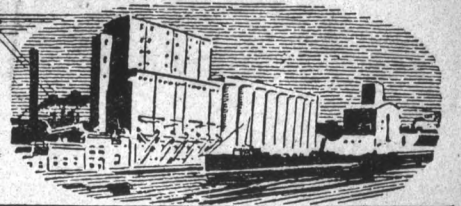


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 8

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
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Current Agricultural News

MICHIGAN POULTRYMEN PLAN MARKETING EXCHANGE

ONE more step in the movement to form a state cooperative organization for selling of poultry and eggs was accomplished last week at the Michigan Poultry Exposition, Grand Rapids, when a committee was named to draft a plan which will be presented to local groups.

Those on the committee are O. L. Miner, of Dowagiac; Alex Klooster, of Byron Center; J. B. Devereaux, of Hastings; Charles Highbach, of Big Rapids; Mrs. Dale Jenkins, of Clinton; W. C. Eckard, of Paw Paw, and George Cabell, of Hudsonville, president of the Michigan Poultry Producers' Association.

This action followed addresses by Hale Tennant, director of markets for the Michigan Agricultural College; E. B. Heaton, dairy marketing specialist with the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Gifford, of the college's market department, and on open discussion in which the feasibility of various plans was considered.

The poultry men realize that their position is difficult. Any organization which is effective must include a fair proportion both of the farmers with poultry flocks and of the commercial growers. The plan presented by Mr. Patch calls for the signing by members of a contract to sell all poultry and eggs, except those needed for home consumption and for hatching and breeding purposes, through the exchange, for a period of four years.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HORTICULTURAL ASS'N. FORMING

ABOUT one hundred of the leading fruit growers of the county gathered Thursday noon, November 23rd, at the Chamber of Commerce, Ann Arbor, and partook of a substantial dinner which was followed by remarks on the formation of a horticultural association for Washtenaw county; also remarks were made regarding spraying, packing, cold storage, etc.

The following officers were elected: President, Thomas Applegate, Milan; Secretary, L. A. Seamans, Ypsilanti. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed by chairman as follows: B. W. Manwaring, Ann Arbor; George English, Chelsea; A. G. Stein, Ann Arbor.

The chairman appointed a committee consisting of Henry Bredernitz, Saline; A. C. Stein, Ann Arbor; F. J. Simons, Ypsilanti; George English, Chelsea; Arthur Intz, Saline, to report on a list of nine directors. The following were recommended and accepted:

Thomas Applegate, Milan; Howard Boyd, Chelsea; B. W. Manwaring, Ann Arbor; William Austin, Saline; F. J. Simons, Ypsilanti; D. A. Biker, Chelsea; Bruce Rorabacher, Saline; A. C. Stein, Ann Arbor, and Gustave Uphams, Manchester.

The time and place for holding the next meeting was left to chairman Applegate who indicated it would be in about three weeks when

another banquet will be held and that he would try and have a state speaker present. Prof. Gardner was to have been present at this meeting but another engagement prevented. —J. W. Sanders.

FARMERS ESTABLISH BEAN PICKING PLANT

THE Michigan Elevator exchange made public last week the fact that it has established a bean-picking elevator and warehouse at Port Huron capable of handling a carload of beans daily affording warehouse and picking facilities for the bean-handling cooperative elevator associations of its string of some 150 local organizations which have not had such service heretofore.

The plant, which has been leased by the elevator exchange and which will operate under the name of the Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Co., is equipped with the latest devices for economical and efficient handling of beans. The equipment consists of automatic loaders and unloaders, a polisher, three giant pickers, a dryer and about 100 hand pickers which will enable the exchange to add the "finishing touches" to its product.

Arrangements have been perfected for picking 130 cars of picking stock within the next 90 days, the exchange declared.

The plant has a storage capacity of 60,000 bushels with a warehouse capable of holding 10 or 12 cars of beans in storage.

HUSKS 149 BUSHEL OF CORN IN NINE HOURS

Thomas Monroe, of Pana, Illinois, broke all Central Illinois records for corn husking on the John Butcher farm near Blue Mound recently when in nine hours he husked 149 bushels and 50 pounds.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

FARM BUREAU RADIO PROGRAM
Station KYW, Chicago, Central Time
8:01 P. M. Wave Length, 536

December 11—"News from the Fifth Annual Meeting," by Silas L. Strivings, Former member Executive Committee, American Farm Bureau Federation.

CHURCH SERVICE BY RADIO

SINCE the story about the parish in Shiawassee county receiving service by radio appeared in the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER the editor has read several articles regarding various churches following their example. The latest one to come to my attention is a Presbyterian church at Woodhull, Illinois. There is a regular pastor at this church but he was called to Davenport, Iowa, to deliver a sermon. Not wanting to miss the sermon they placed a receiving set on the pulpit, the congregation assembled as usual, and a loud speaker amplified the voice so that every word could be understood in the furthest corner of the church.

MILK FOR BABIES IN GERMANY

Dear Mr. Slocum:—Your editorial on page 12 of November 24, has appealed to me. I too, believe even the embittered would be softened by the uplifted arms of a mother and the plaintive wail of a tiny child without nourishment.

I am glad to contribute my little mite of Ten Dollars on this happy Thanksgiving day to help feed the starving children of Germany, just as cheerfully as if the shoe was on the other foot, and the contribution was to starving children in Russia or France.

I think your editorial so ably covers the situation. I think contributions not only save suffering and starving of children, but also the bread cast upon the waters return to this country directly and indirectly. It helps find a market for our surplus food.

So much can be said I will not try to say it. I believe if The Business Farmer would start a fund for the Red Cross and accept contributions for the specific purpose as outlined in your editorial you would start something and it probably would attain national proportions.

I hope the Newton Bill (new pigeon-hole) will pass in the next Congress. —A subscriber of R. F.—Edwin P. Harms, Wayne County.

ALL right, brother Harms, I will match the ten dollar bill you enclosed with my own check for \$10 and I am reprinting this with the thought that there are other readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER who will be glad to contribute some amount, any amount, big or little, on or before December 30th, so we can turn this amount over to the American Red Cross for the specific purpose of BUYING MILK FOR GERMAN BABIES and send it as a Christmas message of Good Will and Peace on Earth to Germany. If you care to lend a hand send your remittance of any amount to me, a list of contributors to this fund will be published in the December 22nd issue.

—GEORGE M. SLOCUM, Publisher, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SATURDAY
December 8th,
1923

VOL. XI, NO. 8

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!"

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Published Bi-Weekly
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TWO YEARS \$1

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State Fruit Growers Hold 53rd Annual Meeting

Striking Results Secured Through Investigational Work During Past Year and Common Sense
Analysis of Marketing Situation are Outstanding Things at Convention

A PIONEER must be a trail blazer. He must ever be in advance, finding the best route to travel and marking it for the benefit of those who are to follow him. This has been the mission of Michigan's pioneer organization of fruit growers, the State Horticultural Society, which held its 53rd Annual Convention at Grand Rapids, November 20-22, 1923. During its more than half-century of activity this Society has shown the great advantages of Michigan as a fruit growing state, has championed everything which would develop the fruit industry, and has been the guiding force behind the Horticultural Department of the Michigan Agricultural College with its wealth of experimental and investigational work.

Two outstanding things characterized this 53rd annual meeting. One was the clear and common sense analysis of the marketing situation. The second was the striking results secured through the investigational work carried on this year, under the direction of the M. A. C. Horticultural Department.

Raspberry Results at South Haven

S. E. Johnston, Supt. of the South Haven Experiment Station, reported on the work done there with black and red raspberries this season. Ordinarily the results of experimental work are not made public until confirmed by several years' tests but the 1923 information was so conclusive that it seemed best to give it to the growers at once.

The work with black raspberries was to determine how many canes should be left per hill and also just how the lateral branches should be handled. In some plots the lateral branches were trimmed back to 4 buds each, in others the laterals were left full length but some were thinned out, and both of these were compared with plants where all of the laterals were left full length.

To show how carefully and painstakingly the work was done, each cane and each branch was divided into sections of five buds each and the divisions were marked with strings. A record was kept of the kind of buds which developed in each section and also the number and weight of berries produced on each section. Work done as carefully as this gives both accurate and dependable information.

Two plots outyielded all of the others, one where the laterals had been cut back to four buds each and the other where the laterals were left full length but had been thinned out. The comparative yield of these two plots to an acre basis was as follows:

Four-bud laterals—210 cases containing 1,819,727 berries.

Full-length, thinned laterals—220 cases containing 2,372,241 berries. While the full length laterals yielded the most cases and the most berries yet the berries were much smaller and it was found that a person would earn only three-fourths of a cent for picking each extra quart from these canes. The conclusion was that the most practical method of handling the lateral branches is to cut them back to four or more buds. This method results in better berries, earlier berries, and easier picking.

A great difference in yield was noticed between the canes with different sizes of stems. Careful measurements were taken, which, when compared with yield, showed plainly that with large canes more canes can be left per hill and more buds can be left per lateral branch.

Supt. Johnson also recommended

that the main canes be allowed to reach 24 to 30 inches in length before being pinched back. This is recommended because it was found that the buds on the stalks of the canes and the lateral branch buds which were nearest the canes, produced the largest yields of berries.

Prune Reds Higher

As red raspberries have only about one-third as many buds per root length of cane as do the blacks, Supt. Johnson recommended leaving the red raspberry canes quite long. It was found that the yield per acre increased with the length per cane but that the limit was reached at about shoulder height. Canes which are too tall break over more easily and another difficulty was found in the fact that the berries on the top laterals have a tendency to run small.

Mr. Johnson stated that the first five buds nearest the cane on the red raspberry lateral branches are usually vegetative buds and for that reason any laterals on such canes should be left at least twelve buds in length.

Supplementary Cash Crops for the Grower of Small Fruits was the

topic discussed by Prof. Geo. E. Starr of the M. A. C. Prof. Starr recommended, among others, sweet corn, asparagus, chicory, and melons.

Cherry Spraying for 1924

These recommendations were presented by Prof. H. M. Wells, also of the M. A. C. Horticultural Dept. who has been carrying on the work with the assistance of Prof. Dutton.

To date they have found lime sulfur to be about equal with Bordeaux mixture as a spray to control the cherry leaf spot. Their observation has been that more leaf injury is caused by the Bordeaux spray and also that it tends to reduce the size of the cherries. Special warning was given not to attempt alternating the lime sulfur and Bordeaux sprays during the season. Pyrox sprays during the 1923 season gave considerable foliage injury.

The results to date indicate that lime sulfur, used at the rate of 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water, is the most satisfactory spray for cherries. Applications of this spray are recommended as follows:

First application, just as the petals fall. Second, 10 days later. Third,

after another 10 days. Fourth, just after harvest.

For the poison, 1 pound of powdered arsenate of lead should be used for each 50 gallon of spray mixture.

Discussing the effects of the leaf spot infection which defoliated so many cherry orchards in 1922, Prof. Wells said that in the yields on the experimental blocks in Grand Traverse county had been reduced from 4½ crates on the protected trees to 2½ crates per tree in the check block which was defoliated by the disease.

Michigan fruit grading laws were discussed by Director Wm. P. Hartman, Bureau of Standards, State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hartman stated that Michigan's standards for apples have received widespread recognition and cited, as proof, the fact that 17 states now use the Michigan apple grades.

Mr. Hartman stressed the importance of standardizing as being fully as important as advertising. He stated that two billions of dollars spent in this country every year for advertising would be of little value unless the advertisers followed it up with a constant supply of standard products. He stated that the practice of dumping an ungraded product on the market is causing Michigan potato growers a loss of at least \$1,000,000.00 annually.

Mr. Hartman exhibited four full-page ads taken from a single issue of the "Ladies Home Journal." These ads from cooperative organizations in California, advertised California fruits and canned goods, in colors, to the American public. The cost of a single month's insertion of each of these ads, in colors was given as \$11,000. These four pages three in colors and one in black, therefore cost \$39,000. By reason of having a large quantity of standard goods to follow up these advertisements, Mr. Hartman stated that the California growers were able to realize a profit, even from an advertising bill of nearly 40,000 per month per magazine.

It was stated that the raisin growers alone, spent over two million dollars in advertising in 1922. With the increased market for their product they are able to realize a profit on their advertising investment.

Everbearing Strawberries

This subject was discussed by A. L. Watson, of Grand Rapids, who has become widely known throughout the state as the proprietor of Strawberry Acres.

The everbearing variety, according to Mr. Watson, was a sport from the Bismark variety and was first known as the Pan American. It was discovered and propagated by a Mr. Cooper in New York state, in 1898.

There are two distinct types of everbearers, the Superb and the Progressive. The former has the larger size but the latter has the superior flavor and sweetness and so is becoming the most popular market variety.

Michigan marketing problems were discussed at length by F. L. Granger of Benton Harbor. Mr. Granger stated that he had become convinced that production, and not advertising, is Michigan's first marketing problem. For example, apples should be in cold storage within 72 hours after being picked from the tree. Under the present system several weeks may elapse before the fruit reaches cold storage.

Mr. Granger advocated selling
(Continued on Page 23)

By CARL H. KNOFF

(Special Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

Michigan "Going Strong" At International

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Michigan has always been a big winner of prizes at the International Hay and Grain Show held during the International Live Stock Exposition each year at Chicago and this year our farmers are going to try to win more than ever. They started off by winning two prizes on their hard red winter wheat, and this is the first year they have ever exhibited in this class. Only two samples were entered from Michigan and they won twentieth and twenty-first places in a field of eighty entries from the wheat belt of the United States and Canada. Arnold Callan, Caro, won twentieth place and John Shoemaker, Hudsonville, was the other exhibitor. The samples shown were of Berkeley Rock, the new variety developed by Prof. Frank Spragg of the M. A. C., by mixing Red Rock and Berkeley Rock.

The Michigan growers who placed in the soft red winter wheat class are: First, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; second, L. H. Laylin, Mason; third, John C. Wilk, Alma; fourth, D. C. Seaman, Jackson; fifth, A. F. Hilliard, Mason; sixth, C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton; eighth, L. T. Lasenby, Mason; eleventh, T. J. Wilk, Alma; twelfth, J. A. Wilk, Alma; fourteenth, J. I. Hazellitt, Ionia; sixteenth, Ralph Jewett, Mason; twenty-third, F. L. Houghton, Alto.

For the first time Michigan made a strong showing in field peas when, in the class other than yellow, Martin Peterson, of Bruce Crossing, took first; Adolph Trousil, of Ewen, took second, and L. H. Laylin, of Mason, third. The first two are members of a group of Ontonagon county farmers whom W. N. Clark, county agricultural agent, has organized for intensive seed work.

In field beans, Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, took first; Melvin J. Smith, of Springport, second, and L. T. Lasenby, of Mason, third.

Six out of ten places in yellow soy beans went to Michigan men. G. C. Wilk, of Alma, was fourth; Charles Laughlin, Danville, fifth; Charles N. Able, Danville, sixth;

Charles Ashbaugh, Luther, seventh; L. H. Laylin, Mason, eighth, and H. C. Owen, Ovid, ninth.

In soy beans and other variety, Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, was fifth, Lynn Jewett, of Leslie, ninth, and L. H. Laylin, of Mason, tenth.

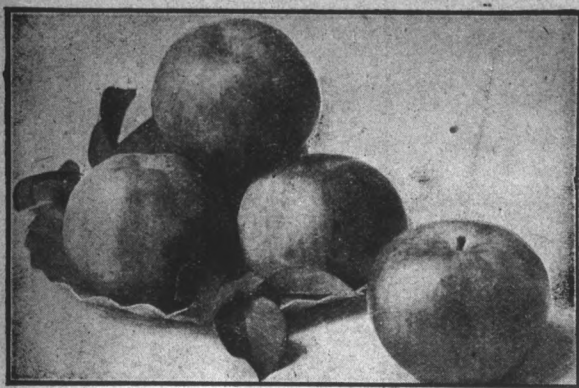
Harold Goetz, of Blissfield, was second in the junior class in yellow corn. In the collegiate live stock judging contest, held Saturday, the M. A. C. team placed eighteenth.

Judging in the other crop classes and live stock is going on as we go to press and a list of the winners will appear in our next issue.

Michigan Stock At Show

Exhibitors from Michigan in the live stock show are Carr Bros. & Co., of Bad Axe, with Shorthorn cattle; C. H. Prescott & Sons, of Tawas, also with Shorthorns; Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, with Aberdeen Angus cattle and carcass entries; William E. Scripps, of Orion, with Aberdeen Angus cattle and Belgian horses; Dwight Cutler, of Ionia, with Aberdeen Angus cattle; Harold J. Harwood, of Ionia, with grades and crossbreds; Cliff Middleton, of Clayton, with Shropshire sheep; Harry T. Crandall, of Cass City, with Oxford, Lincoln and Cotswold sheep and Chester White hogs; Detroit Creamery Farm, of Mt. Clemens, with Poland China, Duroc Jersey and Chester White hogs; Fred B. Hill, of Flat Rock, with Duroc Jersey hogs; Andrew Adams, of Litchfield, with Chester White hogs and swine carcasses; W. F. Adams, of Litchfield, with Tamworth hogs and swine carcasses, and J. L. Miller, of Caledonia, with Percheron horses.

The Michigan Agricultural College is exhibiting Herefords and Aberdeen Angus cattle, Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford, Cotswold, Dorset, Southdown and Rambouillet sheep, Berkshire, Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Hampshire, Tamworth and Yorkshire hogs, Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian horses and swine, sheep and cattle carcasses.



Aren't They Beauties?

WITH a large apple crop in many sections of the state farmers are wondering how they can market them to the best advantage. Considering the prevailing price of apples, the scarcity of labor and also the high price of labor when it is possible to get it and finally the high freight rates where they have to be shipped by freight, makes the apple crop a mighty poor paying one this year.

However, there is a way of turning your apples into a real profit with a minimum returns. The way that is described in this article, doubtless, is familiar to most farmers only they have not realized its possibilities.

It takes about eight bushels of good juicy apples (ten or more bushels if they are dry) to make a barrel of cider. This cider then can be fermented by yeast and bacteria and changed into acetic acid. When it has reached this stage, we call it vinegar. Vinegar can be sold any time of the year for from thirty to fifty cents per gallon. To take a concrete example, say that apples are selling for one dollar a bushel and it takes eight bushels to make a thirty-two gallon barrel of cider. The cider when converted into vinegar will sell at say forty cents per gallon. The eight bushels of apples if sold on the market would bring eight dollars and the vinegar made from those apples would sell for one and one-half times as much or about thirteen dollars. The actual profit on the whole orchard would be a great deal more than this for apples picked for cider need not have near the care in picking and handling as those sold on the market. Furthermore all the cull apples can also be turned into a profit in this way while in many cases they are allowed to lay on the ground and rot.

Vinegar a Long Time Investment

One of the chief objections that the farmer has to making vinegar is the length of time it takes to convert the cider into vinegar. He places the cider in the cellar at a low temperature and allows it to remain there until spring or the fol-

lowing summer before it turns into vinegar and is ready to sell. It takes so long when nature, unaided, is allowed to take her course that the farmer would rather sell the apples for a great deal less in the fall and realize on them quickly. Then too when spring or the next summer comes around he often finds that the cider has not turned into vinegar and in some cases has spoiled so that his apples are a total loss. This uncertainty together with the long wait for the money has reduced the amount of vinegar made on the farm to a minimum. In most cases the farmer only makes enough for home consumption and in many cases actually buys vinegar.

Making Vinegar Scientifically

However, by making vinegar scientifically all the trouble and objections usually encountered could be avoided. Furthermore the cider could be converted into vinegar, sold and the money in the bank inside of two to three months. All this is made possible by the use of pure cultures of yeast and bacteria isolated and grown in sterile cider. These cultures are added to the cider as soon as possible after making and does the work quickly and well. The Bacteriological Labora-

tory of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, has been sending out these cultures for years to the farmers of not only Michigan but all over the United States and Canada and in fact to all parts of the world. It is one of the few places in this country where these cultures can be obtained and as a result the demand is yearly increasing. Not only farmers, but many people living in the cities liking the flavor of good cider vinegar buy cider when possible and send for the cultures and make their own vinegar. Many vinegar factories, also, send for pure cultures with which to start their initial fermentation. The cultures are furnished at cost, twenty-five cents, and is done not as a money-making scheme but as a real service to the people of the state.

In the scientific process of making vinegar, two cultures are necessary. The first culture used is a yeast, (*Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*) which converts the sugar present in apples into alcohol. The cider is then known as "hard cider." The second culture necessary is a bacterium, (*Bacterium aceti*) which converts the alcohol made by the yeast into acetic acid. The cider is then called "vinegar." The first process takes about two weeks and the second process about six weeks or more so that in about two months

or four at the most, it is possible by using pure cultures to produce a good saleable vinegar. This is quite different from six months or a year. In addition to this you are always sure of getting vinegar.

Specific Directions for Making

1. Use good clean juicy apples.
2. Wash and scald the cider barrel thoroughly.
3. Fill the barrel about three-fourths full of cider.
4. Inoculate with vinegar yeast as soon as possible.
5. Store the cider at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees F.
6. Allow it to ferment until no more gas is given off.
7. Inoculate with vinegar bacteria.
8. Allow to ferment until 4 per cent or more of acetic acid is produced.
9. It is now ready for sale. If you keep it for home use, fill the barrel full, cork tightly, and store in cool place.

What Is Vinegar?

"Vinegar is a condiment produced by the successive alcoholic and acetic fermentation of a watery solution of sugary or starchy substances by certain yeasts and bacteria."

The Michigan Dairy and Food Laws (1917) define vinegar as follows: (Act No. 384, Session Laws 1913), paragraph 67, section 2: "The word 'vinegar' as used herein is limited to a water solution of acetic acid derived by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentations of fruits, grain, vegetables, sugar or syrups, and if not distilled must carry in solution the extractive matter derived solely from the substances indicated on the label as its source."

Law on Sale of Cider Vinegar

Paragraph 68, Section 3 of Act No. 384: "No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale as apple or cider vinegar which is not the legitimate product of pure apple juice. The term 'cider vinegar' as used herein shall be construed to mean vinegar derived by the alcoholic and subsequent acetous fermentation of the expressed juice of apples, and which contains not less than four per cent of absolute acetic acid. Cider vinegar which during the course of manufacture has developed in excess

(Continued on page 19.)



When labor is plentiful and one has the time the most profitable way to market the apple crop is to grade the apples and sell according to grade, using the culls for cider vinegar. But when labor is scarce and wages high and there is an abundance of fruit by making your whole crop of apples into cider vinegar, you can market the crop at a profit where you could not otherwise.

1923 Apple and Potato Show Finest Exhibition of Kind Ever Held in State

By CARL KNOFF

(Special Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

KING Apple and his royal consort Potato held undisputed sway at Grand Rapids during the week of November 20 to 23, when the Second Annual Apple and Potato Show was held in the Klingman building. With the leading growers of apples and potatoes in keen competition for state honors the 1923 Show proved to be the largest and finest exhibition of its kind ever held in the state.

Some two hundred exhibitors entered displays, making the Show considerably larger than last year. There was also a marked increase in the quality of exhibits, thus proving that the Show is filling its mission of teaching quality and selection.

Apples were shown in all quantities from the five-apples-per-plate exhibit up to the big fifty-bushels exhibit. All sections of Michigan were represented by their choicest fruit and it is difficult to say just which classes afforded the most competition. One large room was nearly filled with tables bearing the plate exhibits while the tray exhibits were banked along the side of that same room. Apples packed in bushels and barrels occupied over half of the display space allotted to fruit, with the seven fifty-bushel exhibits predominating.

A feature of the Show was the

fifty-bushel exhibit of apples which won first prize. This was grown by Wm. Weckler, of Ludington, Mason county. Composed of Northern Spies, Snows, Johnathans, Grimes Golden, Wagners, and Canada Reds, with fruit of wonderful size and coloring, and skillfully packed, this exhibit made a picture which alone was worth a trip to the Show.

Second prize in this same class was won by W. H. Roach & Co., of Hart, while third and fourth honors, respectively, went to Crystal Lake Orchards of Beulah and to the Benzie county exhibit.

The South Haven Fruit Exchange won first place in the fifty-bushel exhibit, commercial pack, with a display showing remarkable uniformity and excellent skill in packing.

Prizes for the best barrels of the different varieties were awarded as follows: Greenings, Jesse Pickett of Dutton; Johnathans, H. Schaefer & Sons of Sparta; Wealthys, L. F. Waid of Byron Center; Wagners, A. J. Dowd of Hartford; Snows, H. Schaefer & Sons of Sparta; Grimes Golden, Friday Bros. of Coloma; McIntosh, W. H. Roach & Co. of Hart; Northern Spies, Oscar Bra-

man of Grand Rapids; Steele Reds, Farley Bros. of Albion.

Son Beats Out His Dad

The individual bushel classes brought out splendid displays of the various varieties. Very sharp competition marked every class and the placings were close.

Those following the judging were much amused when competition in the Northern Spy section narrowed down to a contest between Oscar Braman, well known representative from Kent county, and his son, Russell. The bushel selected by the son was finally awarded first place and the dad had to be content with the second prize. When all of the premiums were tallied it was very certain who had done the most careful work, as Russell won a total of 27 prizes while all Mr. Braman could muster was 7.

For purposes of competition in the plate displays the state is divided into four sections. The Upper Peninsula was not represented this year but the sweepstakes winners for the best plates of apples from the other sections were: Southwestern Michigan, Steele Reds exhibited by Farley Bros. of Albion; Northern

Michigan, McIntosh exhibited by R. Roobothan of Beulah.

The plate of Delicious shown by Pickford Bros. was finally awarded the championship ribbon.

Other exhibits worthy of mention were as follows: Individual plate display, won by L. A. Spencer of Kibbie with 105 different varieties in the collection; Best collection of pears, shown by Taylor and Jager of Douglas; Ten bushel exhibit of apples, won by H. Schaefer & Sons of Sparta; Five bushel apple exhibit, by Russell Braman of Grand Rapids.

Some comment was heard through the show rooms that an exhibit from a single orchard which contained over 100 different varieties demonstrated very clearly the need in Michigan of standardizing on a few varieties.

"Wonder Show" of Potatoes

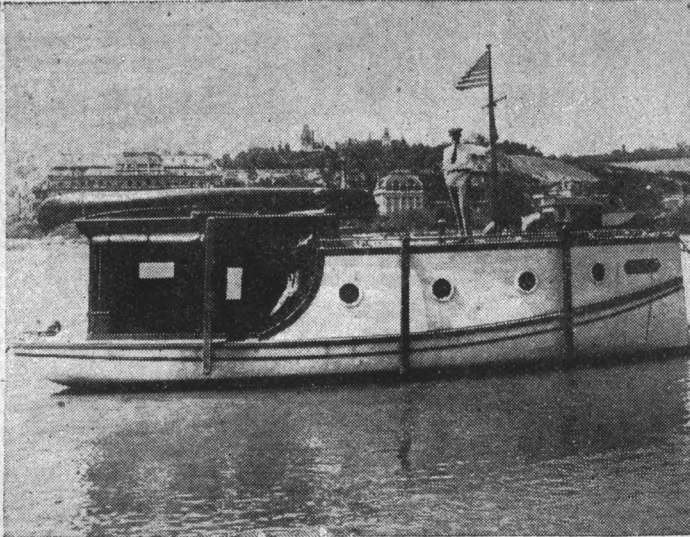
The potato exhibit vied with the apple display in extent, quality, and in interest. Probably thousands of people who thought they knew all about potatoes, learned for the first time, at the Show, what potatoes really are. Long lines of tables, each bearing piles of uniform and smooth tubers, was a revelation of what "quality" means in the potato game. From the long slender Bur-

(Continued on Page 20)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



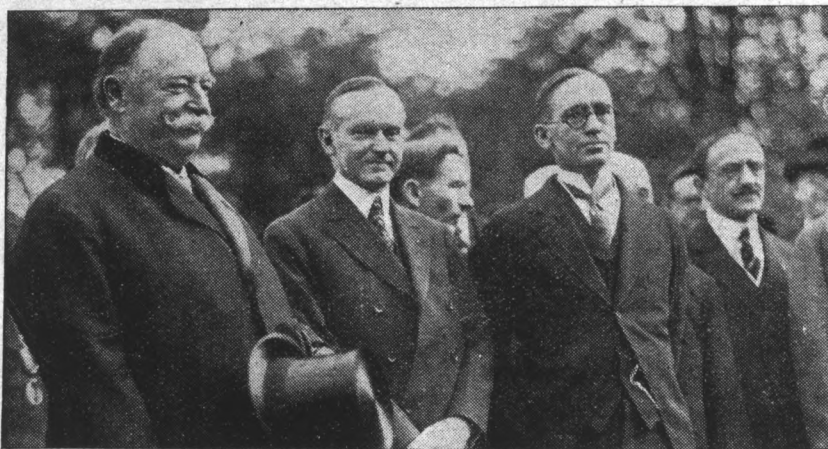
MADE FROM DRIED APPLES.—Types taken from the southern mountain district and immortalized in these dried apple dolls by Isabel Million of Knoxville, Tennessee. Every type of mountaineer is found in her collection which is the most unique in the world.



AMERICAN CROSSES ATLANTIC OCEAN ON YACHT.—Dr. Paul Morgan, an intrepid young American who was snapped upon his arrival in Budapest from New York. Dr. Morgan braved unheard of perils crossing the Atlantic in his small yacht "Beatrice" and his successful negotiation of the "drink of water" may lead other adventurous souls in following his trail. He plans to sail down the Danube into the Black Sea.



NO REASON FOR DYING OF DIABETES.—Prof. Ralph H. McKee of Columbia University, N. Y., says a remedy for sufferers of diabetes is within reach of all. Through the new discovery, Intravin, relief can be had at about \$3 a week, and in some cases the cost is less.



EDUCATORS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT AT WHITE HOUSE.—Left to right is Chief Justice Wm. H. Taft, President Coolidge and Wm. Mather Lewis, new president of the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. A large gathering of Educators assembled at the White House before the inauguration of Mr. Lewis.



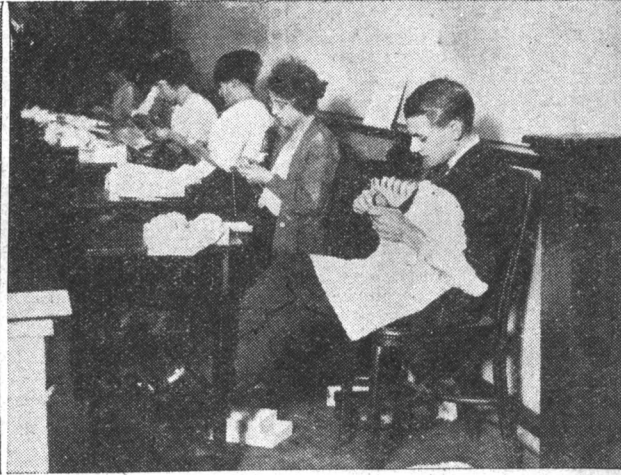
GERMAN MARKS RISE.—In direct contradiction of the statements that the German mark is daily falling comes this one showing that the mark is rising. However, we hasten to explain that the German boys find it cheaper to make kites from the currency than to buy them—and in this way is sending the mark flying skyward.



"ADOLPHUS" SMOKES A PIPE.—Hundreds of pipes have been sold by the suggestiveness of this clever machine nicknamed "Adolphus", and used in the shop of a London tobacconist, who invented it some years ago. It is not merely a toy but a working member of his staff for it puts a pipe into condition.



WORLD'S LARGEST FLAG.—This flag, 90x150 feet, was unfurled on the front of the building of J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, November 11th, Armistice Day. It weighs 600 pounds.



BEATS THE LADIES AT THEIR OWN WORK.—John Myers, aged 19, of Blackburn, England, who engaged in the "click, click" clash which animated London. Ranged against him were seven of the cleverest women knitters, but they were vanquished in the semifinals. The contest took place in Selfridge's, London's biggest department store.



SNAPPED AT THE TOP 'O MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW, NOVEMBER 7th, 8th, 9th.—The view at the left shows a fine display of potatoes from Crawford county, while in the background you see the exhibit of the State Department of Agriculture. The show was such a success that it is planned to make it an annual event.

Loans For Farmers' Marketing Associations

Agricultural Credit Act is Connecting Link Between Short Time and Long Time Loans

By JOHN H. KRAFFT

THE Agricultural Credit Act of 1923, passed by our last Congress, supplies a very necessary credit link between short time loans necessary to farmers and the long time loans made under the Federal Farm Loan Act. It has been stated by those not quite familiar with agriculture and agricultural financing that this Act would be instrumental in bringing the farmer further into debt. This is not the case; as a matter of fact, this Act provided instrumentalities to be used by the farmer in pulling himself out of debt. Through the banks established by this Act the country banks are furnished with the necessary capital for economical and successful crop production and can furnish to cooperative organizations the credits needed to orderly market the farm products of their membership.

The Senate in February passed two bills, known as the Leroot and the Capper bills. The House, about the same time, passed a bill known as the Stone Bill. Later, the principal feature of these bills were combined, some few additions made and passed as the Agricultural Credit Act of March 4th, 1923. This Act created the Federal Intermediate Banks and National Agricultural Credit Corporations.

The purpose of these two types of institutions is the same. The methods of organization and operation differ somewhat, however.

The National Agricultural Credit Corporations are privately owned and are limited in profits to a point where it is very doubtful as to whether any of these institutions will ever be chartered by the National Government.

The limitations placed by the Act are such that an investment in these institutions would not look at all attractive to an investor. The business transacted under this Act will undoubtedly be transacted through the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

I will give a brief digest of the organization and powers of these Banks:

The Act provides for the establishing of twelve Intermediate Credit Banks. One to be located in each of the twelve Federal Land Bank Districts in the United States. The capital stock of these banks is all owned by the United States Government. Each bank has an authorized capital of Five Millions of Dollars on which there has been paid

THIS is the third of a series of four articles by John H. Krafft on financing the farmer. In the first article Mr. Krafft discusses rural credit conditions in general; in the second, short time loans; and in this article he takes up Intermediate Credit Loans. The fourth article will appear in the near future.

up to date One Million dollars. These banks are authorized to discount paper, or purchase paper, from any national bank, any bank or other financial institution or agricultural marketing association, organized under the state laws or any other Intermediate Credit Bank, provided the original loans were made for agricultural purposes including the raising, breeding, fattening or marketing of live stock. The credit banks may also loan directly to cooperative associations composed of persons engaged in producing or marketing agricultural products—such loans are to be secured by shipping documents, warehouse receipts or mortgages on live stock and may not exceed 75 per cent of the market value of the product, or of the live stock. There must be made provisions for maintaining this margin.

The law provides limitations on the amount of paper which can be purchased from or discounted for any individual organization. The loans made must have a maturity at the time of purchase or discount of not less than 6 months or more than three years. For the present the Federal Farm Loan Board has made a ruling not to accept loans with a maturity of over nine months. However, as these banks progress this time limit undoubtedly will be extended materially.

The Federal Farm Loan Board sets the interest rate to be charged on these loans. The interest rate, however, may not exceed by more than one per cent the interest rate on the last bonds issued by the bank. These banks are not allowed to purchase loans where the rate charged to the borrower is in excess of one and one-half of one per cent of the rate charged by the bank. At the present time the rate charged by the Intermediate Credit Banks is 5½ per cent, so the bank will not discount any paper where

the borrower has been charged above 7 per cent.

The banks or cooperative marketing organizations rediscounting notes with the Intermediate Credit Banks must guarantee these notes. Intermediate Credit banks are authorized, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to issue debentures or bonds which are to be secured by an equal amount of cash or obligations held by the bank. Each bank may issue bonds up to a total of ten times its capital and surplus.

This makes the combined credit facilities of all these Intermediate Credit Banks Six Hundred Sixty Million Dollars. The Bonds of these banks may run from six months to five years. The rate of interest is subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, but may not exceed 6 per cent per annum. There is no Government obligations on these bonds. However, all of the banks in the system are liable for the bonds issued by other banks of the system.

The whole system is based upon the same general plan as are the Federal Land Banks. The Intermediate Credit Banks will go into the open market of the Country for their money and will obtain this money through the sale of bonds just as the Federal and the Joint Stock Land Banks do. The security against these debentures or bonds will be the notes given by farmers and which have been guaranteed by Banks, a cooperative marketing organization or a live stock corporation. This gives the farmers an organization through which they can go into the money market and obtain funds. The bonds or debentures issued by these banks are by the Act declared instrumentalities of the United States Government and are exempt from all Federal, State or Municipal taxation. The capital of these banks is not

taxable, however, any real estate owned by these banks is taxable the same as any other real estate within the same jurisdiction.

In order to help these banks properly function, the comptroller of the currency of the United States is directed to furnish to such banks for their confidential use reports regarding the financial condition of national banks with which the Credit Banks contemplate dealing, and also to make examination of organizations through which the Credit Banks are contemplating making loans or expecting discount. These examinations may, however, only be made with the consent of the organization which is examined. The law provides that with the exception of banks, trust companies and savings associations organized under State laws, any organization, before securing rediscount privileges with the Credit Banks, must file written consent to an examination by Land Bank examiners. State bank and trust companies may also be required to pass this examination. This gives the Intermediate Credit Bank ample opportunity to ascertain from official sources the financial ability of the organization with which they contemplate doing business. Each one of these banks must be examined by the Federal Farm Loan Board at least once every year and the results of such examination shall be made public. In addition, each Credit Bank must furnish at least three times a year a detailed statement of its financial activities and condition. These reports are to be published in the local papers. Land Bank appraisers at the request of the Credit Bank and with approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board are authorized to inspect the condition of products or live stock which serve as a basis for loans or discount with a Credit Bank. There are heavy penalties provided for in the Act for embezzlements, for making false reports for the purpose of securing credit, or for accepting fees except as provided for in the law.

The Intermediate Credit Banks give a service similar to that of the Federal Reserve Bank on agricultural paper with a maturity of not over nine months and are in addition allowed to make loans on paper with a maturity up to three years. They are also allowed to make loans to cooperative, marketing and live stock companies and in a general

(Continued on Page 17)

Highest Honor In Michigan Ton Litter Contest Won By Poland Chinas

By V. A. FREEMAN

Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College

SIXTEEN litters weighed above the ton mark at 180 days age in the Michigan 1923 Ton Litter Contest. They were all fed for practical economical production without using any expensive methods to induce rapid growth so that the lessons brought out by their records are of practical value to every swine grower in the state.

A summary of the records of the winners show in nearly every case—

1. The dams received either some protein supplementary feed such as skimmed milk, tankage, middlings, oil meal or legume hay, along with a limited amount of corn during the gestation period or else the ration was made up of a very small proportion of corn, barley or rye for several weeks before farrowing. This supplementary protein feed was considered especially important the last 5 or 6 weeks.

2. The dams were managed so as to require them to take considerable exercise every day during the gestation period.

3. A careful record of the breeding date was kept so that special attention could be given at farrowing time to provide a warm, clean, dry pen and to be on hand to care for the new pigs.

4. The sows were fed lightly for two days to one week after farrowing, but as soon as the pigs could use more milk, the feed was gradually increased until the sows were receiving all they could consume after the first month.

5. The pigs were encouraged to take feed by themselves at ages of three to five weeks and were well started on feed by the time they were weaned at 8 to 10 weeks old.

6. Feeds rich in protein like skimmed milk, butter milk, middlings and tankage were used for the pigs before and at weaning time, along with tempting foods such as corn, hominy, or ground barley, wheat and oats.

7. Alfalfa or clover pasture was used for the sow and litter and for the pigs after weaning.

8. Several of the litters were fed on self-feeder from before weaning time throughout the period

while others were required to use more pasture the first three or four months, but were full fed during the last two or three months. The litters making the highest average weight per pig were full fed throughout the period.

9. The dams of the litters were larger than the average sow, but of a medium type, showing plenty of constitution, feeding capacity and great length and depth of body, and showed an active temperament.

The position, weight and breed of the winning litters are given in the chart at the foot of the two center columns. The number of pigs in each litter and complete names and

addresses of owners are also given.

The first five will win in addition to the gold medal to be awarded each of the sixteen, the cash prizes made possible by the contributions of packing companies of Detroit, which are \$50.00, \$40.00, \$30.00, \$20.00 and \$10.00 respectively.

The heaviest litter in the contest also wins their producers, V. J. Brown & Son of Jonesville, the \$200.00 offered by The Poland China Breed Promotion Committee. The heaviest Duroc Jersey litter, produced by H. M. McIlwain of Bath, wins the \$100.00 offered by the National Duroc Jersey Record Association. The heaviest Chester White litter, produced by Fritz Mantey of Fairgrove, wins the \$100 offered by the Chester White Record Association. Ray Harold of Gladwin, wins the \$50 offered by the American Duroc Jersey Ass'n.

It is interesting to note that while a Poland China litter won high honors both in litter weight and average weight per pig, a Duroc Jersey litter stood second, and a Chester White litter stood near the top. Every litter was sired by a pure bred and three-fourths of the dams were pure breeds. Seven of the sixteen litters were sired by a Duroc Jersey, five by a Chester White, three by a Poland China, and one by a Berkshire. Of the dams, five were Durocs, three Chesters, three Polands, one Berkshire, and four grade Durocs, Polands and Chesters.

HOW WINNING LITTERS STAND

Weight	Breeding of Sire	Breeding of Dam	Number of pigs	Owner	Address
1st—2340½	Poland C.	Poland C.	10	V. J. Brown & Son	Jonesville.
2nd—2756	Duroc J.	Duroc J.	12	H. M. McIlwain	Bath.
3rd—2636	Poland C.	Grade D. J.	12	Monroe H. Smith	Leonidas.
4th—2404	Chester W.	Grade P. C.	10	Fritz Mantey	Fairgrove.
5th—2341	Duroc J.	Duroc J.	10	Ray Harold	Gladwin.
6th—2278	Chester W.	Chester W.	11	Chas. McCalla	Ann Arbor.
7th—2272	Chester W.	Grade C. W.	9	Harry Ward	McBain.
8th—2202½	Duroc J.	Duroc J.	10	Perry A. Hewitt	Highland.
9th—2158½	Chester W.	Chester W.	9	W. H. Collar	Danville.
10th—2124	Duroc J.	Grade D. J.	11	Royce Brazee	Onsted.
11th—2122	Berkshire	Berkshire	12	Joseph L. Ruth	Port Austin.
12th—2060	Poland C.	Poland C.	9	Jesse T. Fox	Pratville.
13th—2055½	Duroc J.	Poland C.	10	Ivan Bursley	Charlotte.
14th—2042	Duroc J.	Duroc J.	8	Alex. Brown	Homer.
15th—2014	Duroc J.	Duroc J.	9	Helen Strange	Grand Ledge.
16th—2000	Chester W.	Chester W.	10	Ralph A. Tew	Hudson.

Fordson

"To put the farmer on a par with the city manufacturer. To put his produce factory—for that is what a farm is—on an efficient production basis."

Spurred by this ideal, Henry Ford brought the Fordson Tractor into being.

Himself a farm boy, who had followed the plow for many a weary mile, no one knew better the need for quicker and easier farm power.

Producers in other fields were harnessing steam, gas and water power to drive wonderful machines which multiplied many fold the day's work of the individual.

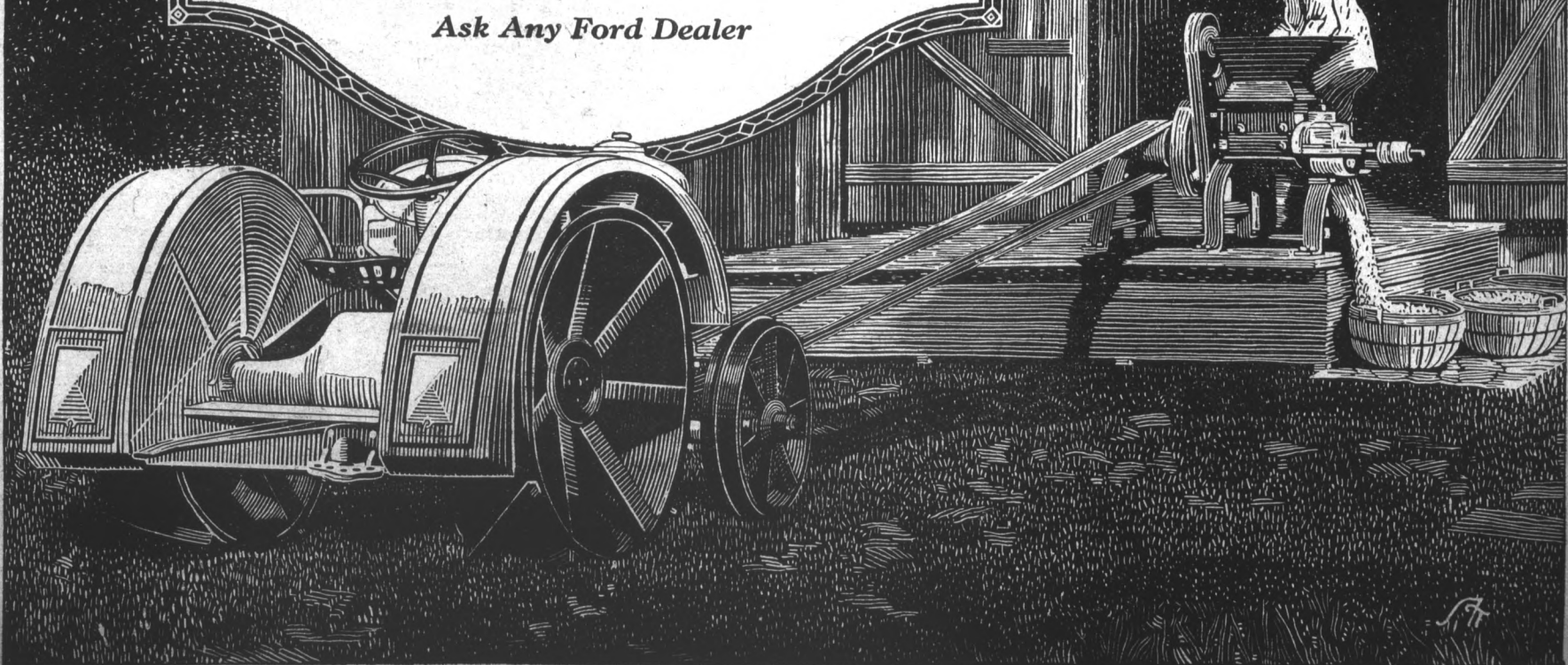
But the farm was at a disadvantage. This power machinery which brought such rewards in the form of bigger profits and better working conditions in the cities was lacking. A smaller income was returned in proportion to the work done.

That the Fordson should never falter in making possible a better day on the farm, a score of years of patient work preceded it. Today on hundreds of thousands of farms it increases the daily work done, adds to the farm income and allows a more pleasant farm life.

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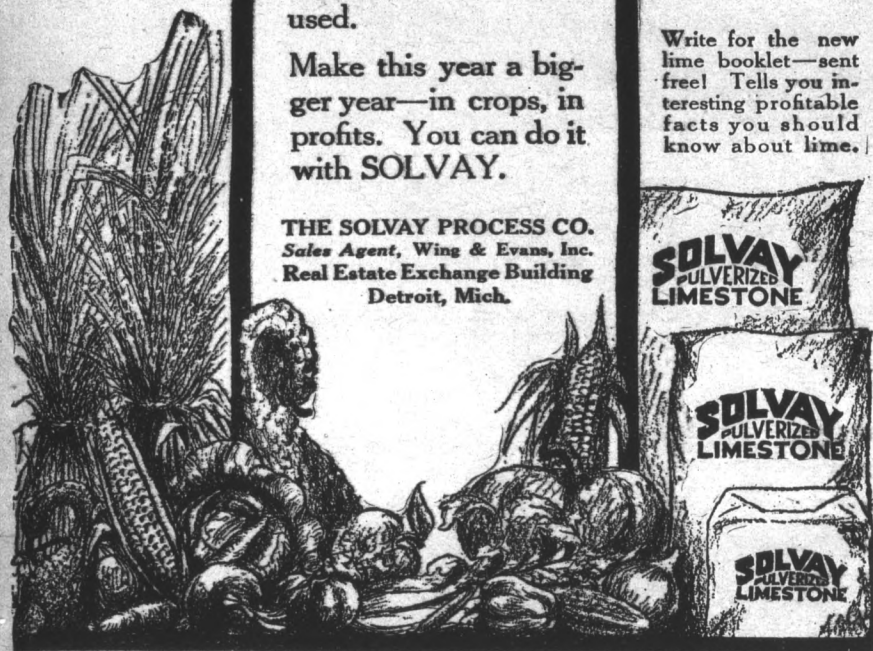
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Send for this sensational bargain by first mail. We want you to see how Chase saves you big money. If you don't think these warm hi-cuts are better value than the regular \$3.00 quality elsewhere send them back and receive all your money.

**Famous Shrunk Wool
Knit 10-Inch Hi-cut**

\$1.95 Don't confuse this wonderful quality with the ordinary inferior "pressed felt" article. This hi-cut is knitted from pre-shrunk wool that will out wear several pairs of the cheaper grade.

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(Formerly Chase Shoe Co.)
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Knitted from Pre-shrunk Wool



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What the Neighbors Say

FOREIGNERS USE CHILDREN IN BEET FIELDS

IN the editorial of your issue of Oct. 27, entitled, "Child Labor in the Beet Fields," is certainly food for thought.

It is an accepted fact that contract labor brings the whole family into the beet field from the time the blocking and thinning start until the last beet is topped in the field.

However, in our opinion this use of child labor is not in any way comparable to the employment of child labor in the cotton mills of the south because the season for blocking and thinning beets usually starts just about the time the district schools let out for summer vacation and in most cases the harvesting is completed not later than two months after school starts in the fall. This leaves about seven months of school for these children and in most cases that have come under observation they are eager to make the most of their opportunity, sometimes excelling their more fortunate class-mates whose parents never think of keeping their children home to work. Thus these children of contract laborers cannot be classed as illiterate. However, we have found from experience that their presence in the fields is objectionable from quite a different standpoint.

In about nine cases out of ten their work is unsatisfactory. Handling beets is too heavy work for many of them and as their parents are bound to keep them going the work is done in a very poor manner.

It seems to us that this contract labor is being paid enough that they can make a living wage without driving their children to the very limit of their endurance and I believe it is time that the beet growers of Michigan who employ contract labor should say emphatically enough to be heard by every labor family that no children shall be brought in the beet fields to work.
—A. J. Davis, Shiawassee County, Mich.

APPLAUDS LABOR ORGANIZATION

EDITOR of M. B. F.:—That Big Business should try to set farmers and workingmen by the ears is "Very natural" as neighbor Pecksniff used to say. That certain so-called farm editors should fall for its propaganda is not surprising, but to find it on your editorial page is nauseating. If labor gets more than we do because it had the good sense to organize efficiently before we began to wake up, whose fault is it? Instead of being jealous, why not profit by their example?

To sneer at radicalism is easy and fashionable, but radicalism varies. There is not only the careless radicalism of the puppy who digs up the pansy bed for fun, and the selfish radicalism of the pig who roots up everything in hope of immediate personal gain. There is also the constructive radicalism of the gardener who goes to the roots of things in transplanting and cultivating. There are puppies and pigs among all classes, not excepting farmers. Every class, including organized labor, has some who try to follow the teachings of Jesus and many capable of following intelligent self-interest. On these depends the solution of our problem. Most of them are farmers or workingmen, not because these classes are morally superior, but because they are most numerous and feel most keenly the enlightening pinch of circumstances.

The interests of farmers and workingmen are not all identical. Even among farmers each commodity group has interests and problems of its own. So also has each industrial group of workingmen. No human being can fully and fairly represent all these interests. Yet our present representative system requires one person to represent not only all these, but also all the various groups of manufacturers, bankers, etc., in his district or state. Here, I believe, is one great source of trouble. Give every interest its own representative and let no congressman or legislator try to represent more than one interest, and

our legislative bodies will for the first time in history really represent the whole people. But just now we must use the system we have, which requires political parties.

The strongest argument against a new party just now is not the diversity of interests among progressive citizens, but the fact that neither farmers nor workingmen see clearly enough yet to know exactly what they want. This may cease to be a fact sooner than we think. Anyhow the time is ripe for earnest mutual discussion and criticism, not aimless sneers. To promote such criticism and discussion every farmer should read some good labor organ and every workingman some good farm paper. My choice would be THE BUSINESS FARMER and "Labor," the up-to-date weekly published at Washington, D. C., by the railroad brotherhoods. "Labor" costs \$2.00 a year because it carries no advertisements. If you can't afford to subscribe for both, take THE BUSINESS FARMER anyhow and exchange with some member of any railway union. But subscribe if you can and get some union man to subscribe for M. B. F.—Stacy Brown, Ionia County, Mich.

DOING BUSINESS WITH BANK CREDIT

DEAR Sir:—Some time ago business was done with personal notes sent thru the mails. Now banks say that 95% of our business is done with bank credit. That is, business men take their 30, 60, or 90 day notes to the bank and the bank, for a fee of 6 to 10 per cent, passes on these notes and pretends they are money on deposit. Of course the notes and the collateral are the personality and property of the borrower so it is his credit—not bank credit, at all. But it seems odd to me that the business man does not take his note to the Chamber of Commerce and for a fee of one per cent let them pass on his credit and draw checks on the Chamber of Commerce and clear or swap them thru the Chamber of Commerce clearing house. Then by making public improvements by spreading a tax levy and issuing public improvement scrip we will find our new methods get twice as much as interest bearing bonds. In addition to that we shall miss the periodic panics when bankers tell the people their borrowers notes are no good, and refuse to allow them to pretend to have money on deposit and mail out their checks to pay their debts. We are making progress, but of course slowly.

The farmer may well consider this idea, for his business is, not now, very profitable. — Ezra R. Averill, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEARS, ROEBUCK PLAN TO GIVE FARMER AID

JULIUS Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., has announced the establishment of the Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Research Foundation to determine essential facts relative to farming and to study every phase of agricultural economics.

Their findings will be presented to the public as well as the farmers in order to acquaint the laymen with the farmers' problems.

In announcing that the foundation will be headed by the most capable men available in the agricultural research field, who will have a large staff of economists and statisticians, Mr. Rosenwald says: "As business men we feel a direct obligation to do everything we can to improve the farmers' condition. A careful survey has revealed to us that where the farmer needs help is in economies in marketing his product."

"We have, therefore, decided to establish an agricultural research foundation to deal exclusively with the economic problems of the farm. The task will be placed in the hands of fair-minded research men, and we expect to discover facts of vital interest to the farmers and the public."

Men in the trade consider this a far-sighted move inasmuch as it is designed to improve the purchasing power of the farmer, the mainstay of the mail order business.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE 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.)

SELL FURNITURE FOR STORAGE CHARGES

Want to ask a question. A woman moved her household goods here twelve years ago and nothing was said in regard to paying storage. She lives in another state. How can I proceed to get these goods for storage? She is keeping house and has bought furniture to furnish five rooms.—D. E., Hartford, Michigan.

—I would advise you to write a letter to the woman, notifying her that unless she removed the furniture, it would be sold for storage. If she does not remove it within a reasonable length of time you may sell it and deduct your storage charge from the proceeds.

Before proceeding to sell you should consult a lawyer as to the proper steps to be taken in the sale to comply with the statute.—Asst. Legal Editor.

THRESHING SWEET CLOVER

I wish some information concerning threshing sweet clover seed. It is next to impossible to get a regular clover huller on account of no other jobs and hilly roads. Can it be threshed with a grain separator and afterward sent somewhere and have prepared for market? I will thank you for any advice or information you can give.—A. B., Tustin, Mich.

—A grain separator is very frequently used in threshing sweet clover. When operated carefully no trouble should be experienced in removing the seed from the plants. If the hull is to be removed from the seed it is essential that the plants be thoroughly dry, otherwise it is impossible to remove the hull. Also it is advisable to make a few adjustments if the hull is to be removed. Alfalfa or red clover riddles should be used. The speed of the fan should be reduced about half so that the seed will not be blown over. Some operators set the concave teeth so that they run closer to the cylinder teeth than is customary when threshing grain. After these changes, only a very small percent of the pods will be removed if they are damp. If the plants have made a very rank growth, the machine may clog unless the number of rows of concave teeth are reduced. All of the larger seed companies have scarifying machines that are quite efficient in removing sweet clover hulls.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

HURT WHILE BLOWING STUMPS

I was unable to pay my taxes in 1922, they were payable in March 1922. Until what date must those taxes be paid to avoid consequences? I have rented my farm for one year to a neighbor farmer without asking any return whatsoever. I made the arrangement with him that I furnish the powder to blow out the stumps, paying his time and labor. Should any accident happen in storing or using the dynamite could I be held liable for the damages to health and property? Thanking you for your kind information.—O. P., Emigsville, Pa.

—As I do not have a copy of the Pennsylvania statutes, I would suggest you consult your county treasurer on the first question, regarding payment of taxes.

If you are hiring your tenant to blow out stumps on your farm for your benefit, and paying him wages to do the work, you would be liable for damages done by his negligence while doing the work. Your liability would depend upon the exact nature of the arrangement or agreement you had with your tenant, and inasmuch as I do not have the details of the agreement would not be able to definitely advise whether or not you would be liable in your case.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WHO IS LIABLE FOR DAMAGE?

I am writing you for advice as to hay rake? A buys new machinery who must stand good for damage to do haying with. A hires man to help rake, hired man runs into a

stump, gets mad and hits horse and makes it jump and breaks wheel so A has to order another wheel, before he can finish haying. Would like to know who is to blame when horse goes fast enough at all times so she doesn't need whip used on her at any time, and as it was only carelessness that caused the machine to be broken. Would appreciate any advice you can give me.—A subscriber to M. B. F. Lewiston, Mich.

—Liability for damages in a case like this would depend upon the negligence of the person who caused the damage. If the hired man was negligent in performing his duty thus causing the damage, he would be liable.—Asst. Legal Editor.

RIGHT TO BUY BOOKS

Has any two of the school board the right to purchase books or supplies without the knowledge of the third member?—J. S., Bloomingdale, Michigan.

—I would say that it is the duty of the director to purchase the necessary appendages for the schoolhouse and keep the same in good condition

and repair. The necessary appendages shall include set of wall maps, the grand divisions of the United States and Michigan, a globe, dictionary, a reading chart, case for library books, looking glass, comb, towel, water pail, cup, ash pail, poker, stove shovel, broom, dust pan, duster, wash basin, and soap, and upon the order of the district board shall furnish the schoolhouse with such other apparatus and material as may be necessary in doing efficient work. The director shall keep an account of all expenses incurred by him as director and such accounts shall be audited by the moderator and treasurer and on their written order shall be paid.

No act authorized to be done by the district board shall be valid unless voted at a meeting of the board. A majority of the members of the board at a meeting thereof shall be necessary for the transaction of all business.—G. N. Otwell, Department of Public Instruction.

MUST HAVE COWS TESTED

Is there a state law to compel one to let a cow tester test his cattle?—G. K., Pinckney, Mich.

—From the address given it is assumed that you live in Livingston county. Livingston county is one of those counties in which Area Tuberculosis Eradication work is underway and the fact has been duly advertised.

Section 15A, which was added to

Act 181 of the Public Acts of 1919 by the 1923 legislature, states in part that "Whenever the Commission shall have determined to test for tuberculosis all the cattle in any certain county where bovine tuberculosis eradication has been adopted, he shall give public notice of his determination by publishing a notice to that effect in one or more newspapers of general circulation in said county at least ten days before such testing shall commence. Cattle found to be reactors to such tests shall be branded, slaughtered when ordered by the Commissioner and the owners thereof entitled to such indemnities as in this act provided. It shall be unlawful for any person who owns, or who is in possession of, or controls any cattle, to prevent, hinder, obstruct or refuse to allow the Commissioner or authorized veterinarian to conduct such tests for tuberculosis on such cattle, provided that this section shall not apply to steers properly isolated from other cattle.—B. J. Killham, State Veterinarian.

RAFFLES

Will you please inform me if it is unlawful to raffle a car via tickets. Thanking you, I am, H. L. R., Newberry, Michigan.

—It is unlawful in Michigan to dispose of personal property by means of raffles, or lottery.—Asst. Legal Editor.

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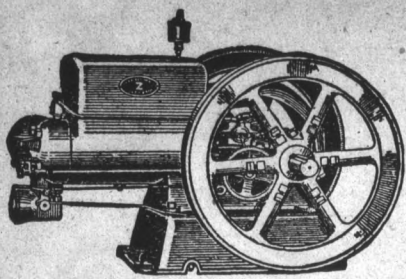
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Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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. Before giving them the money grows a beard and, using the name of Mr. John Smith, goes to the town where they live to find out what kind of people they are. Upon arriving in town he visits James Blaisdell, one of the cousins, where he tries to hire board and lodging. While there he meets Miss Flora Blaisdell, another cousin who is a dressmaker. They decide they cannot rent a room to him and supply him board and refer him to Frank Blaisdell's, the third cousin. He gets a room there and, passing as a writer gathering material for a book on the Blaisdell family in this country, he starts out. He calls on all of the Blaisdells and as they all talk of a relative by the name of Miss Maggie Duff he decides to call on the lady. He finds her living with her father, an old man who seems to have soured on the world.

(Continued from Nov. 24th issue.)

MR. SMITH, in spite of his efforts to himself unable to confine his attention to birth, death and marriage notices. Once he almost uttered an explosive "Good Heavens, how do you stand it?" to his hostess. But he stopped himself just in time, and fiercely wrote with a very black mark that Submit Blaisdell was born in eighteen hundred and one. A little later he became aware that Mr. Duff's attention was frowningly turned across the table toward himself.

"If you will spend your time over such silly stuff, why don't you use a bigger book?" demanded the old man at last.

"Because it wouldn't fit my pocket," smiled Mr. Smith.

"Just what business of yours is it, anyhow, when these people lived and died?"

"None perhaps," still smiled good-humoredly.

"Why don't you let them alone, then? What do you expect to find?"

"Why, I—I" Mr. Smith was plainly non-plused.

"Well, I can tell you it's a silly business, whatever you find. If you find your grandfather's a bigger man than you are, you'll be proud of it, but you ought to be ashamed of it—cause you aren't bigger yourself! On the other hand, if you find he isn't as big as you are, you'll be ashamed of that, when you ought to be proud of it—cause you've gone him one better. But you won't. I know your kind. I've seen you before. But can't you do any real work?"

"He is doing work, real work, now, father," interrupted Miss Maggie quickly. "He's having a woeful time, too. If you'd only help him, now, and show him those papers."

A real terror came into Mr. Smith's eyes, but Mr. Duff was already on his feet.

"Well, I shan't," he observed tartly. "I'm not a fool if he is. I'm going out on the porch where I can get some air."

"There, work as long as you like, Mr. Smith. I knew you'd rather work by yourself," nodded Miss Maggie, moving the piles of papers nearer him.

"But, good Heavens, how do you stand—" exploded Mr. Smith before he realized that this time he had really said the words aloud. He blushed a painful red.

Miss Maggie, too, colored. Then, abruptly, she laughed.

"After all, it doesn't matter. Why shouldn't I be frank with you? You couldn't help seeing—how things were, of course, and I forgot, for a moment that you were a stranger. Everybody in Hillerton understands. You see, father is nervous, and not at all well. We have to humor him."

"But do you mean that you always have to tell him to do what you don't want, in order to—well—that is—" Mr. Smith, finding himself in very deep water, blushed again painfully.

Miss Maggie met his dismayed gaze with cheerful candor.

"Tell him to do what I don't want in order to get him to do what I do want him to? Yes, oh, yes. But I don't mind; really I don't. I'm used to it now. And when you know how, what does it matter? After all, where is the difference? To most of the world we say, 'Please do,' when we want a thing, while to him we have to say, 'Please don't.' That's all. You see, it's really very simple—when you know how."

"Simple! Great Scott!" muttered Mr. Smith. He wanted to say more; but Miss Maggie, with a smiling nod, turned away, so he went back to his work.

Benny, wandering in from the kitchen, with both hands full of cookies, plumped himself down on the cushioned window-seat, and drew a sigh of content.

"Say, Aunt Maggie."

"Yes, dear."

"Can I come ter live with you?"

"Certainly not!" The blithe voice and pleasant smile took all the sting from the prompt refusal. "What would father and mother do?"

"Oh, they wouldn't mind."

"Benny!"

"They wouldn't. Maybe pa would—a little; but Bess and ma wouldn't. And I'd like it."

"Nonsense, Benny!" Miss Maggie cross-

ed to the little stand and picked up a small box. "Here's a new picture puzzle. See if you can do it."

Benny shifted his now depleted stock of cookies to one hand, dropped to his knees on the floor, and dumped the contents of the box upon the seat before him.

"They won't let me eat cookies any more at home—in the house, I mean. Too many crumbs."

"But you know you have to pick up your crumbs here, dear."

"Yep. But I don't mind—after I've had the fun of eatin' first. But they won't let me drop 'em ter begin with, there, nor take any of the boys inter the house. Honest, Aunt Maggie, there ain't anything a feller can do, seems so, if ye live on the West Side," he persisted soberly.

Mr. Smith, copying dates at the table, was conscious of a slight apprehensive glance in his direction from Miss Maggie's eyes, as she murmured:—

"But you're forgetting your puzzle, Benny. You've put only five pieces together."

"I can't do puzzles there, either." Benny's voice was still mournful.

"All the more reason, then, why you should like to do them here. See, where does this dog's head go?"

Listlessly Benny took the bit of pictured wood in his fingers and began to fit it into the pattern before him.

"I used ter de 'em an' leave 'em round, but ma says I can't now. Callers might come and find 'em, an' what would they say—on the West Side! An' that's the way 'tis with everything. Ma an' Bess are always doin' things, or not doin' 'em, for those callers. An' I don't see why. They never come—not new ones."

"Yes, yes, dear, but they will, when they get acquainted. You haven't found where the dog's head goes yet."

"Pa says he don't want ter get acquainted. He'd rather have the old friends, what don't mind baked beans, an' shirt sleeves, an' doin' yer own work an' what thinks more of yer heart than they do of yer pocketbook. But Ma wants a hired girl. An' say, we have ter wash our hands every meal now—on the table, I mean—in those little glass wash-dishes. Ma went down an' bought some, an' she's usin' 'em every day, so's ter get used to 'em. She says everybody that is anybody has 'em nowadays. Bess thinks they're great, but I don't. I don't like 'em a mite."

"Oh, come, come, Benny! It doesn't matter—it doesn't really matter, does it, if you do have to use the little dishes? Come, you're not half doing the puzzle."

"I know it." Benny shifted his position, and picked up a three-cornered bit of wood carrying the picture of a dog's paw. "But I was just thinkin'. You see, things are so different—on the West Side. Why even pa—he's different. He isn't there hardly any now. He's got a new job."

"What?" Miss Maggie turned from the puzzle with a start.

"Oh, just evenin's. It's keepin' books for a man. It brings in quite a lot extry, ma says; but she wouldn't let me have some new roller skates when mine broke. She's savin' up for a chafin' dish. What's a chafin' dish? Do you know? You eat out of it, some way—I mean, it cooks things ter eat; an' Bess wants one. Gussie Pennock's got one. All our eatin' 's different, seems so, on the West Side. Ma has dinners nights now, instead of noons. She says the Pennocks do an' everybody does who is anybody. But I don't like it. Pa don't, either, an' half the time he can't get home in time for it, anyhow, on account of gettin' back to his new job, ye know, an'—"

"Oh, I've found where the dog's head goes," cried Miss Maggie. There was a hint of desperation in her voice. "I shall have your puzzle all done for you myself, if you don't look out, Benny. I don't believe you can do it, anyhow."

"I can too. You just see if I can't!" retorted Benny, with sudden spirit, falling to work in earnest. "I never saw a puzzle yet I couldn't do!"

Mr. Smith, bending assiduously over his work at the table, heard Miss Maggie's sigh of relief—and echoed it from sympathy.

CHAPTER VII

Poor Maggie and Some Others

It was half an hour later, when Mr. Smith and Benny were walking across the common together, that Benny asked an abrupt question.

"Is Aunt Maggie goin' ter be put in your book, Mr. Smith?"

"Why—er—yes; her name will be entered as the daughter of the man who married the Widow Blaisdell, probably. Why?"

"Nothin'. I was only thinkin'. I hoped she was. Aunt Maggie don't have nothin' much, yer know, except her father an' housework—housework either for him or some of us. An' I guess she's had quite a lot of things ter bother her, an' make her feel bad, so I hoped she'd be in the book. Though if she wasn't she'd just laugh an' say it doesn't matter, of course. That's what she always says."

"Always says?" Mr. Smith's voice was mildly puzzled.

"Yes, when things plague, an' somethin' don't go right. She says it helps a lot ter just remember that it doesn't matter. See?"

"Well, no,—I don't think I do see," frowned Mr. Smith.

"Oh, yes," plunged in Benny; "'cause, you see, if yer stop ter think about it—this thing that's plaguin' ye—you'll see how really small an' no-account it is, an' how, when you put beside really big things, it doesn't matter at all—it doesn't really matter, ye know. Aunt Maggie says she's done it years an' years, ever since she was just a girl, an' somethin' bothered her; an' it's helped a lot."

"But there are lots of things that do matter," persisted Mr. Smith, still frowning.

"Oh, yes!" Benny swelled a bit importantly. "I know what you mean. Aunt Maggie says that, too, an' she says we must be very careful an' not get it wrong. It's only the little things that bother us, an' that we wish were different, that we must say 'It doesn't matter' about. It does matter whether we're good an' kind an' tell the truth an' shame the devil; but it doesn't matter whether we live on the West Side an' eat dinner nights instead of noons, an' not eat cookies any of the time in the house,—see?"

"Good for you, Benny,—and good for Aunt Maggie!" laughed Mr. Smith suddenly.

Aunt Maggie? Oh, you don't know Aunt Maggie, yet. She's always tryin' ter make people think things don't matter. You'll see!" crowed Benny.

A moment later he had turned down his own street, and Mr. Smith was left to go on alone.

Very often, in the days that followed, Mr. Smith thought of this speech of Benny's. He had opportunity to verify it, for he was seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie, and it seemed, indeed, to him that half the town was coming to her to learn that something "didn't matter"—though very seldom, except to Benny, did he hear her say the words themselves. It was merely that to her would come men, women and children, each with a sorry tale of discontent or disappointment. And it was always as if they left with her their burden, for when they turned away, head and shoulders were erect once more, eyes were bright, and the step was alert and eager.

He used to wonder how she did it. For that matter, he wondered how she did—a great many things.

Mr. Smith was, indeed seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie these days. He told himself that it was the records that attracted him. But he did not always copy records. Some times he just sat in one of the comfortable chairs and watched Miss Maggie, content if she gave him a word now and then.

He liked the way she carried her head, and the way her hair waved away from her shapely forehead. He liked the quiet strength of the way her capable hands lay motionless in her lap when their services were not required. He liked to watch for the twinkle in her eye, and for the dimple in her cheek that told a smile was coming. He liked to hear her talk to Benny. He even liked to hear her talk to her father—when he could control his temper sufficiently. Best of all he liked his own comfortable feeling of being quite at home, and at peace with all the world—the feeling that always came to him now whenever he entered the house, in spite of the fact that the welcome accorded him by Mr. Duff was hardly more friendly than at the first.

To Mr. Smith it was a matter of small moment whether Mr. Duff welcomed him cordially or not. He even indulged now and then in a bout of his own with the gentleman, chuckling inordinately when results showed that he had pitched his remark at just the right note of contrariety to get what he wanted.

For the most part, however, Mr. Smith, at least nominally, spent his time at his legitimate task of studying and copying the Blaisdell family records, of which he was finding a great number. Rufus Blaisdell apparently had done no little "digging" himself in his own day, and Mr. Smith told Miss Maggie that it was all a great "find" for him.

Miss Maggie seemed pleased. She said that she was glad if she could be of any help to him, and she told him to come whenever he liked. She arranged the Bible and the big box of papers on a little table in the corner, and told him to make himself quite at home; and she showed so plainly that she regarded him as quite one of the family, that Mr. Smith might be pardoned for soon considering himself so.

(Continued in Dec. 22nd issue.)

THE PROPHET OF A NEW DAY

TEXT: "And he came into all the regions round about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentance unto remission of sins; * * * The voice of one crying in the wilderness, 'make ye ready the way of the Lord.'"—Luke 3:3f.

THIS prophet is John the Baptist. He makes his appearance as a new spokesman of God in wonderful days. A new King has been born. He receives the recognition of heaven and the attention of wise men. The angels are guarding his every movement. So he is taken to Egypt and returns to Nazareth, eluding the jealous and brutal Herod. John announces that a new, free day is at hand, and a new and gracious Ruler. This is the beginning of the great and continuing revolution of all time; even the democratizing and spiritualizing of all peoples. This revolutionary movement is being hopefully felt today in its onward sweep. It is rolling up billows across the sea, submerging the tyranny of European Herods. But, how dangerous is all this spirit and movement unless guided by Christian impulses!

But let us look at this prophet. He says, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness." And, to think of it, we are yet in the wilderness of social, economic, and religious entanglement. But John is the last prophet of the old days of oppression. He is Elijah which was to come to announce the lifting of the ban upon religious freedom and social oppression. Jesus said so. In spirit, energy, looks, and manner, he is Elijah. He comes on to the stage so abruptly and right out of the desert like Elijah of old. In the wilderness we see him struggling and wrestling with God. From there, rough and ready, Heaven sends him as the courier of the new day. His proclamation is, "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." What a pity, yea tragedy, the world has been so long appreciating this! Let us hope that we are in the rebirth, of Kingdom sureties for this, our day.

But the key-note of John's message is repentance. It is the same olden call. But not having heard the prophetic voice for four centuries, his generation had grown indifferent and unbelieving. What would be our state were the churches closed and the Word unpreached for even a twelve-month? A literal hell. But into this day John comes with his rousing call to repentance for the day of the Lord is at hand. And to him this meant judgement. It meant cleansing the threshing-floor and burning the chaff with unquenchable fire. But to his Jewish listeners, it meant complete dominance of the Gentile world, and that they, the Jews, would come into partial inheritances. And many Jews covet this ideal yet. They are saying in this new epoch, "Now we shall soon return to our own Palestine and sit under our own vine and fig tree to enjoy an exclusive paradise on earth." Even John's conception, which is not completely Christian, would correct this notion. He says, "By the Kingdom, I mean that the King has come to establish his rule over your life; your thoughts and wills. Therefore repent. Your outward formal life has become nauseating, inviting judgement." The multitudes said, "What then must we do?" John said, Feed and clothe your needy neighbors." The publicans said, "What must we do?" The answer came "Lower the taxes and cease extorting from your neighbor." The soldiers asked him, "We, what must we do?" Said the prophet, "Cease violent and unjust oppression." (see Luke context). How pertinent for today! "One hundred and forty-five thousand men, women and children, expectant mothers and gray-haired patriarchs have been deported from the Ruhr." France, cease your oppression. Bring back evicted families to their homeland. Where do you get your right to starve and terrorize the working population of a whole nation, bringing on civic strife and revolution? And, O, America, there are many working men yet in Leavenworth, and for no other reason than that they expressed an honest opinion against war.

And who of us can say today that they were not more nearly right? "Sweet land of liberty," cease your oppression. Hurry with your amnesty. And all Christendom, we need not so much religious garb and sacramental form, as a robe of purity, penitence, and neighborly goodness.

Surely, this is the great need of our day. The church is called thru prayer and service to anchor the world safely to this heavenly ideal. Why has it not been done already? Because church formulas and dogmas are being idealized rather than the spirit of the Book. The spirit of the prophet would put social balance and self-denial into our lives. But we are self-complacent and refuse such a baptism. More Johns crying in the wilderness! Said Jesus, Jerusalem did not go out to hear a man who was clothed in "soft raiment." And no Christian today can move the hearts of one or many if he is given to hankering after the sensualities of life. There is no place in the world of social obligations for a kid-gloved or soft-rament religion. It is hypocrisy and the ax lieth at the root of the tree.

But let us examine the scene more closely. Were there any church folks in the audience? Matthew says the Pharisees were there. Ah, the church leaders! But John hated them for their finely-woven and self-made religion. Worshipers of traditions and rules. Well, dare not the church have rules? Yes, but she dare not make rules. Her rules are already made and to a social outlook and end. This is the church that Jesus lived and died for; and this is the imperative of churchdom today. And the Sadducees, also were there. They treated religion lightly and were a fair sample of the morally clean and worldly-wise men of our day. When both of these classes asked for baptism, John says, "Ye offspring of vipers, who has warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" His words were rough and harsh. They had in them the hot sting of judgment. But the seared consciences of his audience needed just this. He was not "knocking," but in his vigorous way was just tearing off the mask of piety that they might see their sins and repent. John must have believed that honeyed words usually reveal no one's sin, and no fruit is brought meet, for repentance.

Now, here is a teaching not to be put off. Judgment comes along with the new day of redemption. It is associated with the Kingdom age, even now. We are suffering under heavy judgment now because of a lack of social politics and righteous living. Does it seem that some of the chaff must be burned up to save the wheat? Well, this is the Baptist's principle in action. The Bible says this principle is eternal and history makes it world-wide in scope. So, if we, our homes, and our country would be saved, there must come into our living that day of sorrow for sin and an amendment of our ways.

So here is the prophet's call. It is the red lantern of warning against the spirit of ease, of sensual comforts, of dollar-chasing, and of social seclusion and parasitism. Here is his announcement: "All flesh shall see the salvation of God." Who will help made ready "the way of the Lord," the prophet's new day?

BIBLE THOUGHTS

BE KIND TO THE ERRING:—Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness: considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—Galatians 6:1.

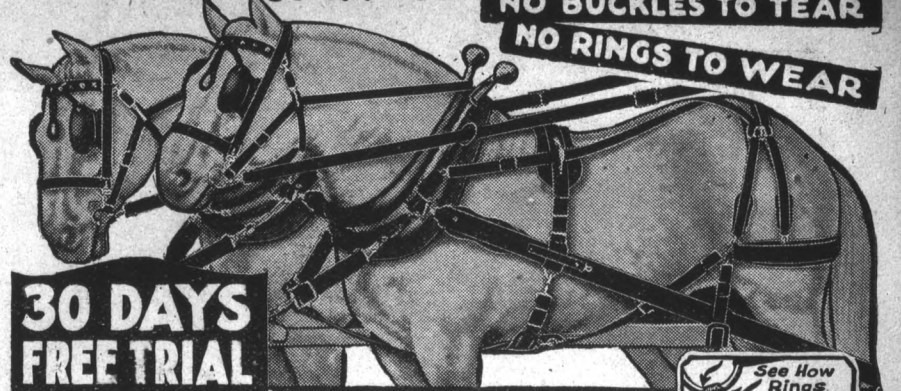
THE WAY OF ESCAPE:—It shall come to pass in the day that the Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from thy hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve.—Isaiah 14:3.

KEEP THE WORD:—Whoso keepeth the word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him.—1 John 2:5.

PRAYER FOR TODAY:—O Lord God, I pray thee, send me good speed this day.—Genesis 24:12.

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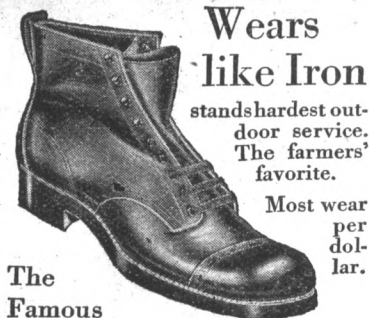
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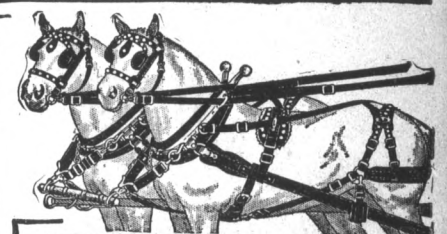
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

THE LONG LOOK AHEAD

"It seems to me that the long look ahead for agriculture was never so bright as it is at the present time. Increasing living standards are continually broadening the demand for the products of the farm. Our national population is increasing by more than two million mouths and backs annually. So it is true that urban population is growing more rapidly than rural. This is not necessarily a matter of alarm. Rather it is indicative of a healthful development. It means that our domestic markets are growing and that soon—probably within the next decade—home consumption will absorb out troublesome surpluses. Then should the business of farming be better than now and country life advance along lines of permanent well being.

"The present crisis has accomplished one result for agriculture which is well worth while. It has called the attention of the whole country to the farmer and his problems. It has brought a realization not only to the hard headed business man of the city but to the laborer and the housewives that their interest is closely identified with the welfare of the countryside."

THE man who delivered the above very sensible analysis of the present situation in which agriculture finds itself, is none other than Joseph R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau, who made a good name for himself in a hard job.

His opinion has been confirmed by any number of clear thinkers who are not out for political position or some other juicy plum which they hope to reach by stepping on the backs of a depressed class.

"But farmers in my neck of the woods are still discouraged and many of them are selling out to go to work in the automobile factories!"

No one knows that better than we do, neighbor! We don't argue for a moment that things are right—not by a long ways! But we do claim, and we can prove, that things are getting better for the farmer and to get discouraged now, throw up the sponge and sacrifice years of hard labor in building up a farm is the height of folly and most of the so-called "farmers" who are doing it, will be back looking for a job as "hired man" in the neighborhood which they left before many years have past. Clip this out, paste it in your scrap-book and look it up a year from now—then tell me how far we were wrong in this rather (we cheerfully admit) amazing prediction in the last month of the year of our Lord, 1923.

APPLE AND POTATO SHOW A SUCCESS

NO one who visited the Second Annual Apple and Potato Show in the Klingman Building at Grand Rapids last week could go away without being impressed with the progress which is being made in better preparation of our products for the market.

As we have so many times pointed out, Michigan is so located in proximity to the great consuming markets and to the center of population that it should be one of the most profitable farming states in the United States.

The way to profitable markets is through making products attractive for the market. This is today an unchallenged fact that has been proven by the more progressive farmers and orchardists from the great Northwest, where handicapped as they are by high freight rates,

they have so prepared and graded their products that they command a fancy price from the consumer in the East which more than overcomes their handicap.

The directors of the Michigan exhibition may well be proud of what they are accomplishing, not only through the growing attendance at this annual show but also through its influence on the industry as a whole in our State. The leading growers in each division here meet in competition and place before the public the products of their handiwork and the accomplishment of their year's effort. So long as men compete with one another for supremacy there can be no stagnation and only an improvement in whatsoever line they may attempt.

WHY STOP IMMIGRATION?

IN our opinion the farming business in America would gain greatly by taking down the bars which limits immigration to the negligible number who are admitted today.

In our opinion an influx of labor from Europe of the right kind, would bring down the cost of manufactured goods which the farmer buys, and increase the local consumption of American grown farm products.

So far we have not seen any farm leaders or organizations stepping forward with such a program, which leads one to suspect that they are more under the domination of the labor unions than we would like to admit.

Obviously we believe in a selective system which selects the immigrants on the other side for his capabilities as a worker. We would let in the entire family of any man who could prove that he was a worker, in an industry beneficial to this country.

Europe is teeming with millions who would like to come to America. We need them here, at least, these who are of the type who immigrated in the early days, to this country, and pioneered its progress.

We believe that a wide open invitation to the right kind of immigration at the present time, would be helpful to American agriculture.

BR'ER RABBIT, HE AIN'T SAYIN' NOTHIN'

PROBABLY no president who has sat in the chair for many years, has been more in sympathy with or anxious to please the farmers of America, than Calvin Coolidge, and yet his record of achievement to date is, so far as we can see, nil.

It may be, however, that we are short-sighted, and as a matter of fact, the steady hand of a quiet man who makes his decisions slowly and will not be lead by radical demands made from isolated factions, is exactly what American agriculture needs to reestablish its equilibrium.

No one can accuse President Coolidge of not listening at least to their demands, whether or not he acquiesces to them. During October and November it is said that the President saw more than ten official delegations from the agricultural districts, covering the whole range of demands, from those presented officially by the American Farm Bureau to those laid down by Magnus Johnson.

Somehow or other Calvin Coolidge in the White House always reminds us of the old Uncle Remus story, we used to read in childhood days, and in which appeared the line we never forgot, "Br'er Rabbit, he just kept on sayin' nothin'!"

"We cannot believe that our President is not capable of arriving at a decision. We do not believe that he is afraid, as some would have us believe because of the proximity to a presidential election. We know that he must make a record for himself of actual accomplishments if he hopes to win at next year's polls.

We do not happen to be numbered among those who believe that American agriculture is headed for the scrap heap. On the other hand we think it has been on the mend since June, 1923. The old pendulum is swinging the other way now, and the farmer is coming back into his own, but he is not going to do it with the help of the labor, or other political parties which have been riding on velvet while he took the hard knocks.

We look for the future adjustment to come from the reduction in the price being paid union labor for their manufacture of articles which the rural community of the United States must purchase, rather than a return of war-time prices for farm products.

The average union scale today is well over a dollar an hour, in many trades, and yet the price of farm products does not measure up to this level above the 1913 price of labor. It must be apparent where the readjustment in the future must come.

There is, as we have said, the possibility that the course pursued by our president is the best

thing that could happen to agriculture, that natural conditions will adjust themselves and that any radical move, such as price fixing, or tariff raising, or financing exports, would only react as a boomerang to the farmer who accepted it as a solution of the present problem.

In the meantime, Br'er Rabbit he just keeps on sayin' nothin' and perhaps we would be better off if a lot of other would-be champions would adopt the same policy.

COOPERATION IS A SUCCESS

BECAUSE here or there a local or state cooperative marketing association makes a failure is no reason whatsoever for the individual farmer to lose confidence in the general principle of cooperative marketing as a solution to his present problems.

Recently a speaker before the Western New York Fruit Growers Cooperative Association at Rochester said: "Great strides have been made in cooperative marketing all over the country. Cotton growers last year sold cooperatively more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of raw cotton. The tobacco growers are organized in the tobacco growing states from Connecticut to South Carolina, and a very active campaign is on to organize the wheat industry in the West. Plans are now being made to organize all of the fruit sections of the country. After these sections are organized locally, it is planned to federate them, so that each may know what the other is doing and plan its sales policies accordingly. It is hoped that with such an organization it will be possible for one to buy good apples in every section of the country just as readily as oranges can be purchased today."

Cooperation in America is a success, just as it is a success in every civilized country under the sun and our sons and daughters will scarcely remember the days when their dads and granddads, each made his own price and sold the products of his farm in competition with the whole world! Stand by your cooperative marketing association—even if it hurts sometimes. Stand by it or someday you'll be standing alone!

SELLING APPLES BY THE QUART

THE orchard is a department which ought to pay a profit on every farm in the State of Michigan because we are blessed with a climate and a geographical location which makes fruit growing one of the most profitable of our money crops.

Doubtless some of our readers will question this statement in view of the low prices paid for the run of Michigan apples this year, but we challenge them to prove that any apple orchard owner who sprayed, cared for his orchard and properly graded his fruit for market this fall did not make a profit from his crop.

Most of the apples which are left to rot on the trees because the farmer does not think they are worth picking can be charged to the neglect of their owner rather than the condition of a market working against him.

That there is more than one way to sell even the ordinary run of the apple crop is proven by Prof. Fabian's article "Selling Your Apples at a Profit," which appears on page 4 of this issue. This should be read and preserved by every man who has an orchard on his place.

BABIES. WERE NEVER OUR ENEMIES

BECAUSE God sees fit to have a human soul born on German soil does not make that morsel of humanity our enemy. We doubt if you could tell, if they were laid before you in a basket, with chubby hands and pink toes upturned, which of three was an American, English or German baby.

Hate is not born in babies. We teach hate, in the later years to children. So if today, when German babies are dying for want of proper nourishment, generous hearted America, comes once again to the rescue of stricken humanity, these same babies will be taught not hate, but love for this country by their grateful mothers.

A subscriber who read our editorial on this page in the last issue entitled "Help for Germany," sent a contribution with the suggestion that we start a fund for German babies. This we are doing, as you will note on page two of this issue.

THANK YOU, MR. GERKS!

NOTICED in Wednesday's "Christian Science Monitor" part of your editorial of November 24th. More power to you. When you get a paper of the high standing of "The Monitor" to quote your articles in corroboration—you show that you are alert to the times when higher journalism is at the threshold and such has been my experience with you. May this policy continue to grow and prosper. Cordially, Benjamin Gerks, Rochester, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

SHOW CARD SCHOOL

"Since we are not fortunate enough to live in the bean district of Michigan I am asking your advice on the West Angus Show Card Company of Toronto and their offer. Will you find out for me if this concern is trustworthy and their offer worthwhile for one who might have a few hours to spare each day? From a reader who greatly appreciates the 'farmers' friend.'"

I WOULD not send the show-card company any money because this is another scheme which I have never found to work out satisfactorily. If you are still interested after reading this, ask this company to tell you of a satisfied student in Michigan, then write or go and see this person and satisfy yourself before spending any money on such a scheme.

ADDRESSING MUSIC CIRCULAR

"I saw an advertisement in one of the magazines a few days ago telling how I could make money in my spare time by addressing music circulars at home. I answered the ad and they agreed to pay me 10 cents per copy for all music that I addressed and wanted me to send \$2 for a working outfit. Well I sent the \$2 and they sent me 80 copies of music to sell. Isn't this obtaining money under false pretenses? I wonder if you can do anything about it. At least you can probably keep some of our subscribers from getting stung. I am enclosing the two letters. Thanking you for anything that you can do."

YES, friend, this scheme has all the earmarks to us of getting money under false pretenses, but it has been worked so long we presume the post office department has passed upon it as being not fraudulent. Otherwise they would have been put out of business long ago.

All we can do is to reprint the warning which your letter gives in the hope that we can make a knowledge of this scheme so common that none of our readers at least will ever be taken in by it.

GERMAN MARKS FOR EASY MARKS!

I would like to get your opinion about the German money that is being peddled around this country. Of course we all know that it isn't worth anything now, absolutely nothing, but if the German republic stands won't that money be redeemed sometime at some price. They are also selling a bond on the City of Bremen, a 4 1/2 per cent bond to be redeemed in ten years. Which would you consider to be the best gamble, the bond or the marks? If the German republic falls would not the bond some day have a value at some price?

YOU can buy German paper money for the price of waste paper. Some New York brokers have had offices papered with it, and there are millions of loyal citizens in all parts of the world who have lost probably more than the entire amount of the German reparations! To buy either German money or German bonds at this time with the idea of ever profiting by their purchase, would be the height of speculation in our opinion.

SEWING GLOVES AT HOME

ARE any of my readers employing their spare time and using their own sewing machines to make gloves for any concern? I have been asked about a company with headquarters at Avon-by-the-Sea, New Jersey, which sounds like an attractive enough place to spend the summer, but does not impress me especially as a glove-manufacturing or distributing center. There are lots of idle hands and more idle sewing machines in Michigan and if it is practical to make canvass gloves at home, I would like to know more about it.

THE WAYS OF WOMEN!

"As you are trying to expose all the different frauds that are advertised in the different papers, I will send you the outline of one." A friend of mine saw advertised, "Busts Developed." I think it was

in the "Hearth and Home." There was a picture of a woman with a large bust, and it said, "send \$10 for a ten days' free treatment, and your bust will develop quite a lot in that time." So my friend sent the \$10 and received some tablets to take inwardly, also some salve to rub on her bust. She followed the directions for two days and was taken so sick she had to call a doctor. It had poisoned her kidneys and she could not pass urine for almost 24 hours. She was so weak she had to go to bed, and there she stayed for three weeks and a half, and then was hardly able to creep around the house. During the time she had to live on nothing but milk and water. That was two months ago, and she is still sick, and the doctor says he does not know as she will ever be well again. And he says it is nothing that caused it, but the medicine. The medicine was analyzed, and it contained two deadly poisons. One kind was to make your flesh swell up and by rubbing the salve on your bosom it was supposed to swell the most there.

"Please do not sign my name, as my friend does not want anyone but the two doctors that attended her to know what caused her sickness."

"We like your paper just fine and always intend to take it. We get so much good from it."

"Oh! yes, can my friend collect any damages from this firm for selling her medicine that poisoned her. She is a poor widow, with several children to support. And she is very hard up. Please do not describe her in your paper, as quite a few of our friends take your paper and my friend is ashamed to let them know what made her sick."

"Thanking you for all your past, and future kindness, as you have helped us so many times, by your advice, and also by making the college in Ohio settle for the typewriter they sent me that was no good."—L. H.

ONE might smile at the above recital of one woman's attempt to recast herself in the mold of Venus, were it not for the pitiful picture which her condition today presents. When, O, when, will some women learn that the qualities which the right kind of men admire are not to be found in drug-stores or contained in bottles or jars! There is nothing to be added to the moral which this letter reprinted here will, I hope, carry to my readers.

MICHIGAN DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE COMPANY

SEVERAL recent inquiries regarding the above company led us to an investigation, which disclosed the following facts as submitted by Gideon T. Bryce, its president. Mr. Bryce, formerly a resident of Romeo, Macomb county, operated a large dairy farm and enjoyed, we believe an excellent reputation in his community, he says:

"This company was chartered under the laws of the state of Michigan, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.00, and on June of the present year the Michigan Securities Commission authorized us to sell stock to the extent of \$200,000 for our first issue."

"The shares are in the sum of \$10 each, fully paid, and it may interest you to learn that we already have subscriptions to the extent of approximately \$80,000 represented by nearly 1,000 stockholders of which 90% are farmers, resident within an area of ninety miles of Detroit."

"Three months ago we purchased as a going concern, the business, good-will and plant of the Birmingham Creamery & Ice Mfg. Company, and this constitutes the first unit in our plans to establish ourselves in certain areas, so that we can take care of the milk of our farmer stockholders."

"In addition we purchased as a going concern the business of the Birmingham Dairy, Birmingham."

"During the summer of 1924 it is the intention of the directors to open a chain of 'Cash and Carry' stores in Detroit through which we shall distribute not only milk, but all other farm produce. Our stockholders will be considered first in our purchases."—Gideon T. Bryce, President.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Each month sees an increasing number of farmers choosing Federal first mortgage bonds for their surplus funds.

Write for Booklet AG1085

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Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

6 1/2 %

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Are Better Bonds (1085)

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Loans run from 5-33 years without renewal. A regular payment of interest and 1-2% of the principal every six months pays the entire loan in 33 years.

No Commissions

Reasonable Rates

PROMPT SERVICE

This service is available to good farmers who own good and well managed land. Write

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Chartered by the U. S. Government.

Guardian Bank Building, - - Cleveland, Ohio

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Chewing, \$1.75, ten, \$3.00, twenty, \$5.25; Smoking five pounds, \$1.25, ten, \$2.00, twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. **KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO., Paducah, Ky.**

DAIRY FEED SALESMAN—A MAN WHO knows the dairymen of Michigan can have a most profitable connection as our sales representative. This is a great opportunity for the right young man. State your qualifications fully when writing H. T. HEDRICK, Sales Manager, 100 Corn Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

WHO IS SANTA CLAUS?

WHO is Santa Claus? The mystery seems to have no clue; But I'll tell you how to solve it. Santa might be you.

If you found some lonely children
With no Christmas tree,
And gave them one, or shared your own,
You Santa Claus would be.

Some poor children have no Christmas!
It is sad, but true;
So remember! Who is Santa?
Well, he might be you!

CHRISTMAS FOR OUR CITY RELATIONS

IT must be a problem to think up something useful and attractive for our city relations. We feel as if it is impossible to buy the desired gift within our means.

I wonder if you have ever thought of sending a lovely box of food-stuff done up in a pretty package. You know a nice fat chicken or goose is one of the finest gifts to a city family.

The old law of compensation is always with us whether we recognize it or not and we who live on a farm the twelve months out of our year can hardly realize the wonderful things and sights we see every day compared to the family of like circumstances in the city. It is next to impossible to purchase the lovely fresh foods that you folks enjoy every day and just take it for granted that all the people in town have the same by just buying. This is not true at all.

There are a great many boys and girls away at school who cannot get home because of distance and expense. Can you imagine the real joy of opening a box from Mother with a lovely fruitcake and some homemade jam or jelly? Maybe a cooked chicken and a box of their favorite homemade candy. I feel sure that such a gift would be most highly prized when opened so far away from home. What could be more intimate or better loved?

A good strong box and each article wrapped in bright Christmas paper and ribbon would be a very attractive and most appreciated gift. There isn't a boy or girl, or sister or brother, whose mind would not wander back to the farm home and its spacious kitchen, with Mother walking to and fro preparing the dainties for them.

It was only a few weeks ago I had a birthday and the package came just the day before, timed just right so I would receive it on the right day. A pair of pillowslips with lace crocheted on the edge by Mother's own hands. It meant so much to me to know of the many times her hands went in and out making the lace and the pillowslips more beautiful. I knew of the effort it must have been for her, and the care she took to have them just right. The box was just a plain one, but Mother must have found a large colored rose in some magazine and pasted it on the cover to make it look more attractive.

It is always the little extra effort and way you wrap your gifts that help them count for so much because of your efforts in making them more attractive. Let us all try this year and wrap our packages up with more thought and care as to their appearance.

The bright red tissue paper is very popular and is giving the white tissue a race for first place. The five-and-ten-cent stores all carry the bright ribbons and cord and seals to make the gifts attractive.

BOOKS FOR THE HOME

BOOKS for the home ought to be chosen with a view to preparation for a life of American citizenship and a clean wholesome mind. Christmas should bring its share of good reading for every member in the family. This would include religion, government and what is termed general literature. A supply should be at hand, not only as a source of study to furnish knowledge and information, but for amusement and entertainment in hours of relaxation.

Every member of the household should have some special reading that he or she is fond of. Nothing outside of study, can improve our minds or broaden our vocabulary more than good wholesome reading.

The first that I would suggest for the family would be to have some good farm magazine coming regu-

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—This last month has been a full one for most of us and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that it has been for me. I want so badly to give you all the new ideas and holiday suggestions that it has crowded out our personal column and recipes that you readers have so kindly sent in. I am keeping every one and hope that you will soon see them on the pages of our Women's Department.

In the last two or three issues have been home-made ideas and designs for making the work easier and also more attractive. Remember that if you have thought up some clever idea, it is very lovely of you to share it with the rest of our readers. Draw up your object and give us the measurements and maybe someone among us will be waiting for just that very article. Can you imagine the happiness that you will have given.

I received so many letters asking for the "Hot Lunch Bulletin" that I soon finished my supply and am expecting more every day. I will send them just as soon as they arrive. I expect your cooperation on this very important subject. Do not hesitate to write. Our department is one of service.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

lar. Of course we think THE BUSINESS FARMER is the best, but after all this is a matter of personal opinion. They all are trying to give you the best they have, and so it is good reading for any live farmer.

Then there should be something just for mother—for she is the center of the home. Something for her individual use, for unless she is able to enter into the real spirit of reading books, it is unlikely that she will ever be able to impart that taste to her children, and guide them in that field with sympathy and discretion.

We should probably find that the mothers of most of our great men of recent times have been devoted readers of the Bible. If it is possible that we have a home without one, be sure that this year will be the last. When it comes to certain household problems, like nourishment, which is so important for the bodily welfare of all, and the management of children, it is apparent that instruction on these subjects ought always to be available: "The Care and Feeding of Children," by Doctor Holt, is one of the best books out on this subject, and should be in every home where children are living. "The Book of Good Manners" is another very fine book to have in every home. There are bound to be times when the most refined and thoughtful of us will have to use it for reference.

Then there is that splendid book "What a Young Girl Ought to Know" full of chapters telling you how to answer the most delicate questions any little inquisitive girl might ask. "Truth O'Women" with last words from long vanished

ladies, is a book of short poems in which women of all sorts, of all ages, speak from their graves—much the same manner of "The Spoon River Anthology."

Books on travel are always fine reading for those of us who can travel no other way than thru the pages of books. It is a great school of learning and very fascinating past time for some of our winter evenings. Some good fiction for Dad would be "Dr. Nye." It is a splendid story of a man's life in a small town and most of the characters can be found among our own personal acquaintances. "The Mine with the Iron Door," is another dealing with romance and adventure, laid in the Catalina Mountains of Arizona. The description of this part of our country is beautiful in this book. "The Real Robert Burns" is a splendid book telling about this famous character in our literary world. His poems are known the world over. "Gardening Under" is a good practical book, inviting the pleasures of outdoors by taking your gardens inside under glass. "Rimrock Trail" is another regular "he-man" tale of adventure.

Don't deny the youngfolks the many tales that are written for them in book-form to stir their imagination for the bigger and better things in life. For our boys I have thought of "Lefty O' The Bush," "The Go-Ahead Boys on Smuggler's Island," "The Boy Scout Fire Fighters," "George Washington" and famous Americans for young readers. For our girls: "The Corner House Girls," "Polly's First Year at Boarding School," and for our wee folks: the knee-time Animal Stories, "Squinty, the Comical Pig."

Maybe you have a daughter teaching and "School Plays for all occasions" is very fine for a reference book.

These are only a few of the many books to be had for Christmas. You will find there are always the old masters like Dickens, Shakespeare, Holmes, and Longfellow. In our Book Review, you will find the publisher's name, address, and prices.

Let this be a Christmas of Knowledge and good reading.

MOTHER'S PROBLEMS

WHEN PLANNING CLOTHES

WHEN planning and making the children's clothes, who decides what the colors and styles and materials shall be? Is it you, you, Mother, entirely? Or do you and the children talk details over and come to a mutual decision?

There is no better training for a girl than the training she can receive from her mother in the planning of her clothes. "Decisions" are hard to make. Some people reach manhood and womanhood without ever having learned how to make them. In the matter of clothes, they never know just what they want, they buy hap hazardly, and they never are wholly satisfied with their purchases.

A child does not have to be very old to have opinions of his own. Don't thwart those opinions every time they conflict with yours. Perhaps he has as good a right to them as you have to yours. Perhaps his ideas are wrong; sometimes the easiest way to show him how wrong his ideas are is to let him suffer a bit by following his wishes instead of your own.

I have known many mothers who make clothes for their children without asking for their opinions at all, and then, when the children object to the style or color of the dresses or blouses, reply: "Well, that's what I made. Wear it, or go without!"

That attitude is not fair to the child. It likewise tends to make them careless of their clothes. Many a child has deliberately torn or soiled a dress she dislikes so as not to have to wear it again.

There is infinite joy in planning daughter's dresses with the little daughter offering suggestions. With a little tact, Mother can usually sway her away from decisions. But if her heart is set on a color you know is unbecoming, let her have it. She will likely hear an unfavorable comment some time which will teach her that she has made a mistake.

Work together! That is the keynote of happy Mothers and children. Working with you, the children will learn things they are not conscious they are being taught!

—if you are well bred!

Never speak harshly to a child. Never use disrespectful names. Never use profane or vulgar words in the presence of a child. Do not be so cold and austere as to drive your child from you. Never misrepresent. If you falsify, the child will soon learn to deceive also. Never withhold praise when the child deserves it. Commendation is one of the sweetest pleasures of childhood.

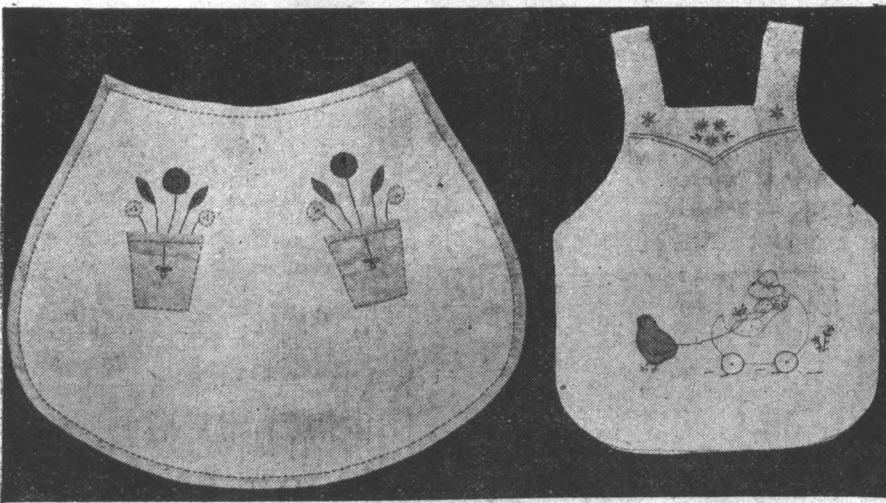
Personal Column

Play the Game.—I would like very much to know if the story "Play the Game," by Ruth Comforth Mitchell, in the August, September and October, 1920 numbers of "Woman's Home Companion," can be obtained in book form and where. If not, would like to exchange other magazines for those numbers.—V. E. Smith, Vanderbilt, Michigan.

—Maybe some kind reader has these magazines; if not, you can purchase it thru the Appleton Publishing Company, 29-35 W. 32nd St., New York City, at \$1.75.

Some Hints to Relieve Work.—I have read so many suggestions in the Michigan Business Farmer that have been a help to me. I have one that I want to pass along. Purchase three yards of white table oil-cloth and use instead of table linen that has to be washed and ironed. Then it can simply be washed and put away, by rolling around a stick. Then when silo filling time comes and bean threshers, you will have it all ready for use again. This has been such a help to me for I am an invalid and not able to do but very little work. Hoping this may help someone else, I am—Mrs. L.

Easily Made Gifts For Christmas

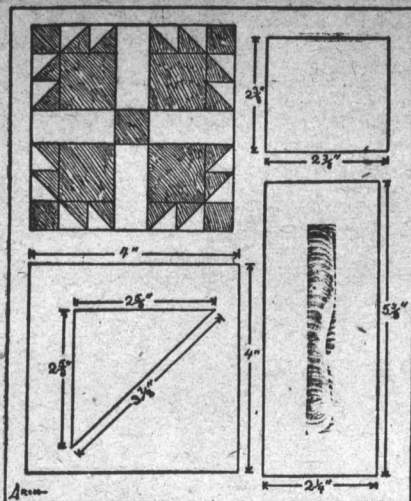


ANYONE that is handy with their needle can make these two lovely gifts in very little time. They are beautiful and I am sure would be very much liked by any lady or child that could be the proud possessor of them. Can you imagine any little girl not liking this darling apron with its outlined design of the chick pulling the little girl! The ladies' apron with its cunning flower-pot design with pretty ribbon ties makes an adorable gift.

No. 407—Child's Combination Apron or Dress. This is a very attractive number and comes stamped with patches included for a child two to four years. Price 50c.

No. 408—Ladies' Apron. Stamped on Unbleached Muslin. Full size tea apron. Applique patches included. Price 50c.

"DOVE AT WINDOW" QUILT BLOCK



Quilt Pattern—Take pieces of any two colors that you have or that harmonize and set together, following pattern showing you which pieces to join. It is a good idea to have one of the colors plain material and the other figured. This makes a very attractive design for block quilting.

CHRISTMAS DINNER 1923

I will try and give you a Christmas menu that will help make the holiday this year a better one by good things to eat and still not drain the family purse.

In the November 10th issue was the turkey roasted and stuffed three different ways. I think a Christmas goose is as fine a dish for our second holiday that can be had. Chicken is always good and sure to be liked, but those of us who can have goose will be in keeping with the day. The following is a full dinner and may be too much for some of us, and so I would suggest that you pick out of it the courses that you think right for your particular needs and family taste.

Tomato Soup
Roast Goose Apple or Potato Stuffing
Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes Buttered Onions
Celery Apple Sauce
Lettuce and Pear Salad
Mince Pie or Plum Pudding
Nuts—Candy
Coffee

Potato Stuffing—Two cups hot mashed potatoes, one and one-fourth cups soft stale bread crumbs; one-fourth cup finely chopped fat salt pork; one finely chopped onion; one-third cup butter; one

egg; one and one-half teaspoons salt; one teaspoon sage. Add to potatoes, bread crumbs, butter, egg, salt and sage; then add pork and onion.

Apple Stuffing—To plain bread stuffing add one cup chopped apple, not too fine and season well.

Salad Dressing—One cup sugar; two eggs, two-thirds cup vinegar and one-third cup water; one teaspoon mustard; two heaping teaspoons flour; one teaspoon butter; one teaspoon salt. Mix ingredients in the order given. Mix mustard and flour and a little water, enough to make a smooth paste and add. Cook in double boiler until it thickens. Add whipped cream enough to make it nice and light. This is splendid for fruit or any salad that you like with a sweet dressing.

Chocolate Caramels—Two and one-half tablespoons butter; two cups of molasses; one cup brown sugar; one-half cup milk; three squares of unsweetened chocolate, one teaspoon vanilla. Put butter into kettle; when melted add the molasses, sugar, and milk. Stir until sugar is dissolved, and when boiling point is reached, add chocolate, stirring constantly until chocolate is melted. Boil until, when tried in cold water a firm ball may be formed in the fingers. Add vanilla just after taking from fire. Turn into a buttered pan, cool, and mark in squares.

Peanut Nougat—One pound sugar, one quart of peanuts. Shell, remove skins, and finely chop peanuts. Sprinkle with one-fourth teaspoon salt. Put sugar in a perfectly smooth granite sauce pan, place on range, and stir constantly until melted to a syrup, taking care to keep sugar from sides of pan. Add nut meats, pour at once into a warm buttered tin, and mark in squares. If sugar is not removed from range as soon as melted, it will quickly caramelize.

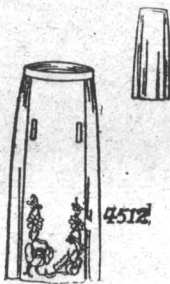
English Fruit Cake—One pound butter, one pound light brown sugar, 9 eggs, one pound flour, two teaspoons mace, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon soda, two tablespoons milk, three pounds currants, two pounds raisins, seeded and finely chopped, one-half pound almonds, blanched and shredded, one pound citron, thinly slice and cut in strips.

Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and beat thoroughly. Separate yolks from whites of eggs; beat yolks until thick, and lemon color, whites until stiff and dry, and add to first mixture. Then add milk, fruit, nuts, and flour mixed and sifted with mace, cinnamon, and soda. Put in buttered deep pans, cover with buttered paper, steam three hours, and (Continued on page 17.)

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

SEND IN YOUR SIZE

Lately some of you ladies have been sending for patterns without giving size. This means expense and delay for both of us. I hope you all realize the importance of sending in your size when asking for patterns.



4455. A Unique and Stylish Gown—This is a splendid model for taffeta for Canton crepe or satin. It is also good for combinations of figured and plain silk or jersey weaves, or twill with braid or braiding for decoration. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. For panel and insert of contrasting material 3/4 yard of material (cut crosswise) is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1/4 yards.

4487. A Pretty "Cover All" Apron—Here is a fine "protecting" apron with plait extensions at the side front seams. In unbleached muslin with a finish of bias binding in a contrasting color, this model will be inexpensive and very serviceable. Gingham, or sateen, chintz or chambray are also suitable, and in damask in blue and white or silver gray, it will be attractive. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 32 or 36 inch material.

4512. "A New Panel Skirt"—Here is a model good for twill, broad cloth or serge. It is also nice for linen and other wash fabrics. The pockets may be omitted. This Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. A 29 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2 yards.

4533. A Popular Style for the Growing Girl—Wool rep and plaid suitings are here attractively combined. The blouse slips over the head. The skirt is separate and may be joined to an underbody or finished with a band. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. To make waist and sleeves of contrasting material, requires 1 1/2 yards.

4565. A Simple Frock for a Small Girl—Figured crepe and plain crepe are here combined. This style is also attractive in voile, batiste or silk, or, one may use wool crepe with braid trimming or embroidery. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. To make facing, collar, cuffs and vent of contrasting material requires 1 yard.

4535. A Smart Dress Style for the Growing Girl—Darted foulard is here shown. The model is one that lends itself well to wash materials, to wool rep and jersey weaves. Woolen crepe would also be nice for this style. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 4 yards of 32 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.

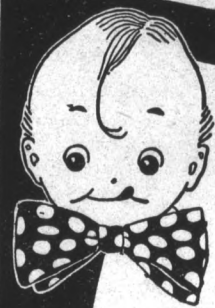
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35 years of unfailing service on bake-day has made Calumet

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\$1000 SECURES MICHIGAN FARM NEAR big city—Full equipment. 40 acres near beautiful inland lake, school, stores, churches; fine city markets; prosperous neighborhood; 25 acres level farm tillage, 10-cow spring-watered pasture, woodland, 22 bearing apple trees; good 2-story house, beautiful shade, barn, etc. Owner called by other business \$8300 gets it, team, cows, sows, poultry, tools, implements, season's crops included. Only \$1000 needed. Details page 150 Illus. Catalogue—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 E. Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



A Health Food for Frail Children
SCOTT'S EMULSION
It is the food- tonic well adapted to help overcome imperfect nutrition.
Try SCOTT'S!
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 25-54

Never Let a Cold Get a Start



Break it up overnight

THE quick direct treatment for colds of children and grown-ups too, is an application of Vicks VapoRub over throat and chest at bedtime. Not only is Vicks absorbed thru the skin, but its healing vapors of camphor, menthol, eucalyptus, turpentine, etc., are breathed all night directly into the affected air passages. Relief usually comes by morning. Just as good, too, for cuts, burns, bruises, stings and itching skin troubles.

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SAVE A LIFE FOR CHRISTMAS

WHILE you are giving, give health. There are thousands of sufferers of tuberculosis, forgotten by all the world except the Tuberculosis Association. It needs your support to carry on its life-saving work. You help when you buy Christmas Seals—the Liberty Bonds in the war upon consumption.

Buy Christmas Seals! Buy as many as you can. The Great White Plague can be stamped out entirely. Christmas Seals are saving many lives. Buy Christmas Seals, and save a life for Christmas.



Stamp out
Tuberculosis
with
Christmas Seals

The Children's Hour

JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS

JUST before Christmas,
Is the meanest time of all!
You have to be so pesky good,
There ain't no fun at all.

For if you're up to any tricks,
There's someone sure to say:
"You best be careful, Johnny!
Santa may be round today."

Now if Santa likes a feller,
As his presents seem to show,
What makes him bother me so long?
That's what I want to know.

This year I just wrote a letter,
Just before Thanksgiving Day,
Directed it to "Santa, North Pole,"
And sent it on its way.

And this is what my letter said:
"Oh, Santa, be a dear,
And please don't come a-snooping round
A-watching me this year."

THE JUST CALIPH

ONCE, in Bagdad, a Caliph built a magnificent palace, but, in order that its main entrance should be imposing it was necessary to pull down a small laborer's hovel. The vizier was ready to destroy it, but the Caliph ordered that the poor old man who dwelt there should be paid for his hovel.

"I will not sell," said the poor man. "My forefathers lived and died here, I wish to die here. Tell the Caliph I said so. He is just."

The Caliph considered long when this answer was brought him, and then he answered,

"Let the hovel stay. There is no gate so splendid, that I could raise to my palace. If people saw a gate blazing with gems they would say only 'The Caliph is rich,' but if they should see the hovel, they would cry, 'The Caliph is just.'"

Justice is greater than riches.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

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

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

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here's wishing you the happiest birthdays, and hoping you will have many more as happy. Although I did not send you anything last year, I thought of you, and that does just as well, I think, don't you? But I am not going to let this one slip into the past without showing you that I remember it. That is why I'm writing to you now. You may call this your birthday letter. I am enclosing in this letter a poem I wrote. I want to know what you think of it. Now I will tell you what I received for my birthday. My sister gave me a book and so did my mother. Our school teacher gave me a book also. My father and mother together bought me a dozen blue Amberol records. A friend sent me a tablet and 4 Narcissus bulbs. So you see I was well remembered. Well I guess I'd better close or you won't want me to write again, so good-bye Uncle Ned. From your invalid Nephew,—Orville H. Trueblood, Pewamo, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As this is my first letter will look for it to go in the waste paper basket. I have been studying at my friend's and reading the M. B. F. and like the children's stories very well. Well, I had better describe myself. I have light brown hair, blue eyes, baby doll bobbed hair, and am five feet one inch tall. I am twelve years of age and in the eighth grade at school. I weigh 89 pounds. My birthday is July 12th. I have two sisters and two brothers and I am the oldest. We all go to school but baby, who is four. My father trucks from home to Detroit and all along the line. We live in town. It is small, only has seven stores and one bank. Our home and lawn covers a quarter of an acre. Our home is all modern with electric plant and water and gas and all bathroom furnishings. Well, I will close my letter with a riddle. Upon a hill there is a mill and by the mill there is a walk and in the well there is a key, and if you don't answer this riddle you will have to kiss me. Round as an apple and deep as a cup, all the king's horses can't pull it up. Will some of my cousins please write to me. I will gladly answer. Write to—Kathleen Frost, Hale, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour ever since we have taken the M. B. F. but now I thought that I would be no longer. I am a girl fifteen years, weight about eighty pounds, five feet in height and

have dark brown hair (bobbed) and dark blue eyes. I am a junior at Ionia High School. My birthday is on August fourteenth. Have I a twin? I ride back and forth to school every day. It is about a fifteen minute drive. I am taking up a business course and find it very interesting. I have no brothers or sisters so I would be very glad if some of the boys and girls would write to me. I surely will answer all letters I receive. At school I belong to a Girls' Literary club and a parliamentary club. In both clubs we are going to have a play for Thanksgiving. In American history class we have a new teacher from Grand Rapids. She came last week, to stay until the beginning of the next semester. I like her very well as she gives us all E's. She is very sociable, and told us all about her family. She said that one of her five brothers was a doctor. One day a lady came into his office, who said that she felt bad all over. By what she told him he didn't know what ailed her so he mixed her up some salt, soda, and red coloring and gave it to her and told her to come back in a week. When the week was up she came back and said that the medicine had done her so much good that she wanted some more just like it. By that time he had forgotten what color he had put in the former medicine so he put brown in this. The lady told him of the mistake, so he mixed up some more with the red coloring. As that lady imagined the medicine was good. Please imagine this letter is good enough to print. Your niece,—Olive Groves, R. 1, Ionia, Michigan.

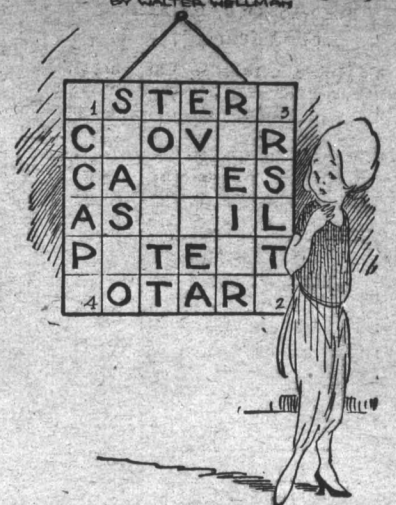
Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. I am a farmer girl and live on quite a large farm. I go to high school and like it very much. I have a brother and two sisters going too. My brother graduates this year. Has any of the other cousins got "The Song of The Dying Cowboy"? If they have I wish they would please send me the words. Well, I will have to describe myself. I am five feet tall, have light brown hair, but don't wear it bobbed. I want it bobbed though. I am dark complexioned and am fifteen years of age. My birthday is the 1st of September. There is no use asking if I have a twin because I have. Well, I will have to close for this time. Your niece, Fay Houtz, R. 3, Montgomery, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before, but have been very much interested in the boys' and girls' department so thought I would like to join too. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am 16 years old and my birthday is January 12th. Have I a twin? And will she please write to me? I passed the 8th grade this spring. I will tell what Birch Run looks like. It has a population of about 600. There are four or five stores, oil station, bakery, etc. We live near the Dixie Highway. Many people go north of here, for fishing and camping. I have one brother, he is 10 years old. He is in the 4th grade. Will some of the cousins please write to me as I like to write letters. I remain your niece,—Katherine Spensberger, Birch Run, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My how lovely it must be, to have so many nice nieces and nephews. I think guessing games are very interesting, don't you? I have noticed previously that most every person has been writing riddles. So I am going to make my letter one of mystery. My age is between 7 and 16. The first letter of my surname is P. Don't you love to wander out in the woods in the fall of the year and just study the beautiful trees, and their many colors. I will close with three riddles. (a) What most resembles a half cheese? (b) Which is the best way to raise strawberries? (c) What two letters are the destiny of all earthly things? Now every one must remember that the person who can tell me the following answers (my surname, my exact age, and answer two of the three riddles correctly) will receive a letter from me composed of 25 pages. Best regards to all, I remain,—Miss P. Stroupe, R. 7, Pontiac, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote to you once before Uncle Ned but Mr. Waste Paper Basket knew that my letter wasn't worth while reading, so he gobbled him up. Isn't that so? Well, how do you like this weather Uncle Ned? We had a little snow today. I will be glad when it gets cold, so we can go skating. Do you like to skate? I love to skate. How many of the cousins like to skate? I described myself in my other letter, Uncle, but no one knows that but Mr. Waste Basket, and so I will have to do it all over again. I am a girl 5 feet 1 inch tall, weigh 102 pounds. I am 13 years old. I have brown eyes and hair, and for a great wonder my hair isn't bobbed. My birthday is in October. Will all of the cousins that have a birthday in October write to me? I will answer all letters I receive. Uncle Ned, I would like to have a contest and all of the cousins draw a picture of Mr. Waste Basket. All

CANADIAN RIVERS



The young lady was born in Canada, and is therefore interested in the puzzle. All she has to do is to print the name of one Canadian River in the diagonal 1-2, and the name of another Canadian River in the diagonal 3-4, and she will have six correct words of six letters each as a result. What are the two rivers?

Answer to puzzle in last issue: HALF A LOAF IS BETTER THAN NONE.

that want to do so just say so. Good-bye Uncle Ned. From a want-to-be-niece,—Thelma Crosby, Edenville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I was going to town I thought I would stop a few minutes to see you. But mother said I can't stay long this time, maybe next time I can. How are all the cousins? I am just fine and happy all the time. At school I am in the 8th grade. School started over a month ago. I will picture myself to all of you if I can. I am 14 years of age, light complexioned, five feet and four inches tall, weigh 115 pounds, have medium brown bobbed hair. Do you like girls with bobbed hair? If you don't, won't you like me at least? There are twelve in our family, nine girls and three boys. I was in Saginaw Saturday, came home Sunday afternoon with sister. There are some boys and girls from our town who wrote and I thought I would write. Hope you will print my letter for this is the first time I have written. If it doesn't hit the waste paper basket I will be lucky—I'll try to keep away from it. I will close with a joke. If a man has seventy patches on his pants what time is it? Guess it. Will some of the cousins write to me. I will close with lots of joy, from your unknown friend, "Bobble"—Helen S. Janetski, R. 5, Freeland, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I received your most welcome letter today and was very glad to hear from you. Thank you so much for sending me the pencils and pencil box. I sure will make life miserable for the pencils, for I am going to school every day, and will make good use of them. The weather is getting terribly cold out here. I will be glad when winter begins, for then I can go to skating parties. I just love to skate on ice skates, don't you, Uncle Ned? The fact is, I love all outdoor and indoor sports. My friend and I went horse back riding Sunday and had absolutely a swell time. I am simply crazy about riding horseback, that is what I call enjoying life. Don't you, Uncle Ned? My age is between 15 and 17. Whoever guesses my age will receive a long letter from me. Won't the boys and girls please write to me? I will try and answer all letters received. At times I am so terribly lonesome that I would just love to receive some nice long letters from the girls and boys. As my letter is getting long I will close with love, your niece,—Miss Margaret Jackowiak, Sherwood, Mich.

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.)

LOANS FOR FARMERS' MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from Page 6)

way transact a business very similar to the business transacted by the War Finance Corporation. The purpose of these banks is to provide reasonable credit facilities for agriculture and to place the farming business on a parity with manufacturing, transportation and commerce.

The Federal Reserve Banks in times of necessity issue notes against the short time loans they hold and Intermediate Banks issue debentures or bonds. The term of agricultural paper is long and the probability of renewal too great to use such paper for a basis for notes such as are issued by the Federal Reserve Banks. Under ordinary conditions and in time of ordinary demand for money the local bank can take care of short time needs of farmers for money either by their own funds or through their city correspondents. In times of very heavy demand, however, or where the paper is for a longer period than the local bank can carry, these banks can use the facilities available through the Federal Reserve Banks and the Intermediate Credit Banks. This gives country banks a very valuable service as a bank of deposit cannot afford to tie up its deposits in loans of an indefinite maturity or paper which must be renewed over a period of years. This type of paper is ordinarily called frozen assets and may raise havoc and has raised havoc with agriculture in the last few years. Our present system of financing loans for agricultural purposes lays the foundation for the solution of one of the greatest problems facing agriculture—namely the marketing of farm products. Without the proper system of marketing farm products farming can never come into the place to which it is entitled.

The saleability of farm lands and the profits of the farm are dependent upon what the farmer can get for what he sells. This is not the problem of politics or sentiment but of a right system and the introduction into farming of the same business principles and methods of financing as applied to other businesses. The trouble with farming in the past has been that a large percentage of the production of any one crop has been dumped on the market within a very short period, every farmer jumping against the other and striking his own bargain. This is always the result of individual selling. The only solution is group production, group marketing and group financing. Unless we know what everybody is producing and also the buying power of our market we are groping in the dark and this principle must be applied to farming before we will have definite results. The supply and demand we know controls prices. It is necessary, however, to control the flow and the supply. It is necessary to have the supply where needed and also when needed. This is a simple question of storage and financing.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Act gives us the credit facilities for properly financing products in storage. Properly managed and properly organized cooperative marketing organizations are having no trouble to finance themselves at the present time. They have had no trouble for some time, not any more than have other businesses. The fact, however, remains that the cooperative marketing of farm products is in its infancy and that the foundation for proper financing had to be laid before it could be expected to have the cooperative marketing of farm products successful in a large degree. Where we have the right type of a cooperative marketing association we do not hear of any movements amongst farmers for a farmers' cooperative bank. They are not needed.

The farmer must learn to run his own business and then he will forget about running the other fellow's business. The farmer will be satisfied to run his own business and will not listen to the fellows who cannot run themselves but are trying to run everything else including the Government. As soon as the farmers will sell their products at the point of consumption instead of the point of production, as is now the case, the price to the consumer

will not increase but the price to the producer will increase. In the past when the farmers generally got a report that there was an over-production of any one crop they got scared and thought that somebody would get stuck and tried to sell their products first and thereby broke the market. Nobody but the farmer was to blame for this.

Properly organized and properly managed cooperative marketing organizations will accomplish a great deal of good. One small marketing organization thrusting its wares against many other small organizations will never get results. This has been tried for the last fifty years. It is necessary that each commodity be organized and then sold. The farmer has not always listened to sound advice; would-be leaders have often sold him on such things as guaranteed prices and other legislative remedies, which, if adopted, would make the farming conditions many times worse than they ever have been. As soon as farming is organized along business lines the farmer will be satisfied to run his own business and will run it successfully instead of having somebody run down to Washington every time something happens. Nearly everybody is with the farmer on this proposition. I believe the farmer is willing to be led along the right lines if he has the right leader, and the success of this movement is dependent upon leadership and management. The farmer cannot afford to fool with amateurs in this matter. Credit facilities have been made available to the farmer and now it is up to him to use these facilities. Financing and marketing are so closely allied that they cannot be separated. The principal value of the Intermediate Credit Act lies in the facilities which it offers for the marketing of farm products.

RECIPES

(Continued from page 15.)

bake one and one-half hours in a slow oven, or bake four hours, in a slow oven. Rich fruit cake is always more satisfactory when done if the cooking is accomplished by steaming. This is a splendid Christmas cake and you need not feel it is hard to make.

Sugared Popped Corn.—Two quarts of popped corn; two tablespoons butter; two cups brown sugar; one-half cup of water. Put butter in sauce pan, and when melted, add sugar and water. Bring to boiling-point, and let boil sixteen minutes. Pour over corn, and stir until every kernel is well coated with sugar.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton-Mifflin Co.)

I in them, and thou in me, that they may be perfected in one.—John 17:23. (E. R. V.)

Christ is in and about us always, but we make Him appear to the spiritually blind, only when we do a Christlike act. Whoso gives us a better understanding of life, brings us glad tidings, or even speaks an encouraging word, is for that moment the Christ to us—"the Word made flesh"—the most greatly to be desired accomplishment of mankind. We should look for Him in every one we meet, even in the most depraved. He is there, and encouragement will help to bring Him forth—the Divine Light—that is to guide us.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

The books listed below are very suitable for Christmas gifts and can be purchased through The Book Review, Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Kneading Animal Stories "Squinty, The Cornical Pig" by Richard Barnum; Barse & Hopkins, 60 cents.

"School Plays for All Occasions" by Madeline D. Barnum; Barse & Hopkins, \$1.25.

"The Book of Good Manners" by Frederick H. Martens; Social Culture Publications.

"Polly's First Year at Boarding School" by Dorothy Whitely; Barse & Hopkins, 75 cents.

"The Corner House Girls" by Grace Brooks Hill; Barse & Hopkins, \$1.00.

"Rimrock Trail" by J. Allan Dunn; Bobbs Merrill, \$1.75.

"Lefty of the Bush" by Burt L. Standish; Barse & Hopkins, 75 cents.

"The Go Ahead Boys on Smugglers' Island" by Ross Kay; Barse & Hopkins.

"The Boy Scout Fire Fighters" by Irving Crump; Barse & Hopkins.

"George Washington" by Joseph Walker; Barse & Hopkins.

"Gardening Under Glass" by F. F. Rockwell; Doubleday Page & Co., \$3.50.

"The Real Robert Burns" by J. L. Hughes, LL.D.; Stokes, \$1.75.

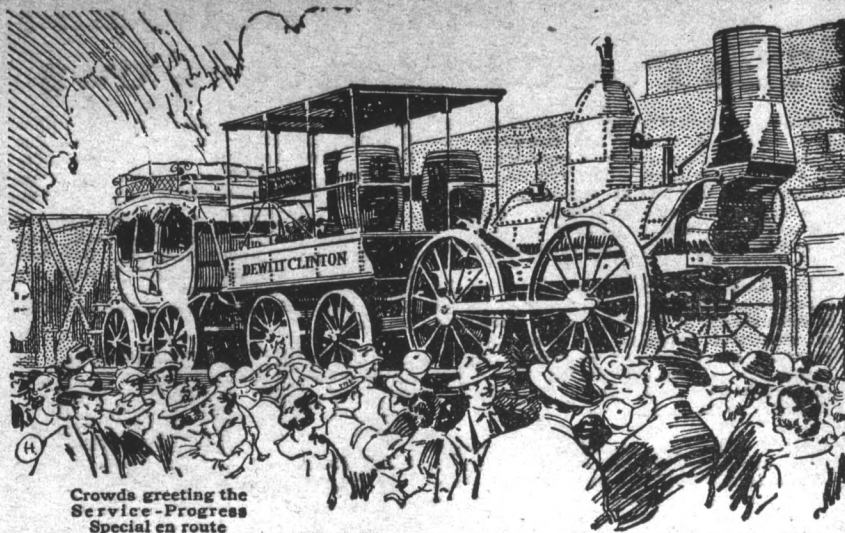
"The Wife with The Iron Door" by Harold Bell Wright; D. Appleton & Co., \$2.00.

"Doctor Nye" by Joseph G. Lincoln; D. Appleton & Co., \$2.00.

"Fruit of Women" by Josephine Daskam Bacon; D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.

"What a Young Girl Ought to Know" by Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen; M. D.; W. Publishing Co., \$1.50.

"The Care and Feeding of Children" by L. Emmett Holt, M. D.; D. Appleton & Co., \$1.25.



Working with the farmer—

MORE THAN 775,000 people have visited the Service-Progress Special demonstration train sent out over the New York Central Lines by the Agricultural Relations Department.

The exhibits on this train, showing the wonderful advance in steam transportation in the United States, and particularly the interdependence of the railroad and the farmer, have served to bring closer together the New York Central and its agricultural patrons.

The New York Central Lines serve some of the richest farming sections of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, and they haul more than a million carloads a year of farm products.

Working with the farmer, to promote better and more profitable farming, the Agricultural Relations Department has grown to be one of the most useful in the New York Central organization.



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10% More Milk Will Double The Profit from Your Cows

You do not expect bumper crops from your fields without fertilizing and extensive cultivation. Why, then, expect a maximum milk yield from your cows unless you keep their milk-making organs in top-notch health? The hard-worked milk-producing functions of the cow need frequent aid to keep up a full flow and retain the stamina to resist disease.

Kow-Kare has such positive action on the digestive and genital organs that its benefit is soon shown in the milk yield. Thousands of successful dairymen are now using it regularly about one week in each month for every cow. Especially during the winter months it aids in keeping up a full yield from dry rough feeds.

Dairy authorities say that the average dairy can double the net profit if measures can be found to increase the milk 10%. Kow-Kare is a regular part of the feeding course in thousands of dairies where surprising increases in milk yield are being accomplished.

Kow-Kare, of course, is primarily a cow medicine. It increases milk flow only because it builds up the same set of organs that must be reached when cow diseases are being treated.

ed. Such troubles as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite can be successfully eliminated by Kow-Kare because it restores health to the genital and digestive organs.

There is a definite profit advantage for every user of Kow-Kare. Cow health and big milk yields are inseparable. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," is yours for the asking. It tells the various uses of Kow-Kare, with which every cow owner should be familiar.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 6c sizes. If dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION
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FREE
BOOK



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 agate line, per insertion. Fourteen agate lines to the column inch or \$4.20 per inch, less 2% for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN OUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid competing sales 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.

Feb. 5—Poland Chinas, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
Feb. 20—Durocs, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEINS

Fecundity!



Fecundity, the ability to produce strong, healthy calves regularly, is essential to a profitable dairy cow.

FECUNDITY IN HOLSTEINS MEANS:

Full value from prepotent sires --

Assurance of regular herd increases year after year -- Extra profit from sale of surplus stock --

Regular freshenings and consequent increased milk production for the whole herd -- Larger annual net profits.

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HOLSTEINS

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

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
Bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R. 5, Vassar, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Registered Purebred Herefords

Produce Baby Beeves in the shortest possible time and in the most economical manner. They realize extreme top prices at a year old. Under the Sotham System 69 head from nine producers in one week averaged \$95.60 per head, weighing from 750 to 850 lbs. It is to your interest to investigate this system. Repeater, Fairfax, Beau Donald Breeding at practical prices for raising beef. Terms.
T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS
(Herefords since 1839) Saint Clair, Mich.

We Have Bred Herefords Since 1860

Spring calves for sale. Write us your wants. A few Chester White Boars and Sows for sale.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

ANGUS

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

RED POLLED

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES \$50. A. R. BREEDING, 50% to 75% breeding of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose. Bull soon ready for service \$100. A. M. SMITH Lake City, Michigan.

FOR SALE. A Few Choice Registered Guernsey heifers due in Dec. and Jan. at very reasonable prices. Twin Brook Farm, Washington, Mich.

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.
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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. 28948. For description and price write,
L. C. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Michigan.

SWINE

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O. I. C'S: 75 LAST SPRING PIGS, PAIRS not akin. From 3 good strong sires. Also fall pigs. Recorded free. 1/4 mile west of depot.
OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS FOR SALE
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Michigan.

DUROCS

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.
SCHAFER BROS., R. 4, Oxford, Michigan.

DOGS

German Shepherd, Airdales, Collies; Old English Sheepdog dogs; Puppies; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. B. Watson, Box 27, Macon, Mo.

Have You
Live Stock
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An Ad in The
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Farmer
will sell it.

FARMERS DISTRIBUTE MILK AT IRONTON

HERE'S a tip to the milkman— and judging from the trouble in which he seems to be constantly involved as a result of his "sliding scale," he needs it.

The farmers of Ironwood and Erwin townships, Gogebic county, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan—and of Hurley, Wisconsin, organized the Ironwood Milk Distributors' Association, early in October. The association will endeavor to place the industry on a higher business basis, and to insure to its members and patrons a square deal.

It will endeavor, also, to work towards the production and marketing of a first class article for which a reasonable, uniform, price will be charged, in accordance with the average cost of production and marketing. The association, moreover, will aim to protect its members against loss, resulting from removal of customers from the city, who fail to pay their bills; and to require of its members, that the milk ordinance of the city of Ironwood be observed in every particular, in regard to the t. b. testing of cattle, cleanliness of operation, cleanliness of production, and bottling of milk and cream, as well as methods of distribution.

The city health officer of Ironwood is instructed by the association to report all members or other parties suspected of non-compliance with the milk ordinance. They will be dealt with accordingly.

C. E. Gunderson, Gogebic county agricultural agent, commenting upon the plan says: "Milk, properly produced and handled, is the nation's best food, and will become even more liberally used when its high food value at low cost is commonly understood. But the consuming public wishes to know that it is the good, wholesome, clean pure food that nature meant it to be. That is the purpose of the new organization.

The officers of the Association are:

President, Julius E. Johnson; Vice President, C. E. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, Luther Olson.

ONTONAGON COUNTY COMPLETES T. B. TEST

ON November 21, the work of tuberculin testing all the cattle in Ontonagon county, Upper Peninsula, was completed. Approximately 9,700 head were tested. 120 animals reacted to the test. This would give an average of 1.25 per cent reactors. This is a very low ratio of reactors. Other portions of the state have sometimes shown as high as 10 per cent reactors, and the average for all cattle tested in the state is 2.2 per cent. Ontonagon county cows are healthy.

The taxpayers of the county have reason to be pleased with the financial report covering the cost of the tuberculin test. A year ago Ontonagon county appropriated \$3,000 to cover the county's share of making the test. The census figures of 1920 showed 5,800 head of cattle in the county. The estimate of expense was based on this number of cattle. Instead of this number the veterinarians found 9,700 head of cattle; and the total expense to the county, for the county's share of making the test, is less than \$2,000.

The increase in the number of cattle in the county, from 5,800 in 1920 to 9,700 in 1923, shows that the farmers of Ontonagon county are rapidly developing the dairy business. This is a wise step for the farmers to take, for dairy farming is the safest, surest, and most profitable type of farming for Ontonagon county. Having all the cattle of the county free of tuberculosis will go a long way towards increasing the value of, and profits from, the cattle. This helps the farmer. The man in town is also benefited by having a healthy and safe milk supply, and even the butter and cheese manufactured in the county will be better for the fact the tuberculin test has been made. Likewise we can all have a more comfortable feeling about eating

meat from cattle that have been slaughtered locally.

It is probable that some sort of retest will be made next year. At least all the herds where reactors were found will be tested again. The decision in this matter rests with the State Department of Agriculture.—W. N. Clark, County Agricultural Agent.

BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE

No. 4—Brown Swiss

THE Brown Swiss breed originated in the Canton of Schwyz, in eastern central Switzerland. The cattle are called variously Brown Switzer, Brown Schwyz, and Brown Swiss, the last name being the one commonly used in the United States. Conditions in Switzerland are such that a strong animal capable not only of milk production but of service as a draft animal is desired, and the large frame is evidence of fitness for these requirements.

The first importation into the United States was made in 1860, and although other importations have been made since, comparatively few animals have been brought to this country. Quarantine regulations in the United States against contagious animal diseases on the Continent of Europe probably have hindered the introduction of large numbers of these animals. The distribution in the United States is not widespread, the cattle being found principally in the States of New York and Wisconsin. The present popularity of the Brown Swiss has been gained entirely by the merits of the animals, as they have not been much advertised.

Characteristics

In color the cattle vary from a light-gray, mouse color, or brownish dun to dark brown. A medium shade of brown shading into a light gray or almost white strip along the backbone and on the belly is preferred. The udder is usually white, switch of tail and hoofs black. A black muzzle with a creamy or mealy ring around it is characteristic. The horns, of medium size, are white at the base and black at the tip. In disposition the cattle are mild and docile and for their size are very active; they are excellent grazers, especially on rough land.

The cows when mature weigh from 1,100 to 1,600 pounds (average about 1,250 pounds); bulls range from 1,500 to 2,500 pounds. The cattle are compact, smoothly fleshed over all parts, and when dry rapidly put on flesh, which is milked off well after freshening. Straightness of hind legs is a typical characteristic of the breed.

The breed has been criticized because certain animals have shown lack of regularity in type of udder and have had exceptionally large teats. As the breeders pay more attention to these points great improvement is observed.

Calves at birth are large and vigorous and weigh from 65 to 90 pounds. As a rule, animals of the breed are somewhat slower in maturing than those of other dairy breeds.

In milk production this breed ranks well, with a moderate percentage of fat. The average of the 228 cows that have completed yearly records of production to January 1, 1918, is 10,931.1 pounds of milk testing 3.998 per cent, amounting to 437.02 pounds of butter-fat.

Families of Brown Swiss have not been developed to any great extent in this country.

TATTOO MARKS

Would like to ask if any of your readers have ever used any of these tattoo ear markers for marking sheep. If so, is it a success, and permanent, or will it grow dim after while?—B. S., Ionia, Mich.

—The tattoo marks, using black or blue ink, may be used satisfactorily with those breeds of sheep having a white face and ear. I have never known of tattoo marks being used with the black eared sheep, although I can see no reason why it could not be so used if one could obtain a red ink.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College.

CATTLE BLOAT ON ALFALFA

I have a field of alfalfa one year old and would like to pasture cows in it but I am told they would bloat. Could you give me any information about pasturing cattle and horses with safety?—E. M. I., New Baltimore, Mich.

—There is considerable danger of bloat when pasturing cattle on alfalfa, especially when it has any moisture on it, such as comes from a rain or heavy dew, also when the alfalfa is real green and growing rapidly.

We have not made a practice of pasturing our alfalfa fields here until they are three or four years old and considerable of June grass has come in. Horses and hogs are not as subject to bloat as are cattle and sheep and there is very little danger of injury to horses or hogs providing they are started on the alfalfa when it is dry.

I would not advise the pasturing of an alfalfa field only one year old, as there would be considerable danger of its being pastured too close and injuring the stand. It would be much better to see it go into the winter with a good top to hold the snow and give it protection from the cold this winter.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

PLANS FOR BUILDING BEEF-CATTLE BARN

BREEDERS and feeders of beef cattle will find in a new Farmers' Bulletin, Beef-Cattle Barns, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, suggestions of value regarding the right types of barns for various conditions, the location, arrangement, ventilation and construction. Several plans and alternate plans are given for general-purpose barns, feeding barns, sheds, and barns for housing breeding herds. Consideration is given to the requirements in severe climates and in regions where less protection is needed from the elements. The bulletin contains 16 drawings showing elevations, floor plans, and cross sections.

Copies of the bulletin, which is No. 1350, may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT**COW POX**

We have a cow that has scores on her bag and teats. They first make their appearance in a lump. This breaks open and then a large scab forms. We do not use the milk as we thought it might not be good. These scores have been coming on for about 4 weeks. Sometimes they all go away and other times they number 3 and 4 on the bag. Cow eats good and is in fair condition. Once there was a very large one came on and she did not give hardly any milk. She does not give as much now as she ought to. She gets mostly corn fodder with pumpkins, carrots, and bran.—P. A., Sherman, Mich.

—I think this cow is suffering from cow pox. Washing the teats and udder after each milking with a one per cent solution of hyposulphite of soda will bring about a cure in most cases. The occasional application of sulphur ointment will help to soften up and remove the scabs. The disease is easily spread from cow to cow in the act of milking. The affected cows should be milked last and the milk man should wash his hands thoroughly with soap and a good disinfectant before milking another cow.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

SELLING YOUR APPLES AT A PROFIT

(Continued from page 4)

of four per cent acetic acid, may be reduced to a strength of not less than four per cent, and cider vinegar so reduced shall not be regarded as adulterated. Every manufacturer or producer of cider vinegar shall plainly brand on the head of the cask, barrel or keg or other con-

tainer of such vinegar, his name, place of business and the words "fermented cider vinegar," and no person shall mark or brand as cider vinegar any package containing that which is not cider vinegar. Any vinegar sold or offered for sale shall be marked or branded plainly upon the package or container from which it is sold and also on the original package or container in which it is sold or delivered, in a manner to show its true character and source."

Paragraph 71, Section 6: "No vinegar shall be sold or exposed for sale in which foreign substances, drugs or acids shall have been introduced. No vinegar shall contain any artificial coloring matter, and all vinegar shall have an acidity of not less than four per cent by weight of absolute acetic acid. If vinegar contains any artificial matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, it shall be deemed to be adulterated."

Paragraph 74, Section 9: "Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court."

There are many reasons why vinegar making in the home is not a success. The first mistake is in not using good sound fruit. You can not make good vinegar from unsound or rotten fruit. The microorganisms spoiling the fruit will likewise spoil the vinegar if not properly controlled. The second mistake is in keeping the cider at too low a temperature. It will actually take any where from one to three years to make vinegar if the cider is kept at a low temperature. On the other hand if kept at too high a temperature the alcohol is evaporated and other undesirable organisms enter and destroy the food materials necessary for the yeasts and bacteria in the making of vinegar. Another mistake often made is in the choice of variety of apples. Many apples that make good cider to drink do not make good cider for vinegar due to the small amount of malic acid present. Malic acid is necessary in cider to keep out the putrefactive bacteria that otherwise would spoil the cider. Again many varieties are low in sugar content and sugar is necessary in cider for good vinegar. Contrary to popular opinion sweet apples do not as a rule contain more sugar than sour apples. They simply have less malic acid present

which makes them taste sweeter. Taking everything into consideration most varieties of winter apples make the best cider for vinegar. Fall apples are the next most desirable for vinegar making and summer apples the least desirable.

In conclusion it might be said that any one observing a few simple rules of cleanliness, selecting the proper variety of apples, inoculating with pure cultures of yeast and bacteria can make good cider vinegar conforming to the laws of Michigan at a small cost; thus receiving twice as much for the apple crop and in many cases converting an unprofitable crop into a profitable one.

(Editor's Note:—Anyone interested in producing better vinegar send for Special bulletin No. 98, Bacteriological Laboratory, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.)

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

A Better DeLaval Separator for fewer pounds of butter



In 1913 it took 231 lbs. of butter to pay for a popular-sized De Laval Separator—based on average butter prices for the year.



In 1923 it requires only 206 lbs. of butter (average price for first ten months) or 11% less than in 1913, to buy the same size machine, which has since been greatly improved.

The New DE LAVAL the best Cream Separator ever made



Self-Centering Bowl



Easy Running-Long Wearing-Driving Mechanism

The new De Laval Separator, which has now been on the market for over a year and of which there are already more than 100,000 in use, is acclaimed on all sides as being the best De Laval ever made. That is saying a great deal when it is considered that De Laval Separators

—have millions of users who regard them as the finest machines made;
—have won more than 1100 prizes for efficiency of operation;
—are overwhelmingly endorsed for efficiency of service by cow testers, who reach over 6000 dairy farms and test skim-milk from separators;

1 Self-Centering Bowl. Sufficient freedom is given in the De Laval Bowl at the point of spindle support to permit the bowl to center itself when it attains separating speed. Thus the bowl runs smoothly and without vibration, which adds to the efficiency and life of the machine.

2 Light Running. The De Laval Bowl is so designed as to shape, height, diameter and distribution of weight as to afford the least possible resistance in being revolved, which together with the automatic oiling system and superior design and construction of the driving mechanism, causes the De Laval Bowl to require the least power (per pound of capacity) to drive, and affords the least strain and wear on the supporting and propelling parts.

—are used and approved by creamerymen, college and dairy authorities, and the best dairymen and farmers;

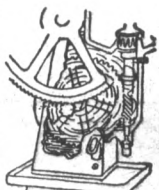
3 —and have the longest record of use, as proved by the average life of the thousands of machines entered in the "Oldest De Laval Users Contest," which averaged over 20 years.

With such remarkable achievements a new De Laval must be very good indeed to be better—and it is. Ask your De Laval Dealer to show you the new De Laval. Try it alongside of any separator made and you will be convinced of its superiority.

4 All-Around Superiority. A combination of the foregoing features, together with superiority of De Laval design, workmanship and materials, enables a De Laval to separate more thoroughly under all conditions of use, delivering a smoother cream capable of making better butter; to separate a richer cream with less loss of butter-fat; and to separate with greater efficiency at lower temperatures.

Greater Convenience is also obtained in the new De Laval through the use of a bowl holder, which is attached to the supply can support.

In addition, these new De Laval have other improvements and refinements, all of which give their owners the greatest value obtainable in a cream separator.



Automatic Oiling System



Convenient Bowl Holding Device

You Lose Money by Not Having a New DeLaval

With high-priced butter-fat, you lose money by using an inferior or worn-out cream separator. There are hundreds of cream separators in use today wasting the price of a new De Laval in from six months' to a year's time. There is enough butter-fat being wasted in this manner to keep several factories the size of the De Laval plant, the largest in the world, running full force.

Ask your De Laval Agent about the New De Laval

**\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down
\$3.96 to \$8.58 per Month**

If you want to buy a cream separator on the installment plan you can now get a De Laval on extremely easy terms. Practically all De Laval Agents sell them that way. For \$6.60 to \$14.30 (depending on the size) you can start using a high-quality, long-life, cream-saving De Laval; and then for \$3.96 to \$8.58 per month you can easily pay for it out of cream checks or butter money. (Prices slightly higher on Pacific Coast and in Canada.)

The De Laval Milker

If you are milking ten or more cows by hand you need a De Laval Milker. Like the De Laval Separator it will soon pay for itself, and is a quality product. There are already more than 15,000 in use giving remarkable satisfaction. A De Laval Milker not only saves a great deal of time and drudgery, but because of its pleasing and uniform action usually causes cows milked with it to give more than by any other method of milking. It also produces cleaner milk. Send coupon for complete information.


The last word on cream separators — a beautiful 36-page book.



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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 5335
165 Broadway, New York, 25 E. Madison St., Chicago
Send Separator ☐ Milker ☐ catalog (check which)

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Town _____
State _____
No. Cows _____
R.F.D. _____



Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines
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Successfully Used for More than 30 YEARS
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Gertrude Vernon Ewalt
and her purebred Collie puppies

Pedigreed Scotch Collie PUPPIES

For CHRISTMAS

What better present for a real boy or girl than a beautiful Sable and White Collie Puppy? It's certainly an all year and a year after year present; It need not be shipped of course, until just before CHRISTMAS. YES, Get started early. Write for Special prices.

**WOLVERINE COLLIE FARM
KENNELS**

Dr. W. Austin W. Ewalt
Mount Clemens, Michigan

Cured His Rupture

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

RHEUMATISM

I have returned home after 2 years' service in France with the A. E. F.

While in France I obtained from a noted French physician a prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given it to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription costs me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today.

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DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain sealed envelope.

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WILL SELL IT.**

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED Free Proof To You

All I want is your name and address so I can send you a free trial treatment. I want you just to try this treatment—that's all—just try it. That's my only argument.

I've been in the Retail Drug Business for 20 years. I served four years as a member of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy and five years as President of the Retail Druggists' Association. Nearly everyone in Fort Wayne knows me and knows about my successful treatment. Over twenty thousand Men, Women and Children outside of Fort Wayne, have, according to their own statements, been cured by this treatment since I first made this offer public.

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Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

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J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 4831 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.

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J. C. HUTZELL
DRUGGIST

1923 Apple and Potato Show Best Ever

(Continued from page 4)

banks to the round Irish Cobblers, the exhibits showed wonderful color, bloom, and finish, and made a picture which the average person could hardly believe possible of the prosaic potato.

The Russet Rural was easily the leading variety at the Show. In fact, this variety had more exhibits than all other varieties combined. Next came the White Rurals, with the other varieties trailing as to number of exhibits.

In the exhibit of 32 potatoes, Edward Sutton of Central Lake won first with his peck of Russet Rurals and the same peck was later awarded the championship of the whole show.

The peck class of Russet Rurals was really a "contest of the champions" as it included the exhibits of Lee Sneathen of Charlevoix who won sweepstakes at the International Potato Show at Duluth this year and Ernest Pettifor of Gaylord who won the championship of the 1922 International. Sneathen's exhibit placed a close second while Pettifor was awarded third.

When the visitor saw the dozens of other exhibits, all of splendid quality and uniformity, which did not come within the prize money, it was easy to appreciate that winning a place in this competition meant a real honor.

The Upper Peninsula came in for its share of the potato honors as first place in the White Rural peck competition was won by C. R. Millar of Manistique, while John DeLongchamps peck of Green Mountains won first in its class.

The best peck of Irish Cobblers was exhibited by George Harrison of Manton and Wm. Howe of East Jordan won first prize with a peck of Early Ohios. In the "any other variety" class, first place was awarded to Chas. Albert of Vulcan, who exhibited a splendid peck of Russet Burbanks.

Otsego Has Best County Exhibit. A county exhibit consisted of 12 samples of 32 potatoes each, to be selected from the exhibits made by individual growers. Otsego county placed first; Cheboygan county, second; Emmet county third; and Presque Isle county fourth.

To encourage the selection of better market potatoes, the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange offered prizes for the best exhibits of market potatoes shown by cooperative marketing associations. First place in this division was won by the Central Lake Marketing Ass'n. with the Lake City Ass'n. second and the Marquette County Farm Bureau, third.

A novel feature of the potato exhibit was a contest whereby the housewives visiting the Show expressed their judgment as the kind of potatoes they prefer. Several exhibits, each composed of 150 lbs. of table stock, were displayed and were designated by numbers. Each lady was given a ballot on which she marked the number of the exhibit which she would prefer to buy. Interest in this feature was very marked among the visiting housewives.

A guessing contest, which concerned the number of apples and potatoes displayed in two piles, also received much attention.

Potato Producers Hold Meeting. The Michigan Potato Producers' Ass'n. held two meetings in connection with the Show. Warehouse construction and storage conditions were the two topics especially emphasized. Prof. Floyd Fogle of the M. A. C., Dept. of Farm Mechanics, described approved types of storage houses and showed the details of construction. Prof. Fogle stressed the importance of proper ventilation in these houses. He predicted that potatoes would soon be stored in bonded houses, similar to other commodities which now have that privilege, which would enable the grower to finance his business on the warehouse receipts. The importance of having the best storage houses, so as to comply with the requirements of bonding, was shown clearly.

J. Kotilla, who has been doing special research work for the M. A. C. in connection with potato diseases, showed that most of the troubles met in storing potatoes are

caused by insufficient ventilation. He explained that the potato is a living plant and that the life processes go on within the tuber during the winter. This makes it necessary that the tuber have a sufficient supply of oxygen otherwise breakdown will occur in the tissues of the tuber.

Mr. Kotilla showed how this breakdown appears first as rings or spots under the surface of the tuber and later extends to the well known "black heart." These conditions may be caused by lack of proper ventilation of by too high temperatures in storage. In the later case the result is the same inasmuch as the high temperature stimulates the potato and it therefore requires more oxygen to supply its "breathing" process.

An honor club, which admits to membership only those potato growers who obtain an average yield of not less than 300 bushels of potatoes per acre, has been promoted this year by the Michigan Potato Producers' Ass'n. Those winning membership this year are as follows:

Name	Acres	Yield Per A. Bu.
A. L. Dunlap, Lupton.....	2	301
E. B. Loehne, Central Lake.....	2	322
A. Verschme, Manistique.....	2 1/2	324
A. N. McDonald, Millersburg.....	2	395
Arthur Hockin, Kewadin.....	4 1/2	333
Tony Shooks, Central Lake.....	2	318
Irvin Cole, Alanson.....	2	359
J. G. Woodman, Paw Paw.....	9	350
C. S. Dearborn, Belleaire.....	3	350
F. Schmalzreid, Levering.....	10	342
M. E. Parmelee, Hilliards.....	2	363
M. A. Rector, Rockford.....	2	322
J. DeLongchamps, Champion.....	3	420
Harry Kelly, Belleaire.....	2	310
R. C. Bennett, Alba.....	3	308
Lee Sneathen, Charlevoix.....	2	390
H. J. Bonnett, Beaverdam.....	2 1/2	305
H. Vandersilk, Central Lake.....	4 1/2	400
W. Bowers & Son, Central Lake 2	3	350

In addition to the honor of obtaining membership in the "300 Club," each of the above growers was presented with a very attractive medal watch fob. The 1923 championship goes to John DeLongchamps of Champion with his average yield of 420 bushels per acre.

FUR DEPARTMENT

TRAPPING THE WEASEL

NO animals are more blood-thirsty and carnivorous than the weasel tribe.

They are well equipped both in actual weapons and in activity of body and have powers quite out of proportion to their size. They are gifted with a magnificent fur which in the colder climates, turns a snow white during winter months. Skins should be cased fur side out. The fur of the White Weasel is most valuable; that of the brown weasel is only worth a few cents.

Locate runway or place weasel frequents, and hang bait from limb of tree by piece of string, so that it is just within reach of the animal. Bait should hang about 12 inches from trunk of tree and trap should be directly under. Always keep traps used for small animals properly oiled so they will spring with very little pressure upon them. When trapping for weasel as well as all other animals, great care should be used to cover traps and remove all unnatural appearance. Use rabbit, bird or liver for bait.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ADOPT PREFIX NAMES

FIVE Michigan Holstein breeders have adopted prefix names within the past three months for use in naming their cattle. These names have been reserved on the books of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America for the exclusive use of the breeders.

They are: Security, M. O. Posthuma & Sons, Coopersville; Postdale, John E. Post, Durand; Masfarmco, M. J. McPherson, Howell; Oshtemo, H. B. McMurray, Kalamazoo; Cool Lake, Earl Fairbanks Jr., Lansing.

The use of prefix names is of decided advantage to the breeder. It gives him the use of all names in new combinations, even those in previous use by other persons and makes selection of names less difficult. The prefix may become well known and thus become a trade mark for the owner.



Poultry for Profit

NOT GOOD PLAN TO FORCE HENS TO MOULT

Is it a good plan to force hens to moult? About what time and how should they be fed during that time?—Mrs. B. H., Snover, Mich.

—It is not practical to force hens into a premature moult. A number of experiments have been conducted in relation to egg production and moulting. Most of the heavier producers delay moulting until September fifteen or later; in fact most hens that moult subsequent to this date are worthy of being included in the breeding pen. Such hens usually moult quickly and resemble a pin cushion at certain stages of the moulting period. The early and slow moulters are undesirable and do not return to early production as many people seem to believe.

A good ration for the moulting would be as follows:

Scratch feed: two parts cracked corn, one part wheat, 20 per cent bran, 20 white middlings, 20 corn meal, 20 ground oats, 15 meat scrap, 5 old process oil meal.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

MICHIGAN TO HAVE CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

THE Michigan Baby Chick Association has completed its plan for the certification of flocks and state inspection of hatcheries. This announcement was made by C. J. DeKoster, secretary of this Association. This is welcome news to the chick-buying public and the Michigan Baby Chick Association is performing a distinct service to the poultry industry of the state. It will put the poultry business on a firmer basis.

For many years Michigan farmers and poultrymen, like those of other states, have been the victims of unscrupulous poultry producers and hatcheries who had the ability to write flowery advertisements but did not deliver chicks of good quality. There were also many good reliable poultrymen in the state, but buyers had no way of knowing the good from the bad. The Michigan Baby Chick Association saw the necessity of this move more than two years ago and immediately laid the foundation. Progress was slow but sure. The work was started in 1922 by the Michigan Agricultural College but a shortage of men and funds made it necessary to drop the work. This year the Association has formulated a plan whereby they can do the work themselves under the supervision of the M. A. C. Several plans were suggested and discussed and the following was finally put into use:

The certification plan provides that every flock furnishing eggs to the hatchery must be inspected by a member of the inspection committee of the association. The pullet flocks are carefully inspected for size, rate of maturity, freedom of disease, uniformity of type, uniformity of growth and productive ability. The hens are rated for lateness of moult, size and uniformity, general vigor, freedom of disease and productive ability. Male birds are inspected for size and physical development, character, constitutional vigor and breeding.

Then the inspector is to determine what the general conditions around the farm are, such as sanitation, ventilation, over-crowding, forcing for production and feeding. These are the points upon which the score cards will be judged by the board of directors to whom the inspector makes his report. Flocks that do not come up to the standard requirements will not be certified. When a flock fails to pass the inspection test, the flock owner benefits by the inspection and can generally improve his flock and within a few years may be able to have them certified. When a flock passes the inspection a certificate is issued the flock owner showing that his flock is up to the required standard.

Most of the hatcheries in the state are coming in on this certified stock plan. It will mean better chicks, better satisfied customers and a big boost for the baby chick industry of Michigan.

Before the 1924 season opens all hatcheries of members of this Association will be inspected by a man from the poultry department of the Michigan Agricultural College. Hatcheries will be inspected for sanitation, ventilation and general conditions. This works hand in hand with the certification plan and unless a hatchery has the facilities to hatch good strong chicks under good conditions it will not be able to sell certified stock. The Association feels that a man can have the best stock in the world and if they are not hatched right the stock will do no one any good.

Plans of this kind have been used by the state of Wisconsin successfully; Illinois has adopted a similar plan for next year; and why should Michigan lag behind? Michigan is not lagging behind, thanks be to a few live men, who have put this big thing across. We say "Big" thing, because we believe that the certification of flocks and a state inspection of hatcheries is the biggest forward step that has been made in the poultry industry of the state.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

MAN IS HEAD OF THE HOUSE

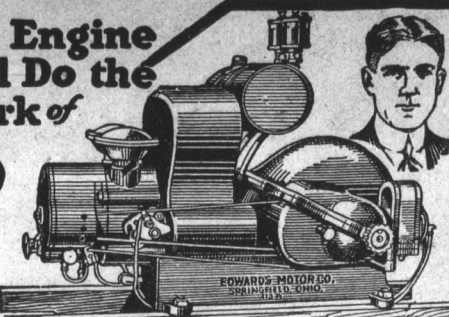
JEST a few days ago or there about, a feller where I work at—he'd been quite a bit chesty 'bout how he run things out to his place—sed he was boss at home an' run his own place. Well, you know how it is when a feller gits that way? Of course no human bein' has ever figured out 'actly how comes—but any way, some fellers do 'magine they run things up in their homes an' less they git too chesty 'bout it I most gen'rally let 'em dream their dreams and say nothin' 'bout it. But this young guy got onto my nerves a little. Oh he wasn't a kid,—35 or 36 prob'ly—an' I argued with him 'cause bein' long in years—not old you know, but well past my twenties—I kinda sort o' thought he wasn't much different from any other married man. So you see, just to prove I was right and that he didn't run his own home I angled 'round 'til he invited me out to his house for dinner—for Sunday dinner. Well now I have my Sunday dinners paid for—that is gen'rally speakin', if not, well then I wait 'til Monday and I can most allus git trusted on Monday. But to continue—or rather git back to where I wuz at. He invited me to go out to his place for my Sunday dinner. Well an' good! I accepted the invitation at once, I wanted to see a house where the husban' wuz boss an' so I sed I'd be glad to go out.

This wuz on Thursday night an' I wuz quite proud to think that I, out of all the youngsters comin' from the South, that I wuz the only one invited. An' he invited me 'cause I had advocated 'at a man should run his own place.

Oh, well, folks, I didn't go out there, I'm sorry as I can be. I know you're sorry to. Saturday night—jest the night when I thought it'll be a short night cause I was planin' on a free dinner—by the great horned spoon an' striped cats an' blind pigs—the young feller came to me an' sez—in a kinda sinful voice, "Uncle Rube its all off, the wife don't want company an' I can't take you out to the house without her consent an'—well folks, he took off his workin' cap an' showed me a bunch, a lump on his head jest 'bout the size of a brown leghorn egg and he sez "you see how it is, Uncle Rube—Course" he sez, "I run my own home but—my wife don't want you out there". Oh I'm so glad I'm free, no woman can tell me where to go and when to come back—yes, yes, I'll be there in jest a minute, what's the hurry? Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

6



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

EDWARDS FARM ENGINE

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There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1 1/2 to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

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It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1 1/2 H. P. when you need only 1 1/2, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

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

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

What Users Say

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

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

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

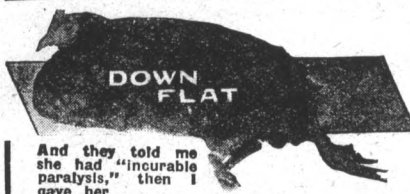
threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

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

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Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.
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And they told me she had "incurable paralysis," then I gave her

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45,000 PURE BRED BREEDERS. 15 varieties. Best laying strains. Incubate 25,000 eggs daily. Catalog Free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30c per agate line, per issue. Commercial Baby Chick advertisements 45c per 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.

High Grade, Utility Cockerels For Sale—April hatched—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and White Leghorns. C. W. Helmreich, Big Rapids, R. 5, 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.

FOR SALE—LARGE IMPORTED SCOTCH White Leghorn Stock Cockerels and Cock Birds. Also exhibition and bred-to-lay S. C. Buff Leghorns. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, C. J. Sweet, Prop., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS TOMPKINS STRAIN to make room for young stock I will sell after November 1, 1923, 50 3 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 3 year old hens that have laid 200 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds. WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

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

Fine Rose Comb R. I. Red Cockerels \$2.00 Each. Giant Bronze Turkeys, toms \$9.00; hens \$7.00. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

March Hatched Rose Comb White Wyandotte Cockerels, Fishel Strain. Beauties at \$3 each. Mrs. Tracy Rush, 104 Grover Ave., Alma, Mich.

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

PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from extra selected stock headed by M. A. C. cockerels. April hatched, \$4.00 each, 8 or more \$3.50 each. Shipped approval and prepaid on orders received before December 15. REESE BROS., Williamston, Michigan.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SINGLE BARRED Rock Cockerels, Cocks, Hens, and Pullets, Show Birds and Breeders. J. L. Wyndham, Tiffin, Ohio.

ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE

Cooks Strain. A. J. BREWBAKER, Elsie, Michigan. Maplehurst Farm Buff Orpington Cockerels—Exhibition and Production strain—Flock culled by Prof. Foreman. \$5.00 to \$7.50. D. MORRISON, Albion, Michigan.

ANCONAS

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS HATCHED FROM Sheppards very best, order early, \$5.00 each. H. CECIL SMITH, Rapid City, Mich., R. 2.

TURKEYS

Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Champion strain. Large and vigorous. Unrelated stock. Mrs. B. Smatts, R. 1, East Jordan, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS: THE BEST SIDE line for a farm. We sold \$400.00 worth last year. Write for prices, etc. R. W. ROBERTHAM, Hesperia, Michigan.

FOR SALE UNRELATED STOCK. BOURBON Red turkeys. Brown and White Chinas and Canadian wild geese, Black Muscovy, White Pekin and wild Mallard Ducks. Pearl Guinea. J. D. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan, R. 3.

LARGE VIGOROUS BOURBON RED STOCK Turkeys. Axtell Strain. MARY BEACON, R. 4, Marlette, Michigan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS STATE FAIR WINNERS. THOMAS G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

MAHMOUD BRONZE TURKEYS PURE BRED. For breeding only. Write me. JOHNSON TURKEY FARM, Six Lakes, Michigan.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. HEAVY, hardy, well marked. Hens \$6.00, Toms \$9.00. CHAS. S. CLELAND, Deerpark, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Another excellent flock ready for sale. We place 100 broilers in Michigan each year. Furnish unrelated stock. Save by buying early. N. EVALYN RAMSDALL, Ionia, Mich.

Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Sicilian Buttercup, S. C. Buff Leghorn and Silver Wyandotte cockerels. Caroline Kunkel, R. 4, Boyne City, Michigan.

FOR SALE BIG BRONZE TURKEYS. Male and Female. ELMER O. HACKENBERG, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED MAHMOUD BRONZE Turkeys from large and vigorous stock. MRS. A. W. HUMPHREY, R. 3, Ithaca, Mich.

THOROUGHbred GIANT BRONZE TOMS FOR Sale. Large beautiful birds. Michigan's best stock. Write for prices. MARY A. JOYNT, Omena, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Farming Conditions

PERHAPS never before were farming more mixed than now, and while there are many complaints of hard times and forced economy, numerous reports come from more prosperous districts where farmers and stockmen have been able to meet their obligations without going heavily into debt. Naturally, the worst reports come from exclusively wheat growing districts, but many farmers who are in the habit of carrying on dairying as well as devoting part of their efforts to raising other grains and feeding live stock are more than making both ends meet. In some farming districts it is reported that an accumulation of bad paper is being liquidated, numerous farmers having been carried by country banks in the hope of better crops and better prices, and this tends to postpone the dawn of a better day. On the other hand, it is cheering to learn that less money is needed for financing farmers than was anticipated. The Federal Farm Loan Board has completed its plan of financing this year's crops, having loaned a total of \$32,000,000, and the wheat growers failed to take advantage of the fullest credit facilities. Only \$2,403,896 of the total loaned to farmers was loaned on wheat. All of the loans for which wheat was furnished as security were made in the St. Paul, Wichita and Spokane districts. Corn husking has been going forward steadily in the states comprising the corn belt, and early sown wheat is showing up unusually well. Hogs have been marketed in overwhelming number, the last crop of pigs having been a huge one, but low prices have favored a large consumption of fresh pork, and cured meats and lard have also been eaten so largely that there are no uncomfortable accumulations anywhere. Fresh pork roasts are retailing in the Chicago meat markets at 17 cents per pound, and they are affecting the sales of beef and mutton to a marked degree, as these meats are not any cheaper. The return of Thanksgiving day brought unusually large supplies of poultry to market, and prices for turkeys were much lower than a year ago, receipts being larger than ever before. As farmers know, turkeys are apt to be difficult to raise, but where owners are successful and raise large numbers for the market, profits are liberal. To a remarkable extent farmers are doing their marketing of poultry and other farm products by using motor trucks, and profits are largely increased thereby. North Dakota farmers are great turkey men, shipping car loads of prime dressed turkeys to Chicago and other large markets.

Increased Michigan Bean Crop

The official crop report for Michigan says the average yield increased this year from 11 to 11.5 bushels an acre, aggregating a total production of 6,532,000 bushels, and probably the largest quantity of white beans ever grown in any state in one year. The average pick is placed at 8 per cent, with approximately 6,000,000 bushels of merchantable beans.

The Bean and Pea Journal says: "The demand for soybeans has exceeded the supply of the better varieties in Iowa, according to a member of the farm crops section of Iowa State college. This condition obtains in spite of the fact that the acreage of soybeans has been doubling annually, while in many counties the acreage is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 acres. While most of this acreage is planted with corn for hogging down a good many fields are planted for the production of seed."

Large Wheat Supply

While farmers of the far west are in numerous instances reported to be holding their wheat for higher prices and even going so far as to defer payment of interest on mort-

gages, other farmers are accepting prices offered, fearing values may go lower later under heavy offerings. Stocks in sight are growing in volume rapidly, and a short time ago it was started on the best of authority that available supplies of wheat east and west of the Rocky Mountains, in Canada and afloat aggregated 247,000,000 bushels, comparing with 197,200,000 bushels a year ago. It is as evident as ever that unless especial efforts are made, wheat is not likely to sell much, if any, higher, the worlds, surplus being so great as to make sharp competition between rival exporting companies. The wheat situation is a domestic one, and not dependent upon exports, and we are importing wheat from Canada. Harvesting wheat is going on in Argentina, and the surplus of that country for export is estimated at 170,000,000 bushels, while the Australian surplus is placed at 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels. Germany, France and other European countries have grown large crops of wheat and potatoes, but the Germans are so impoverished that comparatively few are able to buy food in a normal way. Corn farmers as a class are in good shape financially, and undoubtedly they will ship a great deal of corn to market after corn husking is over. Stocks of corn now in sight are insignificant, and it is impossible to scrape up enough to bring exports to even a moderate amount, although cash corn has had a large fall in prices. Very good exports of oats, rye and barley are reported, and rye prices still rule unusually low, with the visible supply in this country nearly twice as heavy as at this time last year. Corn and other feeds are not generally regarded as too high for feeding to stock on the farm, although corn does look high when it is recalled that a little more than two years ago new cash corn sold in the Chicago market for 49 cents a bushel.

Late sales were made of December wheat at \$1.02, comparing with \$1.19 1/4 a year ago; December corn at 72 cents, comparing with 72 cents last year; December oats at 43 cents, comparing with 44 cents last year; and December rye at 67 cents, comparing with 83 cents a year ago.

Prime Dairy Cows

The honor list of cows in state testing associations for October, just released by the dairy extension department of the University of Illinois, shows that the highest producing cow in any of the 19 groups was owned by Rock River Farm in the Ogle county test group. This is the property of Senator Medill McCormick. The cow is a purebred Holstein, which produced 2,236 pounds of milk and 101.5 pounds of butter fat.

The next highest cow was owned by A. D. Machamer of the Jo Daviess group. This cow was a grade Holstein, which produced 2,164 pounds milk and 84 pounds butter fat in the month.

The highest producing herd also was owned by Mr. Machamer. Five grade holsteins in this herd averaged 1,458 pounds milk and 46.1 pounds fat. The lowest record was 522 pounds milk and 32.7 pounds fat for 22 purebred Jerseys in the Know-Warren group.

The Cattle Outlook

Now that the Thanksgiving extensive consumption of poultry is over, the demand for beef may be expected to be reasonably large until the Christmas and New Year holidays start up another lively de-

mand for turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. Only a moderate demand exists for heavy beef steers, as has been the rule for many weeks, and the local packers and city butchers as well as eastern shippers show a marked preference for yearlings, which have been selling at a liberal premium over prices paid for heavy cattle. Prospects appear promising for well-bred and well fattened cattle, but it appears to be the prevailing opinion among cattle feeders that in most instances it will not be advisable to go in for a long feed. It also is highly probable that fat cows and heifers will be good sellers. After a two years comparison of long and short feeding at Purdue University in Indiana it was demonstrated that light weight cattle which were roughed through the winter and fed out in the spring and summer months for marketing late in the summer have a better show for profits than heavy steers fed for four or five months in the winter. The Chicago cattle receipts for Thanksgiving week were so unusually small that prices advanced 25 to 75 cents, the bulk of the steers selling at \$8.50 to \$11.60 and the best yearlings going at \$12 to \$12.75, while the best heavy steers went at \$11.50 to \$12.25. Common steers sold at \$6 to \$7 and cows and heifers at \$3.50 to \$10.50. Stockers and feeders were higher at \$5 to \$7.50.

The Hog Industry

It was demonstrated months ago that the farmers had greatly overdone hog breeding, and the explanation of the tremendous declines in prices is found in the highly sensational increased shipments to the leading packing points. The recent spread in Chicago prices has narrowed materially, but prime heavy butcher hogs are still selling much above the best light bacon hogs. Recent receipts of hogs in Chicago have averaged 235 pounds, being four pounds heavier than a year ago and twenty-one pounds over the ten-year average. Lard is especially active at much higher prices than a year ago. Despite liberal Chicago hog receipts last week, prices were not much lower, late sales being at \$6.45 to \$7.15, comparing with \$7.30 to \$8.60 a year ago. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 38,793,000 hogs, comparing with 30,351,000 a year ago.

Lambs Promise Well

While many more flocks of lambs are being fed this winter in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and other states than a year ago, lamb and mutton are far more popular meats than in former years, and it looks promising for sheepmen who bought feeders right and finish them right. Around Thanksgiving the consumption of lamb meats was very small, as usual, but sellers managed to put price up on very much reduced supplies. In regard to marketings in the near future, it should be noted that cheap pork causes many families to buy pork in place of mutton. Poorly fed lambs are too numerous and sell badly, as do heavier lambs, especially lambs weighing from 85 to 100 pounds and over. Lambs sell in Chicago at \$9.50 to \$13.25 and feeders at \$11 to \$12.35.

WHEAT

The Detroit market showed slight change during the week ending December 1 and the grain was steady owing to smallness of receipts. Demand from the eastern millers is on the increase and any grain is sold as soon as it appears

on the market. There is little demand from other directions, dealers declare.

CORN

Offerings of the new crop are large but the quality of most of the grain coming forward is poor. Too much wet weather left the grain soft and it requires quick handling to avoid loss. Although driers are working overtime a lot of the corn is going hot and sour. This is keeping the market steady. As soon as the soft corn has been disposed of farmers are expected to hold the balance of their surplus and wait for higher prices. And if there is as much poor corn as is reported the farmer who has some first class corn stored away will make some money before several months have passed.

OATS

Oats are firm and unchanged at Detroit. Some of the other large markets in this country report prices slightly higher and demand fair. Country offerings to arrive are nil.

RYE

There is nothing doing in the Detroit rye market and the grain is easy with a quiet tone prevailing.

BEANS

There was a gain of 5 cents in the Detroit bean market last Saturday but this left the price 10 cents under what it was a week previous. Fair quantities of beans are being shipped to New York from Michigan. The eastern dealers are reported to be well pleased with the grade of beans they are receiving from our state this year.

POTATOES

Potatoes were firm at Chicago last week but lower on most other markets. At Detroit the supply was plentiful and the market had an easy tone to it.

HAY

Trade has been rather slow and eastern markets especially have a little easier tendency. Receipts have been ample and under a light demand these markets have been unable to realize top prices for anything under very choice stock.

QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red and No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 1/2.

Chicago—Cash No. 1 hard, \$1.10 @ 1.11.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.33; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.31.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 81c; No. 4, 76c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 mixed, 76 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 77 1/2 @ 86c.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 76c; No. 3, 75c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 49 1/2c; No. 3, 47 1/2c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2c.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 49 1/2c; No. 3, 48c.

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 73c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 72c.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, Cash No. 2, 89c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.75 @ 4.80 per cwt.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.75 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.10 @ 1.20 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1.00 @ 1.10 per cwt.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, 92c per cwt.

Hay

Detroit—No 1 timothy, \$23.50 @ 24; standard and light mixed, \$22.50 @ 23; No. 1 clover \$21 @ 22 per ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$25 @ 26; No. 1 clover, \$23 @ 25; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$24 @ 26 per ton.

Prices one year ago — Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$17 @ 17.50; light standard, \$16.50; light mixed, \$16.50 @ 17 per ton.

STATE FRUIT GROWERS HOLD
23RD ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued on Page 3)

from 20 to 40 per cent of the fruit crop on futures before the crop is harvested. He argued that such a practice would tend to prevent glutted markets and would make a foundation for the market at harvesting time.

Government inspection of cars of fruit at loading points was praised as an excellent method of merchandising as it enabled cars to be sold in the cities by auction and f. o. b. loading point.

Merchandising the apple was the topic assigned to Prof. V. R. Gardner, head of the Horticultural Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. Using numerous charts as illustrations, Prof. Gardner outlined the present apple marketing situation with remarkable clearness. He showed that over 90 per cent of the apples are sold and out of the growers' hands by November first of each year. In contrast with this dumping, Prof. Gardner showed that the demand for apples is practically constant throughout the ten months from August to May, inclusive, whereas the bulk of the marketing is done within a comparatively few weeks following the harvesting. Using data obtained from chain stores, restaurants, and grocery stores in Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids, Prof. Gardner showed how remarkably uniform this demand is for apples throughout the year.

Without minimizing the importance of grades, standards, advertising, cooperative marketing machinery, and the like, Prof. Gardner showed how proper merchandising is the key to the apple situation. "If there is one principle more basic, more fundamental, than all others in merchandising it is that success lies in being able to sell people what they want, where they want it, and when they want it," stated Prof. Gardner in emphasizing his point that merchandising the apple must be made as stable a transaction as the daily sales, of coffee, shoes, and sugar.

Home storage of fruit is rapidly decreasing and now the greater part of the apple crop is marketed in small quantities from week to week. More storage capacity, especially cold storage, is a prime necessity in Michigan today, according to Prof. Gardner. "With a commercial production averaging more than 1½ million barrels of apples annually Michigan should have storage facilities for at least 1 million barrels," stated Prof. Gardner.

A Fight on Futures

The question of whether, or not, future sales of fruit are an advantage to the fruit grower was the most debated, and hotly contested question of the meeting.

James Nicol, of South Haven, President of the Michigan Fruit Growers Inc., the central cooperative fruit marketing exchange of the state, attacked the present system of selling fruit on future sales. He described a transaction of this past grape marketing season wherein a fruit broker in Michigan sold one hundred cars of grapes for future delivery. Having thus sold himself "short" the broker proceeded to flood the grape growing section with letters telling of a large grape crop in California and predicting a glut on the markets with consequent ruinous prices for grapes. In this way the broker proceeded to hammer down prices and break the grape market. This whole transaction enabled the broker to buy grapes at low prices to fill orders which had been sold previously at much higher figures.

Mr. Nicol advocated government regulation of these sales of futures and insisted that each future sale should be registered. With the sales thus recorded and available for inspection, Mr. Nicol believes that much of this market manipulation will be abolished. "No dealer should have the right to sell 100 cars of fruit at any price he pleases when he doesn't own a dollars worth of fruit himself," stated Mr. Nicol. "If he is allowed to do this, the sale should be recorded and should also be published in the newspapers for the benefit of the growers."

Mr. Nicol's views met with hearty endorsement from the fruit

growers and the society went on record as favoring government registration of future sales of fruit.

Bulk Cars Injure Apple Market

Asserting that the sale of Michigan apples in car lots in bulk is working great injury to the reputation of Michigan fruit and is also a direct injury to Michigan fruit growers who carefully grade and pack their fruit, the State Hort. Society passed a resolution demanding that sales of bulk apples in car-load lots be designated as a sale of a closed package and be subjected to the rules and regulations now applying to smaller packages.

The Society also passed a resolution asking for a Truth-In-Fruit-Juices law which will protect both the fruit grower and also the consumer of the fruit juices.

Aircooled Storages For Farms

Storage houses cooled by air are profitable investments for the fruit growers and more of them should be built, according to Prof. Roy E. Marshall of the M. A. C. Hortical Dept. Prof. Marshall stated that there are now about 14 of these air-cooled apple storages in Michigan and they have a total capacity of 107,000 bushels. Twelve of these storages were built during the past year, showing that Michigan growers are waking up to the need for storage facilities.

The advantages of small air-cooled storages were explained by Prof. Marshall as follows: Require only a moderate investment, have low operating cost; allow the grower to spend all of his time harvesting because later in his storage he can sort, grade, and pack, and permit the grower to hold his fruit until the market conditions warrant his selling.

Where the quantity of fruit is 50,000 barrels, or more, a commercial cold storage is desirable. "There should be five or ten more cold storages, with a capacity of from 50,000 to 150,000 barrels each, located in our principal fruit producing sections," declared Prof. Marshall.

Increase in Cherry Crop

George Friday of Coloma, speaking on the subject of Cherry Marketing, stated that within 10 years the cherry crop of Michigan will have quadrupled. He recommended careful preparation in advance to handle the marketing of this prospective increase.

Fertilizing

Prof. F. C. Bradford spoke on "Profitable and Unprofitable Use of Fertilizer in the Apple Orchard."

Careful study of three experimental orchards showed that present production of orchards is not an accurate sign as to whether, or not, they need fertilizer. By studying wood growth, fruiting, and bud development some orchards are seen to be deteriorating and should receive fertilizers. Other orchards, also in profitable production, may be maintaining their growth and hence the application of fertilizers would be unprofitable in such cases. The point made by Prof. Bradford was that it is necessary to carefully study the orchard before applying fertilizers, also that fertilizer is most profitably applied during the season of a big crop in order to counteract the tendency of the trees to produce a light crop the following year.

Winners in Student Contests

In the apple judging contest, in which students from the M. A. C. take part, W. G. Lensen of Traverse City won first place; Gerald J. Stout of Cedar Springs, second; Lillian Lewton of Tacoma Park and H. J. Wilkinson of Detroit tied for third place.

The public speaking contest for M. A. C. horticultural students was won by E. R. Bristol of Almont. Lillian Lewton of Tacoma Park was second and H. J. Wilkinson of Detroit, third.

Re-elect Officers

By unanimous vote the present officers of the Society were re-elected for another year. The officers are as follows:

President, A. J. Rogers, Beulah.
Secretary, T. A. Farrand, Eaton Rapids.
Treasurer, J. P. Munson, Grand Rapids.
Members of Executive Committee: Prof. V. R. Gardner, M. A. C.; R. J. Coryell, Birmingham.

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THE early part of this week will be generally fair in most parts of Michigan. Any showers or snow flurries that may appear at this time will be more the result of local conditions than a regular storm.

However, about Tuesday light rains will occur that may turn to snow flurries before the middle of the week.

These storm conditions will soon pass and the sky again become clear. Temperatures will average cold, especially the nights and mornings but by Saturday temperatures will again moderate.

Week of December 16

Radical changes in temperature

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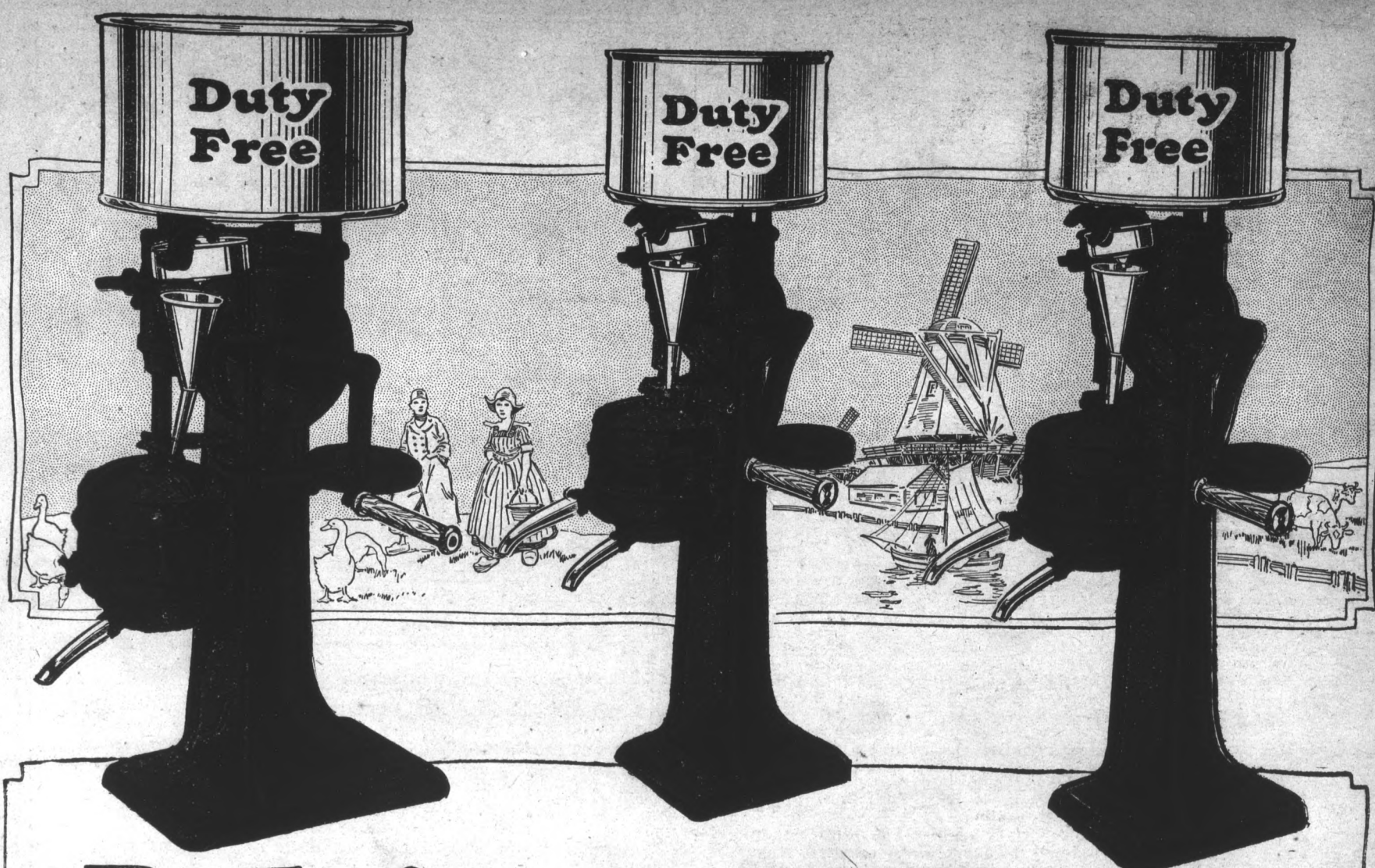
Barred Rock Cockerels, Husky, Vigorous Birds bred from great layers. Sons of Detroit and Grand Rapids 1st prize males. W. C. Coffman, Benton Harbor, Mich., R. 3.

may be expected in Michigan this week. The high temperature points for this week will be reached about Sunday, Wednesday and early part of next week. Decided changes to colder will follow each of these high points, effecting this state about Tuesday and during closing days of this week.

During early part of this week and again about the middle rains, turning to snow, will be more or less prominent to most parts of the state.

White Christmas

Christmas, 1923, will be white. We are basing this prediction upon the fact that the month in general will yield more than the normal amount of precipitation and during the cold spells this will be in the form of snow. In those sections (if there are any in the state) where the covering up to Christmas has been very light, the warmer temperatures just before the holiday may cause it to disappear but the white mantle will again appear either on or within 48 hours following December 25th. Michigan will receive its share of sleet and snow before the arrival of the new year.



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