend to numerous commodities. There is no logical stopping place. Heretofore, price regulation in the United States has been held in the field of monopoly as in the case of railroads or has been subject to voluntary arbitration as in the case of milk (war measures excepted.)

Price fixing would subject economic relationships to politics. Production and distribution would be controlled by government commissions. We would have a kind of socialism. With prices under political control, the farmer would find himself outvoted three to one.

The American Farm Bureau Federation considers the wheat question an economic problem that can best be solved by economic measures. Legislation can and should be and has been used in removing obstructions in the way of the economic program. This is all that should be

expected from it. On farmers, and not on political representatives, rests the responsibility for profitable farming.

Lady Motorist—"Oh, Mister Policeman, when I tell you why I speeded, you'll let me go."

Officer—"Why were you speeding?"

Lady Motorist—"I was trying to catch up with that lady to see how her hat is trimmed."—Dry Goods Economist.

GET YOUR COAL FREE

Special offer to Michigan Business Farmer readers. A large successful 16-year old coal company, The Peoples Coal Company, 1120 W. 35th St., Dept. 675, Chicago, Ill., shipping direct from mine to user, is offering this unusual opportunity to one coal user in every neighborhood who has a few hours spare time each month. This is its method of quickly introducing the finest grade, freshly mined, free burning coal which is being sold from mine direct to user, thereby saving the profits of all middle men. Man of good standing and well known in his community can get his coal free. We suggest that you write this firm today. —Adv.

SHIP Your

Honey, Beans,
Potatoes, Poultry,
Eggs, Veal, Fruit
and Vegetables to

Henry T. Fraser,
Detroit, Mich.

Commission charges are—

5% Poultry, Eggs, Veal, Honey and Beans.

7% Carlots Potatoes or Apples.

10% Fruits, Vegetables and Miscellaneous

References—

Detroit Board of Commerce.

Wayne County and Home Savings Bank.

Dunn or Bradstreets.

Write for Information and Shipping Tags.

50--Head Registered Holsteins--50

Eaton County Holstein Breeders' Fourth Annual Sale

At Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Mich.

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1923, 12 o'clock.

40 Cows, fresh or due soon; 3 good Bulls, with records up to 31 lbs.; Some Choice Heifers, 60-day guarantee.

Lunch at noon. Plan to attend this sale.

For Catalog write A. N. Loucks, Sec'y, Charlotte, Mich.

J. E. MACK, Auctioneer,

S. T. WOOD, Pedigree Man.

LOOK! ONLY 17c Per Rod & Up Direct From Factory

Peerless Fence

Think of it! the well-known high grade Peerless Fence sold for as low as 17c a rod; it's because we now sell direct from factory at factory prices. This means a big saving for farmers everywhere. Write for free 104 page catalog of Fences, Farm Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Rooding, Paints—the low prices will astonish you—save you 40%.

PEERLESS WIRE & FENCE CO.
Dept. 3908, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Factories at Cleveland, Ohio, Adrian, Mich., Memphis, Tenn.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY
(Continued from page 20.)

DOGS

FOR SALE: ONE MALE AND ONE FEMALE Pup five months old, one quarter Blood Hound and three quarters English Fox Hound trained on rabbits. My dogs are extra good on Raccoon, Skunk, Fox or any fur bearing animals. Write for particulars.

DONALD ANDERSON, Harrisville, Mich., R. 2.

Fire Having Destroyed Our Kennels, We Are offering for quick sale Reg. Collie Puppies at reduced prices. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

German Shepherd, Alpdals, Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. B. Watson, Box 27, Macon, Mo.

Fate Plays a Hand in Every Man's Game!



Your Accident May Happen Any Hour, Any Day!

Play Safe — Don't take the chance of being caught without Automobile Insurance. Come to an old established and Reliable Company that is now **STARTING NINTH YEAR**. Non-Assessable Policy by experience.

Total Assets, December 31, 1921, \$137,392.51

Total Assets, December 31, 1922, 226,499.45

Total Assets, September 30, 1923, 408,717.33

Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,
Howell, Michigan.

Without obligation tell me what it will cost for the various types of insurance offered by your company, on the following autos or trucks:

Make:	Model:	Year
_____	_____	_____
NAME _____		
Postoffice _____	R. F. D. No. _____	
County _____	MICHIGAN	

The policy holders have paid but one renewal each year. The company has never borrowed a dollar and has increased its assets each year. In this mutual company the policy holders obtain a very reasonable rate in comparison with old line companies, as the assets have increased each year at such a rapid rate as to make the policy non-assessable by experience. The year 1923 has brought forth the largest volume of business in the experience of the company. With about 45,000 policy holders, we have a state-wide organization of adjusters, agents and attorneys in every county seat and city in the state of Michigan to give service.

See Our Nearest Local Agent or Write to

The Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.
HOWELL MICHIGAN