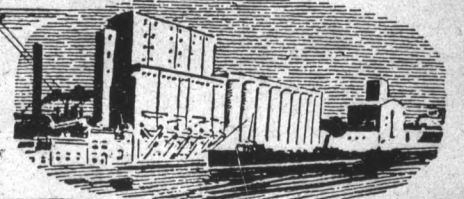


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



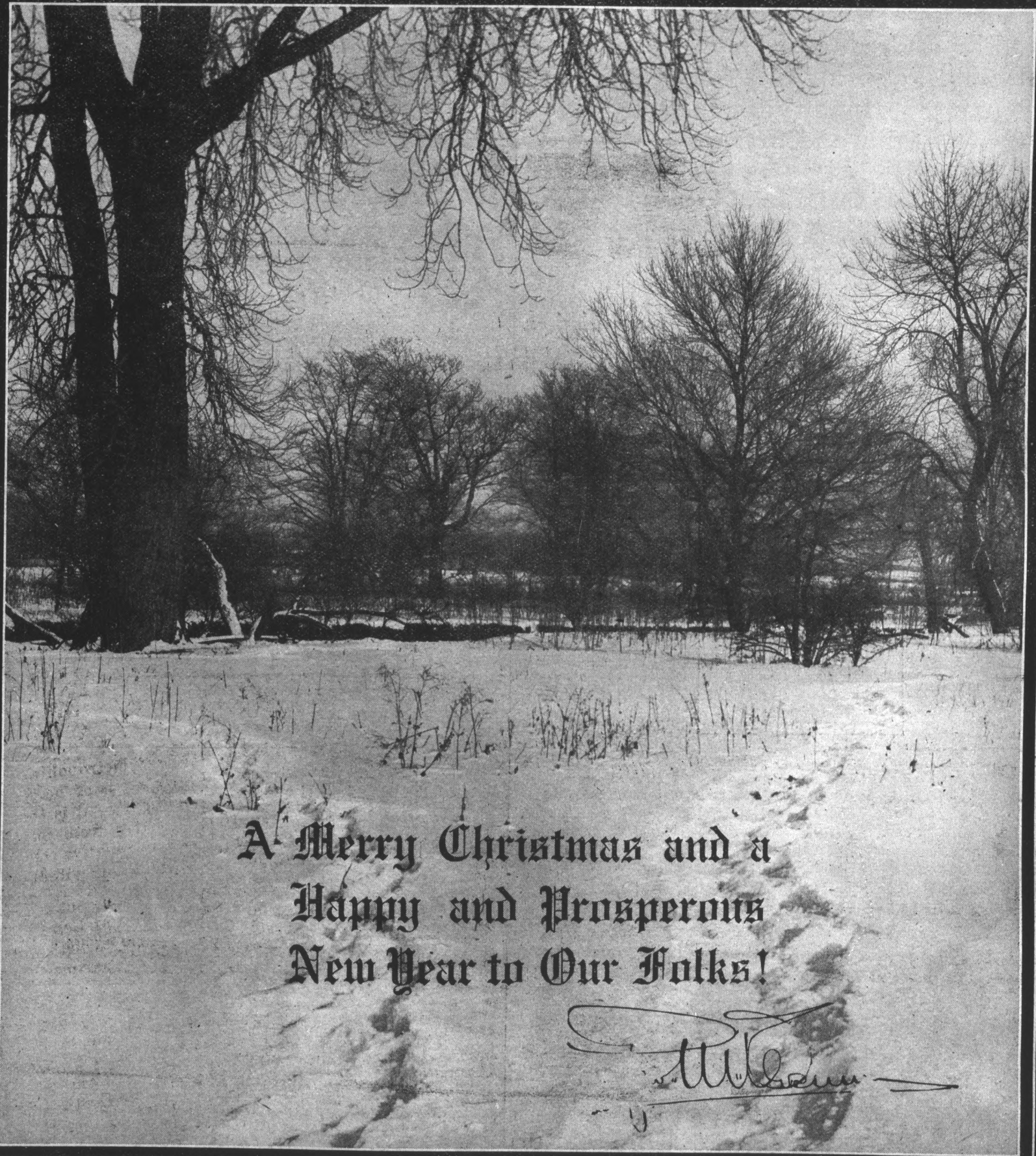
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 9

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1923

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



A Merry Christmas and a
Happy and Prosperous
New Year to Our Folks!

W. L. Wilson

Read in this Issue: What the Re-Appportionment Fight Is All About—Farm-Labor Unity Urged at Gleaner Convention—Farmers' Clubs Favor Gas Tax and Salary Cut—Farm Bureau Provides Bean Marketing Agency—Michigan Carries Off Its Share of Prizes at International at Chicago

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who is Insured
Against Fire, Theft,
Liability and Collision
in the Pioneer

**CITIZENS' MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
COMPANY
HOWELL**

Current Agricultural News

M. A. C. STUDENT FIRST IN POULTRY JUDGING

THE REV O. W. BEHRENS, representing the M. A. C., ranked first in a national intercollegiate students poultry judging contest at Chicago last week, according to word received here. The M. A. C. team was second, Missouri winning first place. Other members of the M. A. C. team were: C. H. Wright, of Williamston, who was fifth among individuals and George Allen, of Rockford, Ill., who was sixth. Mr. Behrens was a chaplain in the U. S. Navy during the World War and later was a student pastor at East Lansing.

FARM BUREAU AGAINST PRICE FIXING AT ANNUAL MEET

OSCAR E. BRADFUTE of Xenia, Ohio, was unanimously re-elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the fifth annual meeting held at Chicago Dec. 10-13. J. E. Reed of St. Paul, Minn., was elected vice-president.

The convention was addressed by Secretary Wallace of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Julius Barnes, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and many other national leaders, who discussed present day problems as they affect the American farmers. Strong resolutions were adopted by the convention.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Members were represented by their president, W. E. Phillips of Decatur, vice-president M. L. Noon of Jackson, Secretary-Manager C. L. Brody of Lansing, Mrs. Edith Wagar of Carleton, James Nicol of South Haven, E. C. McCarty of Bad Axe, and other delegates.

Secretary Wallace told the Farm Bureau that the packers should keep their books open to the public—that the public had a right to an understanding of their great business, notwithstanding the packers' objections to the contrary. He was assured of farmer support in his stand. He congratulated farm organizations for their harmonious relations with each other.

Following, and in brief, is a summary of the resolutions adopted by the Farm Bureau convention:

Government price fixing of farm commodities unsound.

Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals project advocated and Congress urged to vote on question without delay.

Class 1 railroads should be electrified.

Amendment urged to intermediate credit act changing minimum loan period from 6 to 4 months.

Amendment to eligibility clause of Federal Reserve Act advocated limiting all re-discounts, including commission and brokerage to 2 per cent above the base federal reserve rate.

Limitations of immigrants to the present total, with recommendation that basis upon which the percentage is determined be shifted from 1910 to 1890 or as early period; also that they be selected after physical, mental and other tests made over seas.

Taxes should be progressive—the greater the income the higher the rate; they should be laid as far as practicable, so as to tend to the equitable distribution of wealth.

General sales tax opposed; issuance of all tax-free securities should be stopped; all deductions allowed in figuring income taxes should first be set off against tax-free income.

They urged that steps be taken to stop leaks in 1921 tax law, and an amendment passed whereby profits derived from the sale of stock, received as stock dividends, shall be taxable at the regular surtax rates.

Reduction of income taxes opposed; provision approved whereby federal and national banks should be taxed the same as any other business or the farm.

Establishment of a co-ordinated policy of transportation recommended, involving farm-to-market roads, the railroads, the construction of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and Lakes-to-Gulf waterways, and an American merchant marine.

Immediate action should be taken by Interstate Commerce Commission to slash freight rates on farm products sold at disproportionately low prices.

Grain futures and packers and stockyards control acts endorsed.

Co-operative marketing of farm products approved as offering the most practicable means of stabilizing agriculture on a profitable basis.

Adoption of plan recommended for licensing of all dealers and shippers engaged in interstate shipments by the Department of Agriculture under existing laws or such additional laws as may be necessary.

Development of super-power, hydro electric facilities and the storage and utilization of water for electrical purposes; development of water-power resources.

ZEELAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD ANNUAL SHOW

THE annual exhibition of the Zeeland Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at Zeeland December 28, 29, 31, 1923, and January 1, 1924. A hearty welcome is extended to all breeders of poultry who care to exhibit their birds in competition. The special inducement of cash prizes, silver cups and special premiums should draw poultrymen from considerable distance. The officers of the Association who are in charge declare that it is to be a real show and the best birds will win regardless of who the owner might be, and to this end they have engaged two of the best judges in the country. They have arranged two classes, standard and utility, which takes in the farmer as well as the back-yard poultryman. All entries must be in by Wednesday, December 26th, at 12 o'clock, midnight. The show will be governed and conducted under the official poultry show rules of the American Poultry Association, and all prizes will be awarded strictly in accordance with the Standard of Perfection. Let's go!

CANADIAN IS WHEAT KING OF NORTH AMERICA

H. G. L. STRANGE of Fenn, Alberta, is the new wheat king of North America. When his exhibit was awarded the wheat championship at the International Grain and Hay show, Chicago, it marked Canada's twelfth win in thirteen years of international competition against the best wheat growers of the continent.

Canada began winning international wheat championships in 1911 when Seager Wheeler of Rosthern, Sask., famous wheat wizard, carried off first prize at the New York Land show. The following year the championship went to James Holmes of Raymond, Alta. In 1913 it was won by Paul Garlach of Allan, Sask. Seager Wheeler won it again in 1914, 1915 and 1916. Samuel Larcombe of Birtle, Man., won it in 1917. Seager Wheeler won it in 1918. J. C. Mitchell captured it in 1919 and 1920 and R. O. Wyler of Luseland, Sask., in 1922.

The only break in the Dominion's record came in 1921, when G. W. Kraft of Bozeman, Montana, kept the honor in the United States.

Mr. Strange's winning variety this year was Marquis. Marquis wheat is the staple spring wheat of Canada and a large part of the United States. It was evolved by Dr. Charles Saunders, then Dominion cerealist and developed to its present perfection by Seager Wheeler. It has meant millions of dollars to farmers of North America.

FINE POULTRY AT DETROIT SHOW

ONE hundred and forty poultry breeders from Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ontario were represented at the Detroit National Poultry Show, held week before last at the Light Guard Armory. About 1,500 birds were exhibited. The quality of the birds shown in Detroit was said to be second only to those exhibited at the Madison Square Garden, in New York City.

A Regular Statesman
A citizen of Nosepaint Gulch was sounding the praises of Congressman Wombat.

"What did Congressman Wombat ever do for you?" asked another citizen.

"Well, he once sent me a package of turnip seed."

SATURDAY
December 22
1928

VOL. XI, No. 9

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

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TWO YEARS \$1

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What the Re-Appportionment Fight Is All About

Wayne County Locks Horns With Rest of Senate and Unparalleled Battle Rages at Special

Session of Michigan Legislature

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

DARK war clouds have hovered over the special legislative session called by Governor Groesbeck to discuss problems of legislative re-apportionment. The feeling was none too friendly when the lawmakers assembled and it seems to get worse with each passing day. It now looks as tho the special session would prove merely a useless expense with no satisfactory results being achieved.

The senate, with but one dissenting vote, passed a bill which would increase the number of Wayne county senators from five to seven. This bill has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Apportionment and is now up for final passage. However, the Attorney General has submitted an opinion in which he declares that this measure would probably be held unconstitutional, so there is little hope of its being passed. Some members are in favor of redrafting the bill to give Wayne county eight senators, but there appears to be little probability that such a measure would stand any chance of mustering the 51 votes necessary for its passage.

Kill "21 for Wayne"

The House Committee on Apportionments surprised everybody by reporting favorably a bill which would increase the number of Wayne county representatives from 14 to 21, an increase of exactly 50 per cent. However, even this large increase was regarded by many of the members as being insufficient to make the bill constitutional, so when it came up for final passage it was hopelessly defeated by a vote of 32 to 64. The vote was later reconsidered and a recess taken until an opinion could be secured from the Attorney General as to its constitutionality.

When the opinion came, it stated that the bill was unconstitutional in two respects: first, it gave Livingston county, which does not have even a moiety of population a separate representative, and second, there was a gross inequality between the populations of the districts as outlined. For instance, in the proposed district to be comprised of Kalkaska, Crawford, Oscoda, and Ogemaw a population of 18,195 would be given a representative, while in Wayne county one member would be required to represent 56,078 inhabitants. There were other proposed districts that were only slightly in excess of the Kalkaska district in population. With this plain opinion staring them in the face, not even the Detroit members could vote for the bill, and it was defeated 90 to 3.

Since this measure has been defeated, re-considered, and defeated again, under the rules of the House the subject matter of representative re-apportionment cannot be brought up during the present session without a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. To date every effort in this direction has been defeated, and it now looks as though there was small possibility of getting any re-apportionment legislation during the present session.

Situation a Deadlock

Since the constitution makes it mandatory upon the legislature to pass re-apportionment legislation this year, there has been a wide spread sentiment for some legislation of this character. Due to the intense bitterness which developed between the Wayne county members and those from the rural districts at the regular session over the gas tax issue, it was regarded from the first as practically impossible for any bill to be passed which would give Detroit all she was asking. It

has been practically agreed all along that whatever was done would be more or less of a compromise, but since the Attorney General has declared all of these compromise bills unconstitutional, it now looks as though the situation were a deadlock.

It was apparent that none of the representatives wished to be held up in the light of openly defying a definite constitutional mandate. On practically every roll call several members "reserved the right to explain their vote and did so at some length in an effort to justify their positions. In some cases this was a little difficult because perhaps there were some selfish motives which prompted some of the members in taking the stand which they did. There are always some members who fear that they will be lost out in the cold and have their hopes for future political advancement blasted.

After the House had twice defeated the re-appointment bill, Speaker Welsh made a statement to the newspapers in which he said: "This is a fearful thing. The members who oppose re-appointment to-night openly, brazenly, and criminally violated their oaths to support the law of Michigan. If they were justified, the bootlegger, the highway robber are justified. What can we say to private citizens who break a law when the elected representatives of the people wilfully ignore the constitution upon which our laws are based?"

Welsh Speaks Plainly

The next day when his colleagues saw this statement in one of the De-

troit papers they were thrown into a tumult of resentment. Representative Fred Ming of Cheboygan demanded an explanation of the speaker. Speaker Welsh met the situation without flinching. Calling the speaker pro-tem to the chair, he left the rostrum and coming down before the clerk's desk, in one of the most dramatic scenes ever enacted in the House of Representatives delivered a forceful speech in which he not only admitted all that the papers had said but added to it and made it even stronger. He concluded his remarks by saying: "I did make that statement and I make it here again that the action of this House in openly defying, brazenly defying, the constitution of the state of Michigan is the most tragic action that has ever taken place within these four walls."

On the next day, however, he slightly modified his remarks by making a conciliatory speech in which he said, "While I did and still do criticize their judgement, I have never intended and do not now impugn their motives."

Shall Citizen or Alien Count?

Members of the House justify their positions by declaring that they never had a chance to vote on a constitutional measure and point out that the Apportionment Committee has stated that it would not be possible for them to report out a bill giving Wayne any more representatives than was done in the measures which have already been held unconstitutional. They state that it would not be a desirable thing either for Detroit or for the state at large for Wayne county to

have the greatly increased representation which it is demanding. They feel that if representatives were to be distributed according to population it should be done on the strictly citizenship basis, without considering the number of aliens. There are 133,503 aliens in Wayne county, which is more than 62 per cent of the total alien population of Michigan, although Wayne county has only about one-third of the adult inhabitants of the state. 25 percent of the population of Wayne county are aliens and do not have the right of self-government even in their own county, yet Wayne is asking for state representation in the state legislature for these non-citizens.

City Domination a Menace

Then, too, it is granted that one of the basic principles of our American form of governments is that areas as well as population totals should be considered in giving representation. This principle is carried out even in our U. S. Government. The state of Delaware with 223,000 people and New York with 10,385,000 have exactly equal representation in the U. S. Senate. This provision was no doubt adopted to prevent the country from being dominated politically by a few congested centers of population.

To prohibit such a condition arising in the state government nearly every state having a large city has adopted some restriction to keep the city from ruling the state, or as it is sometimes expressed "to keep the tail from wagging the dog."

Maryland, for instance, has 1,449,661 people of whom 733,826 live in Baltimore. Yet its 27 senators come one from each county with but three extra ones for Baltimore, while in the lower house Baltimore has but 24 out of 101 members. Thus Maryland's greatest metropolis, with over half of the state's total population, is represented but by one-fourth of one house and one-seventh of the other. Still more striking is the case of Rhode Island, where out of a total population of 604,397 there are 237,595 who live in Providence, while only 3 per cent of the state's population is rural. In the lower house, which has 100 members, each city or town no matter how small has one member and no city or town, no matter how large, can have more than one-fourth of the whole number. Providence, with 40 per cent of the state's population, can elect only one-fourth of the lower and only one-thirty-ninth of the upper. More illustrations might be given to show how these problems are being met in other states.

Moiety Clause Is Safe-Guard

It is pointed out by those who oppose re-apportionment at this time that whether or not the legislature does anything at its present session, the constitution provides that in 1926 the question of revising this document shall automatically be submitted to the voters. If they authorized its revision, a constitutional convention would be held in 1927. Because of this situation many law-makers argue for leaving the present districts undisturbed for the next two years. The constitutional convention is composed of three members from each senatorial district, so the more senators Detroit gets, the more voice it would have in drafting the new constitution. If given its own way, it would probably discard the moiety clause entirely and virtually take over the complete control of the state.

Present conditions make it quite
(Continued on Page 23)

Prize Plan For Home-Made Bean Picker

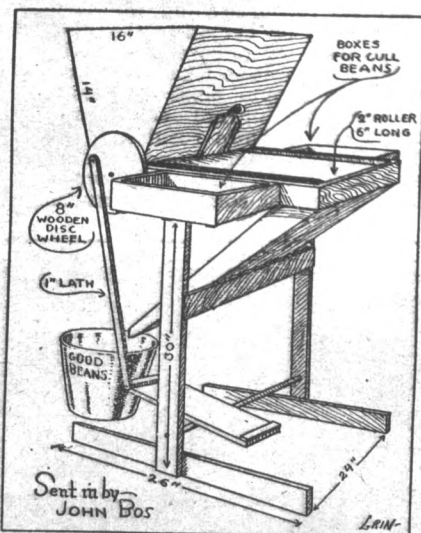
(Awarded First Prize of \$10 in Contest.)

AFTER a very careful examination and study of all the plans submitted in our home-made bean picker contest the judges have at last announced the winner of the money offered. It was a close contest several plans being so good that it was difficult to decide which was the best. They finally got the number down to two, then the battle started, some were in favor of one while the others were just as determined that the other was the best. One plan was sent in by Alice Babcock of Sherman, Michigan, and the other by John Bos, Marion, Michigan, and the one finally chosen was by John Bos. After studying them from every angle his was declared the easiest to operate. However, all of the plans were good and we are publishing the best of them. If none of them suit you, you can get the ideas as to the good points of each one and then build one just suited to your needs. We have several plans yet to publish so watch for them in near future issues.

John Bos' Plan

"I am sending you a sketch of my bean picker, that I made and used since seven years ago, which I wish you would consider in your picker contest. It isn't hard to make as the necessary dimensions are given in the sketch, the material required we all have on hand. The main frame is made from planed 1x4 in. The hopper is made from 3/4 in. box lumber that we have laying around, it is provided with a tin slide above the running canvas to regulate the thickness of beans suitable. The running canvas we made from an

old binder canvas which is 6 inches wide. I made my cull bean boxes from some old sewing machine drawers, the canvas running between. As shown in the sketch our frame is well braced as this is always important and you will notice the hopper is built so it will drain empty



as it sets quite far over the canvas. The rollers over which the canvas runs are two inches in diameter which insures plenty surface contact with the canvas to prevent slipping. The machine works smooth and practically noiseless. Hoping this sketch will be of benefit to our readers, we are, Yours truly, John Bos, Marion, Michigan.

Farm-Labor Unity Urged at Gleaner Convention

Farm Organization Favors Enforcement of Prohibition Law, Government Ownership and Operation of Railroads, Lower Taxes, Discontinuance of Tax Exempt Bonds, Approves Aid for Disabled Soldiers but Rejects Bonus

THE Gleaners, organized in this State in 1894, met for the first time in Detroit, where the National Gleaner Temple is located, week before last. The convention was combined with a "home-coming" celebration and more than one thousand delegates and visitors were present on the opening day. All sessions were held in the big assembly rooms of the Hotel Statler, and officers report the most successful convention ever held by this organization.

The convention opened on Wednesday and continued through to Friday evening. On Wednesday afternoon special street cars took the delegation to the Ford motor plant, where special guides took them through the factory. Later a visit was made to the National Temple, located at Woodward and Palmer avenues. Wednesday evening, special memorial services and a special program by Gleaner talent was the attraction. Thursday was devoted to business routine. Thursday evening the Gleaners gathered for a banquet at Hotel Statler. Four hundred and sixty seven broke bread together. Excellent music was provided and Hon. H. F. Baker, Nathan F. Simpson, of the State Tax Commission, Harry L. Hurlbert, who is in charge of Michigan Industries and Rev. Howard Field were the speakers. The election of officers took place Friday morning, all officers being re-elected unanimously and without opposition.

Officers reports showed the society in a prosperous condition, with assets of two million dollars and a membership approximating seventy-six thousand.

The Gleaners have made a careful study of public affairs and that they positively knew what they wanted was indicated by the report of the legislative committee.

Legislative Committee Report

The question of transportation and distribution is of utmost importance to profitable farming and, likewise, affects every man, woman and child of this nation.

Since the war we have tried the plan of government guarantees thru the Esch-Cummins Law and this has been followed by increased freight and passenger rates until the charges imposed are in reality a subsidy, placing a burden upon the people which must, in some manner be shifted.

As a means of reaching this end we insist that the water should be squeezed out of the capitalization of the railroads and the rates arranged under the Esch-Cummins Law to meet its requirements upon the reduced capitalization. Unless the provisions of the present laws are modified the only alternative is Government ownership of the Nation's transportation lines which are the arteries of trade. We believe in the principles of government ownership and operation under a commission divorced from politics and fully authorized to so nationalize the transportation lines that the people may receive the benefit of economic and efficient transporta-

tion service. As organized Farmers we pledge our support to the St. Lawrence-Mississippi Deep Waterway Project and recommend that the Gleaner Organization give its full support to the encouragement of this Project.

Mail Service

The citizens of the United States now enjoy the added benefits to the mail service of parcel post for which the Farmers worked for more than three decades. The method of rented cars for carrying the mail and parcel post of the railroad companies is both unsatisfactory and wasteful and we are certain that, nationalizing the transportation lines under Government ownership will place these cars under the full control of the Government and will have the added benefit of placing the employees under Civil Service. Under the present plan the periodic strikes and tie-ups have cost the shippers of this Nation millions of dollars and it is our opinion that, in no other way can this misunderstanding between capital and labor be adjusted.

Protecting Out National Resources

Private interests are securing the ownership and control of the water power and thus depriving the people of a benefit that is rightfully theirs. We suggest that Congress consider well the advanced step taken by the State of Illinois and also of the Province of Canada to preserve the water power for the people.

So Strong—Lamentably Weak

It seems passing strange that a Nation so strong and powerful that it may extend its strong right arm out to every farm and every village or city home and, knocking at the door, demand the sons of that household for military service across the seas, is strangely, lamentably weak when it comes to solving its own domestic troubles. We refer especially to the fuel problem which is one of the Nation's richest inheritances. For more than thirty years we have had semi-annual strikes and tie-ups because of the troubles between the mine owners and the miners. Strange to say, these troubles occur just at a time when fuel is most needed and it is evident that there is never a supply on hand for immediate use at such times.

Your committee does not claim a conspiracy between the miners and mine owners but briefly calls your attention to the fact that these troubles occur at a time when the mine owner can get an extra dollar, the miners a few extra pennies and the consumer pays the bill. We, therefore, recommend Government supervision with power to control all natural resources and we recommend that it be brought strongly to the attention of our representatives at Washington that what this Country and its people most need is action not the eternal compromises without any definite results.

It has been many times said that the Farmer and industrial worker have nothing in common; that they

cannot and will not get together. In view of existing conditions such a statement is absurd. To substantiate this it is only necessary to say that the Department of Agriculture has given out facts in connection with the operation of the farms of the Nation for 1922 which show that, where the Farmer received seven billion dollars for his products, the working-man and consumers generally, paid twenty-two billion dollars for the self same products. With a spread of fourteen billion dollars between the price the Farmer receives and what the working-man pays for the products of the farm, it would certainly seem that there is plenty of opportunity, when conditions are understood on both sides, for getting together on the part of these two great forces with the one thought of the elimination of those who render but a meager service to either producer or consumer and, yet, take as their profit more than sixty-five per cent of the producer's and consumer's dollar.

Care of the Soldier Boys

We condemn the policy of the Government in its treatment of the injured soldier boys who were willing to give their all for a principle. In every locality will be found brave lads who returned from the fields of battle with shattered nerves and ruined in body and health, who are eking out a miserable existence, many of them with families to support, on a pension scarcely large enough to keep the wolf from the door. The Farmers of the Nation are not in favor of a bonus to all soldiers at this time but we are in favor of giving liberal pensions for all injured war veterans and these pensions should be sufficient to keep the family together and give every possible assistance for their future care and comfort.

Taxes

The Farmers of this Nation are carrying a burden of taxation altogether out of proportion to the earning value of their farms. In nearly every state the assessed valuation is the same as it was during the war period while the productivity of the farm has decreased one half. Taxable property owned by the Farmer is in such condition that it cannot be covered and, therefore, the tax collector has the property before him as an open book while the more favored classes can put their holdings in the safety deposit vault and escape their portion of this burden.

We demand that the policy of issuing tax-exempt bonds and stocks be discontinued at once thruout the entire Nation in order that the wealthy class may bear their just portion of the burden for the support of the Government. We must remember, as Farmers and tax-payers, that our responsibility extends further than simply complaining because big bond issues are floated and thus increasing the indebtedness of every farm and home in our states. It is our privilege and should be considered a duty to vote and work

against the conditions of this orgy of extravagance and reckless bond issues that are becoming prevalent thruout the United States.

We deplore the condition which seemingly exists among the citizens of this Country that law enforcement is a question for each individual to decide. Laws are provided for the protection of the people; officers are chosen to administer the laws as written—the question as to the necessity for the law and the operation of the law having already been decided upon by the people either direct or thru their representatives. An officer sworn to administer the law either should to the best of his ability uphold and administer the law or resign from his position. One hundred per cent Americanism means obeying the laws of the Nation and, as the prohibition question has been fully and finally settled by a legally enacted amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the citizen who will not uphold the law is not true to the principles of this Country.

We recommend that the National Officers use the full power of this Organization and such resources as are available to wage a fight against one backward step in the campaign for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Farm Bloc

This Committee can hardly understand why there is all this opposition to the Farm Bloc in Congress. Is it not merely putting into practice the same plan and force that have instrumental in shaping legislation for all the industries during the past half century? The organized Farmers of the Nation should get soundly back of the so-called Farm Bloc and put forth every effort to increase its strength in Congress; not for selfish interests but to speak with sufficient power and authority to be heard.

Daniel Webster, at a critical time in the Nation's history, said: "Nothing will ruin this Country while the people themselves undertake its safety and nothing can save it when the Nation's safety is placed in any hands but their own."

As a Nation, we have wandered far away from this good advice. A minority of the citizens of the Nation now rule both states and Nation. It is a deplorable fact and one which should cause concern on the part of every forward looking American citizen that, in this free Country where every man and woman are sovereign rulers, sixty-three percent of our boasted citizens haven't sufficient interest in state and national affairs to even go to the polls and cast their ballot.

In every regular constituted Gleaner lodge-room the American flag finds its place beside the altar upon which we have made our pledge, therefore, let us, as individual Gleaners, solemnly promise that we will uphold all that that flag stands for, pledging to ourselves, our Country and our Order that we will exercise our franchise as American citizens on election day.



Delegates who attended the biennial convention of the Gleaners at Detroit, gathered in front of the Gleaner Temple, national headquarters, and had their picture taken.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



NOT THAT SHE NEEDS IT.—Pretty Miss Agnes Reilly of New York, doesn't need this reducing machine personally, but she finds it great to keep in condition. She was snapped at the electrical and industrial show held in New York City recently.



WORLD'S-SMALLEST CHAPEL.—Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, rector, standing near the altar of the tiniest church in the world which has just been consecrated on the porch of the church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y. It cost \$1,230.



A FUEL SAVER.—According to tests this car burns 25 per cent less fuel than a common built automobile of same horsepower. This is due to its lightness and the shape of the body, it offers little resistance to the air.



COOK GOES TO JAIL.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, noted Arctic explorer who was sentenced in Texas courts to 14 years and 9 months in jail, and assessed a \$12,000 fine for fraudulent dealings in oil wells.



MORE THAN ONE KIND OF MULE WEARS PANTS.—Here is Miss Katherine Crowley, pretty southern Pacific girl, driving Gerry, the most obstinate of mules. It is said that he will not step until his front legs are encased in a pair of trousers. Rather modest for a mule.



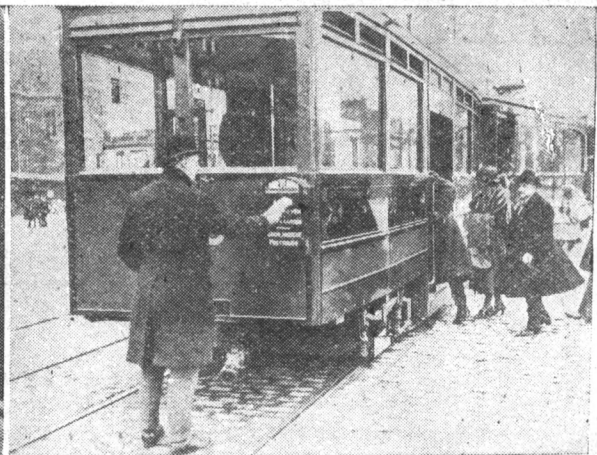
CONTINENTAL BEAUTY TO INVADe AMERICA.—Mme. Fernade Diamante, an olive skinned beauty, is planning to visit America and see this country from the Broadway stage. She is considered a wonderful dramatic actress.



FIRST AIR ARREST MADE.—Howard Calver and Frank O'Neil (left to right) have been arrested as Akron, Ohio's first sky traffic violators. They violated a city ordinance prohibiting stunt flying over certain districts. They have been sentenced to a day in a balloon prison.



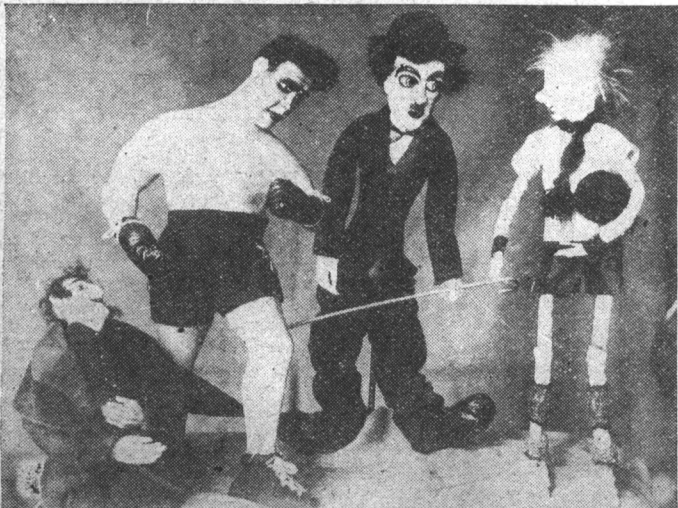
MUSSOLINI IN NEW GARB.—The Italian Premier was recently made Honorary Commander of the Italian Air Forces, and he is wearing the regulation uniform.



A MOVING LETTER BOX.—All letter boxes in Amsterdam, Holland, are attached to the rear of street cars, and at the end of their runs, they are emptied and sent to the post office. This method saves many hours and considerable work.



HE'S CIVILIZED.—This is Mr. Lion, a cat owned by a lady in Youngstown, Ohio. As a kitten he refused to drink milk from a saucer so he was given a bottle, equipped with a nipple. Although he is over a year old he continues to take his meals in this way.



RUSSIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO TOYLAND.—From the land of the Soviets come these quaint toys, Russia's contribution to the bag of Santa Claus. They have made their first appearance in England, and the stores of London are stocking up as they expect these toys to prove very popular. Here is Charlie Chaplin, Jack Dempsey, a priest and an athlete.



SOMETHING NEW IN CADDIES.—We have seen boys, girls, old men, young men, and even dogs, acting as caddies but this is the first time we ever saw an elephant doing this work. He seems to enjoy his duties. We'll look for crocodiles next.

Farmers' Clubs Favor Gas Tax and Salary Cut

Governor Is "Raked Over the Coals" On All But Two Points At Annual Meeting of Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs at M. A. C.

By R. C. GROESBECK

(Special Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

RESOLUTIONS scoring Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck, the state administrative board, and the public utilities commission, and demanding the enactment of an adequate income tax law, a gasoline tax of two cents per gallon, the repeal of the present automobile license law, and the enactment of a weight tax of sixty cents per hundred weight on all motor vehicles, were the principal features of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs, held at the Michigan Agricultural College December 4 and 5.

Hitting the policies of the state's chief executive, the resolutions asked that "representative state government be restored by the elimination of the extraordinary power now possessed by the governor," and that the state administrative board be abolished or decidedly modified. The association further asked that the "useless" commissions appointed by the governor be discontinued.

The resolutions were drafted by a committee composed of Edgar Burk, of St. Johns; Senator Charles B. Scully, of Almont; Charles Cook, of Owosso; Alfred Allen, of Mason; and Herman Hass, of Ann Arbor. Senator Scully, who is closely connected politically with Herbert Baker, of Cheboygan, former state senator, and leader of the Farm and Labor movement in Michigan, was instrumental in getting most of the resolutions before the session of the association.

Resolutions Adopted

The complete resolutions as adopted by the association were:

Resolved, That we restore representative state government by the elimination of the extraordinary power now possessed by the governor to the end that the Administrative Board be abolished or decidedly modified.

And, further, that the various useless commissions appointed by the governor be discontinued, and such commissions as are necessary, be made elective by the people to whom said commissions are responsible.

Resolved, That we reduce the operating expenses of state government by removing twenty-five per cent of the state employees on the state payroll.

Resolved, That we reduce the operating expenses of state government by reducing twenty-five per cent of the major salaries.

Resolved, That we ask for a resumption of legislative responsibility

for appropriations and disbursements without dictation and interference of the executive branch.

Resolved, That the exercises of the constitutional board of the University of Michigan and the Michigan Agricultural College, namely: the Board of Regents of the University and the State Board of Agriculture be left to the proper authorities without executive interference.

Resolved, That we ask for a return to the auditor general's department the sole responsibility for the state's bookkeeping and accounting.

Resolved, That we ask for the abolition of all useless and duplicating state agencies.

Resolved that we hold every peace officer strictly responsible for the enforcement of the law, and welcome and encourage any agency that stands for statutory and constitutional rights.

Repeal Auto License Law

Resolved, That the present automobile license law be repealed, and the governor, at the special session of the Michigan legislature, ask for a weight tax of sixty cents per hundred pound weight for all passenger and freight motor vehicles operating on the highways, together with a gas tax of two cents per gallon.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Farmers' Clubs that the state public utilities commission is not functioning in the interest of the people, but rather to the interest of the utilities themselves, and the cost of operating the same is around \$500,000 annually, which is money uselessly expended.

Therefore, we would recommend the repeal of the said act and return to home rule regulation of public utilities as far as possible.

Whereas, the fundamental principle of republican form of government is under three heads, viz.: executive, legislative, and judicial, and should be held distinctly separate; therefore we would suggest that as the governor is the executive branch, the legislature is the legislative branch, and the courts of the state the judicial branch, that the governor and the State Administrative Board confine their actions to the executive branch of the state government, without interference with the powers of the State Board of Agriculture or other like bodies.

Whereas, the problem of overpro-

duction has been fraught with loss and discouragement to farm people, and

Whereas, the advent of the tractor and truck has largely increased production and decreased consumption,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we are opposed to any more development of public tracts of land for agriculture at public expense.

Whereas, the greatest force in America today is organization, and whereas, our American agriculture is having a desperate struggle to unify its farmers, and

Whereas, only in union can the farm group ever hope to stem the tide of special interest, and

Whereas, too much division still lurks in the organization of Michigan agriculture,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs go on record condemning as disloyal and vicious any attempt of those who make bold to arouse in any way the spirit of antagonism among our leading farm organizations.

Resolved, That since the Board of Agriculture has been acting within its constitutional rights in dealing with the funds appropriated to our state agricultural college, and since the said board carried endorsement of our entire membership, that we endorse the stand taken by the State Board of Agriculture in its endeavor to give the extension department the support it needs in these days of financial depression.

Resolved, That the legislature enact a law making it a fine for a person to trespass upon farms for the purpose of hunting and fishing if notices are posted, without the consent of the owner.

Lower Taxes

Resolved, That we ask and demand as a substitute for the crushing taxes upon realty and home owners, an income tax, to meet all the operating expenses of state government.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs that we defer the reappointment for state representation until the constitutional amendment in 1926, and then have it passed on actual citizenship.

Resolved, That we endorse the Farm Bureau in its efforts to stand-

ardize and establish an adequate farm organization in cooperation with local clubs and granges, and that we commend our farmers' clubs for the part they have played in helping to make its foundation permanent.

Several resolutions dealing with national affairs were also adopted by the association. They commended President Coolidge on his stand in granting amnesty to political prisoners; urged the fixing of prices by growers' exchanges, such as the fruit growers and milk producers operate, rather than by the government; recommended the sale of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford or to any other person offering better terms, in order to provide power for the electrification of railways, nitrate for the farmers as fertilizer, and materials for explosives.

Many Prominent Speakers

A number of prominent speakers addressed the members of the association during the two days' meetings. Among these were Marion L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan; Clark L. Brody, manager of the State Farm Bureau and a member of the State Board of Agriculture; Dr. Eben Mumford, of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College; and Lee S. Noble, president of the association.

Herbert Baker, of Cheboygan, scheduled for an important address, telegraphed Senator Scully that he would be unable to attend because of the state convention of Gleaners, being held in Detroit at the same time. He expressed his best wishes for the success of the association, and stated that he "heartily approved the actions of the State Board of Agriculture, and was unalterably opposed to the actions of the State Administrative Board."

L. Whitney Watkins, head of the State Department of Agriculture, was also slated for an address, but was unable to be at the meetings because of illness.

Dr. Eben Mumford, of the M. A. C. extension department, gave the principal address at the first day's session. "The loss of youth is the greatest loss that agriculture, as an industry, has suffered in its history," he said. "More young people have left the farms in the past two years than ever before. The greatest fault with agriculture is its failure to interest the youth of the nation."

Dr. Mumford termed the present (Continued on Page 23)

Michigan Carries Off Its Share of Prizes At International At Chicago

By MILON GRINNELL

ON the opening day of the Hay and Grain Show at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, December 1st, farmers from Michigan won: 2 places in the hard winter wheat class; 12 places in soft red winter wheat class; 3 prizes on field peas; 3 prizes on field beans; 6 prizes on yellow soy beans, and 3 prizes on soy beans and other varieties, as stated in our last issue. The opening day was only an indicator of what the farmers of our fair state was going to do all through the show.

In the oat division Michigan captured 28 of the 35 awards for Region 2, which includes parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Ontario, Connecticut, New York and Rhode Island. The first position in this class by a Michigan man was fourth and it was won by L. H. Laylin of Mason, who was a big winner in other classes.

J. C. Wilk, of Alma, was next on the list of Michigan winners with 6th place. Ralph Jewett, of Mason, took 7th; R. E. Davis, of Fairgrove, was 8th, and R. Wooden, of Hanover, was 9th. Others were G. L. Dailey, of Kalamazoo, 10th; Douglas E. Bow, Saginaw, W. S., 11th; Jesse W. Pickett, Dutton, 12th; J. R. Scott, Fairgrove, 13th; Ed Coler, Fairgrove, 14th; David E. Hanson, Berlin, 15th; D. A. Geddes, Saginaw, 16th; A. E. Hilliard, Mason, 17th; L. E. Wooden, Hanover, 18th; Roy

L. Bow, Saginaw, W. S., 19th; T. J. Wilk, Alma, 20th; H. B. Armstrong, Highland, 21st; J. A. Wilk, Alma, 22nd; Pliny W. Jones, Black River Falls, 23rd; Lewis D. Hess, Ceresco, 24th; Lynn Jewell, Leslie, 26th; Francis Robinson, Watrousville, 27th; Fred Schwaderer, Cass City, 28th; Wood Bros., Rives Junction, 29th; C. D. Graham, Union City, 31st; Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, 32nd; Henry Lane, Fairgrove, 33rd; Rossman Bros., Lake View, 35th; Then of the 25 awards in the six-rowed barley division went to Michigan. Henry Lane, of Fairgrove, headed the list of Wolverine winners. His sample won third place. A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, took sixth place. Fritz Mathey, of Fairgrove, placed seventh. Others were J. A. Wilks, of Alma, tenth; A. E. Hilliard, of Mason, eleventh, and Lynn Jewell, of Leslie, twelfth. Michigan farmers won fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and twenty-first places also.

Big Winners on Rye

There were nearly 100 entries in the rye division and as usual Michigan carried off most of the honors. First place was won by Geo. C. Hutzler, South Manitou; L. H. Laylin, Mason, took 3rd; Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, 4th; L. T. Lasenby, Mason, 5th; A. E. Hilliard, Mason,

6th; Lynn Jewell, Leslie, 8th; Ralph Jewett, Mason, 9th; Melvin J. Smith, Springport, 10th; H. E. Owen, Ovid, 11th; Mrs. B. Johnson, South Manitou Island, 13th; Allen Schroder, Caro, 14th; W. H. Warner, Concord, 15th; Douglas V. Bow, Saginaw, W. S., 16th.

In the alfalfa class of the hay division, Chas. Laughlin, Dansville, took 5th place; L. H. Laylin, Mason, 7th; Edward W. Laughlin, Dansville, 9th; A. E. Hilliard, Mason, 10th; Ralph Jewett, Mason, 14th; Lynn Jewell, Leslie, 15th. On red clover first place went to Wisconsin but after that Michigan farmers had things about their own way. C. Robert Laughlin, Dansville, placed 2nd; Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, 3rd; Chas. Laughlin, Dansville, 4th; E. W. Laughlin, Dansville, 5th; L. H. Laylin, Mason, 6th; Lynn Jewell, Leslie, 7th; Ralph Jewett, Mason, 8th; L. T. Lasenby, Mason, 9th; A. E. Hilliard, Mason 10th. In the timothy class Arthur W. Jewett, Mason, who was declared hay champion of the show, won 1st; A. E. Hilliard, Mason, 2nd; L. T. Lasenby, Mason, 3rd; L. H. Laylin, of Mason, 4th; Lynn Jewell, of Leslie, 5th; Ralph Jewett, of Mason, 6th. In the mixed class, timothy and clover, Michigan won the first four positions, A. E. Hilliard, of Mason, taking 1st; L.

T. Lasenby, of Mason, 2nd; Lynn Jewell, Mason, 3rd; and L. H. Laylin, also of Mason, 4th.

The Michigan Agricultural College is to be commended on its fine display at the hay and grain show. It was the same as the one made at the state fair this year and it made a much better showing than any of the other state displays.

Live Stock Winnings

In the livestock show Michigan livestock held its own in all classes where entries were made.

In the Aberdeen Angus cattle division Queen's Guards, owned by William E. Scripps, of Orion, won fourth place as senior bull calf, Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, placed fifth. Woodcote Stock Farm also won second on junior bull calf. William E. Scripps won first prize for the best Aberdeen Angus cow with calf by side, second for aged Angus cow, and third in the junior calves class. Woodcote Stock Farm placed in the junior yearlings and senior calves classes. C. H. Prescott and Sons, of Tawas City, were the big Michigan winners in the Shorthorn division, placing second in the junior calves class and high in all other classes in which they had entries. The M. A. C. represented Michigan in the Hereford division and won 7th place on senior yearlings.

Michigan made a great showing (Continued on Page 18)

Farm Bureau Provides Bean Marketing Agency

One Thousand Carloads of Beans Marketed Last Year Through Bean Department of Michigan Elevator Exchange, an Organization but One Year Old and Serving 25,000 Farmers

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

AS a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER, it is with no little satisfaction that I noted in several recent issues of your progressive publication continued reference to the desirability of having a farmers' state-wide cooperative bean marketing organization. You have made the need for this very clear and it does not need further emphasis.

However, it seems fitting at this time to call the attention of your readers to the fact that there is already in Michigan an organization which it seems to me is filling most of the requirements which you have suggested. I refer to the Bean Department of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, an organization serving 25,000 farmers, which is already well established, which last year marketed 1,000 carloads of beans for its 107 member elevators, besides handling 2,600 cars of grain and 1,300 cars of hay, bringing the total business up to \$5,000,000. The Exchange is thus a very important factor in marketing Michigan-grown beans, grain and hay. It maintains traffic, organization and auditing service for its locals.

On a Sound Basis

It is, of course, obvious with a going concern such as the Elevator Exchange, the costly period of experimentation has already been passed through. The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that last year the Exchange returned to its farmer members \$8,000 in patronage dividends and at the end of its fiscal year had a surplus of some \$17,868.12, and its business is growing and prospering rapidly.

The history of this organization has been one of rapid growth and substantial development. It was founded in 1920 as a department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and started out with a membership of twenty cooperative elevators. Headquarters have always been in Lansing.

By the spring of 1921 the Exchange business had developed to a point where it was necessary to employ separate sales managers for the grain, hay and bean departments, for the original membership of 20 had increased to 80 local associations. Mr. C. S. Benton, a man who had had long experience as a bean salesman and traffic expert, was selected to head the bean department.

In July, 1921, the Elevator Exchange was incorporated as a separate organization, although it is still affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau as one of its commodity exchanges. It now serves 107 local associations that have contracted to sell all their beans, grain and hay through the Exchange.

Adopts Michelex Brand

The phenomenal growth in the quality of beans handled and the

steady and substantial expansion of selling territory is due to a large extent to the quality of beans shipped by the member elevators. The trade realizes that the Exchange ships the grade of beans they sell. To capitalize on this asset, the Bean Dept. of the Michigan Elevator Exchange has established the Michelex trade mark which is used on all choice hand picked beans marketed through the Exchange. Michelex trade marked beans have met with distinct favor on the part of the bean buyers, as they are always uniform and up-to-grade. These branded beans teach the trade to come back for more of the beans put up by the Elevator Exchange farmers.



Inasmuch as many of its member elevators were not equipped to pick their beans to choice, the Michigan Elevator Exchange rendered another very important and progressive service to its bean producing members when it was instrumental in the organization of the Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Company and the establishment at Port

Huron of a bean picking plant with a picking capacity of more than a car of beans per day.

This means that growers and local elevators, who in the past have been entirely without picking facilities, can now have a satisfactory outlet for their picking stock. They can send it to the picking plant at Port

keting situation in Michigan. All Michelex beans are inspected and certified by inspectors of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association before they leave the state.

Has Best Sales Connections

The Exchange's Bean Department has splendid connection with some of the largest and most careful buyers. The bulk of the beans are sold to the large canners, as Heinz, Armour, Van Camp and to the wholesale grocers throughout the eastern and central states. Mr. C. S. Benton, the bean manager, has a close knowledge of the bean business and the consumer demand in all parts of the country. He is in constant touch with the managers of the member elevators so that he can fill all orders promptly.

One of the big savings which is effected by this organization of the country elevators is the traffic service which it renders possible. Of course, no local elevator could maintain an expert transportation and rate department but they need such service. The cost would be prohibitive with one elevator, but when the expense is divided among the business of 107 local elevators the cost is very small and the savings effected have proved to be very great.

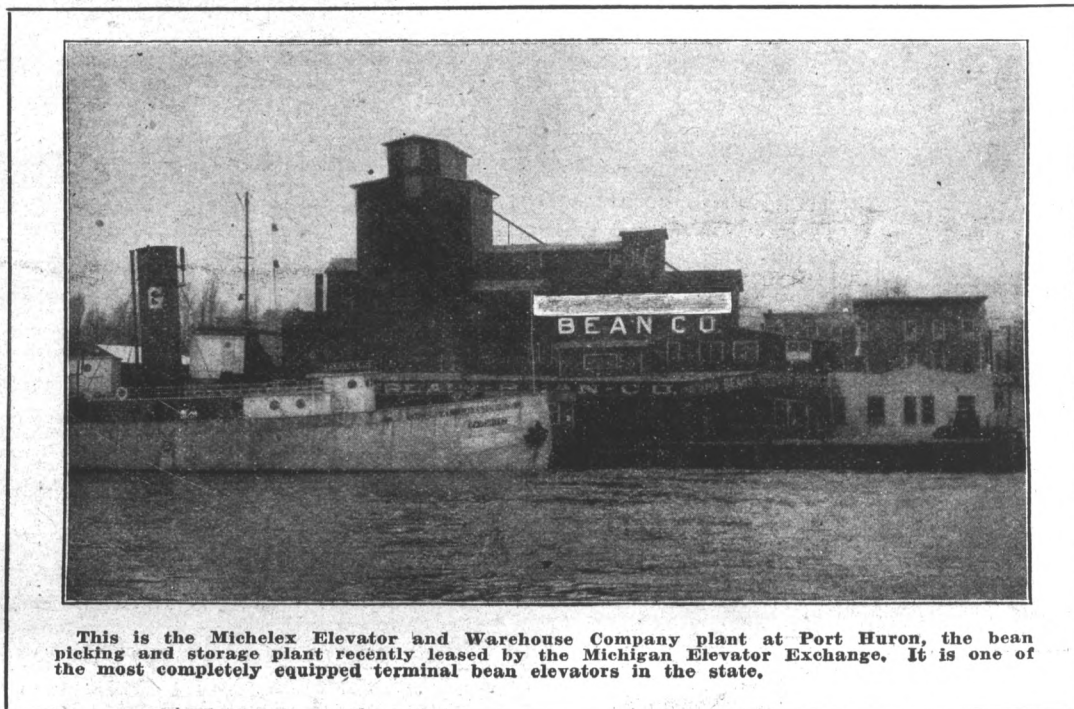
Cars delayed in transit costs the shipper money. Rates are ever changing and so are rules. Someone must protect the elevators or they will experience big losses through overcharging. The traffic department of the Elevator Exchange helps the members to get cars and checks their freight rates and makes claims for them. This is a service which the Elevator Exchange gives to its members free.

The dividends which have been returned to the members have been made possible through the fact that the overhead operating cost of this state-wide sales agency has been kept down very low. The Exchange charges \$20 per car for beans or 4 cents per bag, and out of this small charge has been made enough to make the patronage dividends and the surplus possible.

Believes In Contracts

Perhaps the success of this bean marketing venture is largely traceable to the fact that it has had definite iron-clad contracts which have insured a steady volume of beans and has made possible a low overhead. The 107 local associations have all contracted to sell all their beans, grain and hay through the Exchange.

However, if the locals find that they have better bids from other sources than the Exchange, it is in the Exchange rules that they may avail themselves of any such better offer, but they must pay the Michigan Elevator Exchange the regular (Continued on Page 23)

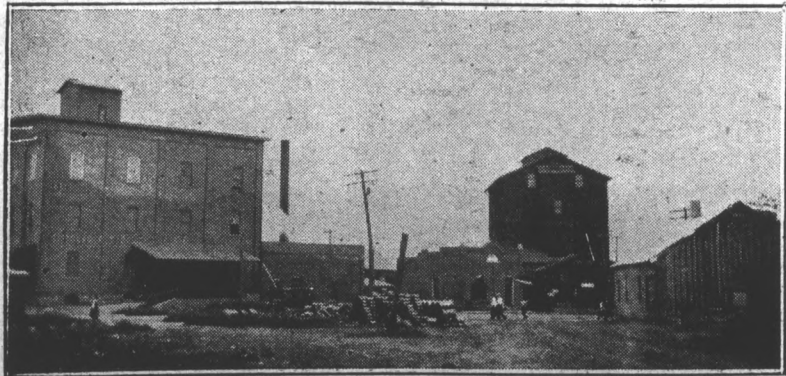


This is the Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Company plant at Port Huron, the bean picking and storage plant recently leased by the Michigan Elevator Exchange. It is one of the most completely equipped terminal bean elevators in the state.

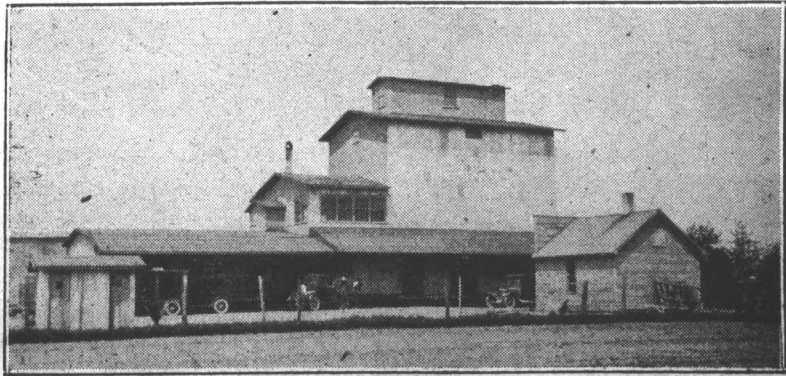
While the Exchange has never experienced any difficulty in marketing all the choice beans which its members had for sale, there have been times when the question of moving off-grade beans has been a serious problem. The outlet for off-grade beans appears to be very limited, and each year finds this trade becoming smaller, especially on a declining market, when the trade is more interested in quality than in price.

Huron where there is the most modern machinery for making it into high grade choice hand picked stock.

The entire output of the Port Huron establishment will be marketed under the Michelex brand which assures a strong demand and a premium over unbranded stock. There is every indication that the organization of the Michelex Elevator and Warehouse Company will fill a long felt want in the bean mar-



The Marlette Farmers' Co-op. Elevator Company, at Marlette, Sanilac county, serves around 400 farm bureau members and has been in business for five years. It is a member of the Michigan Elevator Exchange.



The Snover Farm Bureau Association, at Snover, Sanilac county, is another member of the Elevator Exchange. The Association handles, on an average, over \$12,000 a month for its members.

PLANTING HICKORY NUTS

When should hickory nuts be planted or wont they grow from nuts, or would it require small trees and transplant them? If nuts will grow what kind of soil should they be planted in and when, also how deep? How and when should horse chestnuts be planted? How deep?—Mrs. A. O., Carsonville, Michigan.

—Hickory nuts may be planted either in the fall or spring. If they are to be kept until spring before planting they should be stratified, which may be done by placing them in a box alternating layers of nuts with layers of sand. The box should be placed out doors during the winter where it should be covered with wire netting to keep out the rodents. If the nuts are planted in the fall many of them may be dug out by the squirrels during the winter.

The nuts should be planted about one and a half inches deep. The hickory requires rather deep fertile soil.

Horse chestnuts may be handled in the same way as hickory nuts, either stratified or planted in the fall. Stratifying is usually considered the safest.—A. K. Chittenden, Professor of Forestry, M. A. C.

PASSING OF CHILD UP TO TEACHER

I've got a little sister 10 years old the 10th of this month. She's in the sixth grade and was also last year. She passed her examination, her lowest mark being 78 and the highest 100. They wouldn't pass her on account of her age. Now can they hold a child back for that? She's full of ambition, but the learning of some things twice has given her no courage. Would you please let me know if there is a law that can hold her back on account of her age? A. DeV., Dighton, Mich.

—The passing of a pupil is a matter which is in the hands of the teacher or if in a graded school, the superintendent. It would be impossible to pass on the matter at a distance.—T. E. Johnson, Department of Public Instruction.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Has a man the right to make fermented liquor for his own use? Has he the right to treat his friends or sell it out to friends? What can be done with a father that gives his 3 year old baby fermented liquor?—Mrs. A. M. W., St. Charles, Mich.

—It is unlawful for any person to make, sell, give away or have in his possession intoxicating liquor. Any person who violates this law may be prosecuted, and, if convicted, is subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the judge.—Asst. Legal Editor.

RED WOOLEN UNDERWEAR AND RHEUMATISM

Is it true that red woolen underwear will keep aches and pains away?—Mrs. A. O., Carsonville, Mich.

—Red woollens have no more merit than any other woolen underwear. People who are subject to a great deal of exposure should always wear woolen.—Dr. C. C. Young, Dept. of Health.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE

Will you please tell me about the care and culture of a new asparagus bed?—W. A. R., Petoskey, Mich.

—An asparagus bed is usually started by planting either one or two year old roots. One-year roots are preferable. The roots may be grown from seed or they may be obtained from a reliable seedman. When only a few are needed for starting a bed in the home garden, it is usually more convenient and satisfactory to purchase the necessary plants. The roots should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. If the roots are grown on the premises, they should be dug as needed for planting. If received from a distance and the soil is not prepared for planting, they should be carefully "heeled in" near the place where they are to be planted or packed in moist soil and placed in a cool cellar until they are needed.

The best soil for asparagus is a deep, rich, sandy loam, but it may be successfully grown in any well-drained soil. If the soil is heavy it should be made lighter by the use of large amounts of stable manure or in the home garden it is often ad-

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.)

visible to trench the soil to a depth of about two feet and mix sand or sifted ashes with the soil which is removed to make it lighter and more porous. The soil should be well enriched with stable manure and all noxious weeds and grasses thoroughly subdued previous to planting. When preparing the soil it should be dug or plowed and the surface soil made fine and mellow as deeply as possible. The plantation is then laid out by making furrows or trenches about four feet apart and eight or ten inches deep to receive the plants. The roots are set about eighteen inches apart in the bottom of the furrow taking care to get the crown or bud uppermost and the roots evenly spread out like the spokes of a wheel. The object of setting the roots deep is to permit of digging or working over the surface of the bed without interfering with the crowns or roots. Only enough soil is placed in the furrow to cover the crowns about two inches, the balance being gradually worked in during the season after the plants start into growth.

The plants should be well cultivated the first season. In the fall, after growth has ceased, mow off the

tops and burn them. In the spring of the second year, a dressing of well-rotted manure may be applied and thoroughly worked into the soil before the plants start to grow. If manure is not available, about one ton per acre (or 2 pounds for each hundred feet of row) of a high-grade complete fertilizer may be applied. Cultivation should begin as soon as the shoots appear and continue as long as it is convenient to get between the rows. Late in the fall remove the tops and burn as in the preceding season.

In the spring of the third year some shoots may be cut but the cutting should not continue for more than two weeks. After the bed is well established, cutting may be continued for six or eight weeks. Cutting should never be continued too long as the plants must be given time after the last cutting to store food in the roots for the next season's crop. The general care of the bed during the third and each succeeding season should be about as follows: (1) Thorough digging or disking of the soil before growth starts in the spring. (2) As soon as the shoots start, cultivate between the rows to keep down the weeds

and conserve moisture. (3) At the close of the cutting season apply a dressing of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer and thoroughly work into the soil. (4) Cultivate frequently during the summer as long as convenient to get between the rows. (5) After growth ceases in the fall, mow off the old tops and burn them to destroy insects and diseases.

If the asparagus beetle becomes troublesome during the cutting season leave a few shoots here and there uncut. These will serve as trap plants on which the beetles will collect. They may then be poisoned with arsenate of lead, 3 tablespoonfuls of powder in a gallon of water or 1½ pounds in 50 gallons. After the cutting season is over the plants may be protected from beetle injury by two or three sprayings with arsenate of lead as directed above.

The Palmetto is the leading variety grown and is usually recommended.—R. E. Loree, Department of Horticulture, M. A. C.

MARKET FOR PEPPERIDGE TREES

I have some pepperidge trees. They run small in timber. When can I sell same, or is there not much value on that kind of timber? Some tell me it is valuable. I have an offer of \$1 a cord.—W. H. H., Munsee, Michigan.

—The pepperidge, more commonly known as the black gum (Nyssa sylvatica) is not found to much extent in Michigan and is therefore not listed on Michigan markets. In the south where it occurs with red gum (Liquidambar styraciflua) and the tupelo (Nyssa aquatica) it is considered as inferior in value to either the red gum or the tupelo.

The red gum, with which many people confuse the black gum, is in demand by many veneer factories because it makes a passable imitation of Circassian walnut or mahogany, depending upon the stain applied; but the black gum lacks the necessary grain for this market. Most of it is sold with tupelo but it lacks the broad clear widths of the latter.

The black gum or pepperidge has one characteristic which gives it a special value and that is that it is very difficult to split. This quality brings it into use considerably in berry boxes, hubs, table legs, crates, barrel veneers and exsolsoir.

The problem of whether to sell timber as logs or as cordwood has to be settled according to the conditions existing in each particular stand. In general, it is best to sell the logs, if a suitable market can be found. The Forestry Department at the Michigan Agricultural College is endeavoring to help the farmer in getting a better financial return out of his woodlot by keeping a list of timber buyers in the State who use woodlot timber in logs or sawed to dimension. We will be glad to send to anyone interested a list of such buyers in their locality.

The price obtained for logs or standing timber varies with the distance from market and quality and size of the product, as well as the kind of timber. In this particular instance it would probably cost about \$1.25 a rick for cutting the timber into fuelwood. Since there are three ricks of 16-inch wood to the cord, it would cost \$3.75 per cord. With a sale price of \$10 per cord, and a cutting cost of \$3.75, the difference (\$6.25) would represent the value of the standing timber, per cord. Figuring two full cords per 1,000 feet, board measure, of logs, the value per 1,000 feet of standing timber for cordwood would be twice \$6.25 or \$12.50. One would need to get at least \$12.50 a thousand feet for the logs in order to equal the price received for fuelwood.

Knowing the cost of manufacturing the timber into fuelwood and figuring two full cords to the thousand feet B. M. of logs one can then determine whether any offered price for the logs is preferable to the price offered for fuelwood.—J. C. DeCamp, Assistant Professor of Forestry, M. A. C.

CAUSE OF WARTS

What is the cause of people having warts?—Mrs. A. O., Carsonville, Mich.

—Warts are benign tumor growths. Cause not known.—Dr. C. C. Young, Dept. of Health.

What the Neighbors Say

SUGAR TAX TO PAY BONUS

"A flat sales tax of 2 cents a pound on all sugar consumed in the United States, as a substitute for the present tariff, is advocated by the United States Sugar Association as a means of providing revenues sufficient to meet a possible soldiers' bonus. The association sent out letters to members of Congress and other public officials stating that the proposed tax would increase the Government's revenues \$104,042,674 a year or enough to discharge the entire obligations to be incurred under the bonus bill, without further increasing the cost of sugar to consumers."

DEAR Mr. Editor:—Yours of recent date, relative to child labor in the beet fields, received. I am still getting the article I promised you on this subject into shape, and will mail it to your paper as soon as possible. I am mailing under separate cover, a copy of our beet paper that we sent out to all members of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association, which I am sorry to say, we were forced to discontinue publishing on account of the lack of cooperation and funds.

I am enclosing a couple of newspaper clippings which should be carefully gone over, as here is a proposition which not only concerns the beet farmer, but the factory as well. This proposition of a sales tax on sugar, to pay a soldier's bonus is the usual plan to pass it on to the man least able to defend himself, the farmers, as if this proposed tax goes through all sugar beet contracts will be so made that the factory will not lose only in perhaps the loss of business.

The organization pushing this propaganda appears to be the United States Sugar Association, which in name at least, is the same organization that has been working extensively in the west and mailed by the Scotts Bluff Republican, as being a Cuban organization, and not an American organization, as the name implies. I am enclosing clipping which we reprinted in our paper on page 4. Every farm paper, every farm organization, and every factory, having the interest of Michigan, its industry, and its farmers, at heart, should get busy as this idea of a sales tax when once started, will in the end involve every farmer in the United States. This article enclosed states that the consumer will pay no more than he does now, which no doubt may be admitted for the time being, but it should be made plain that this proposed tax of 2 cents per pound, will be paid by the United States beet grower. I will suggest that your paper takes the lead in this fight. Your paper, no doubt, is the most

read by the beet growers of Michigan, of any paper in Michigan, and also has given the most space and cooperation in the grower's problems in the past. Give us a full page on this. I am sure every farmer will read every word, whether he is a beet grower or not. Also I feel every factory will have a like interest especially those that are offering 50-50 contracts. Also every bank doing business in a farming community.—C. E. Ackerman, Durand, Mich.

FORBID KILLING OF YOUNG CALVES

DEAR Editor:—I am attaching to this copy of letter written to the Editor of the Detroit Times on October 22 to which I have not had any reply.

What do you think of this idea of forbidding the killing of young animals?

Editor, The Detroit Times, Dear Sir: In your October 18 issue you say that the real way to save leather and improve the food supply would be to discourage or forbid the killing of young calves or of any beef animals not full grown.

All right, now who do you expect should pay for the feeding of the animals until grown? On our farm we have about 15 grade bull Holstein calves a year; I will make you a present of them if you will pay for the feed and care of them until they are of age. Don't you know that you or any one else in the City, State or Nation could get an almost unlimited amount of bull calves for \$5 a head, and that the farmer makes more money to sell them when a week old at \$5.00 than he can get any time afterwards.

I will sell you six yearling pure bred Holstein bulls right now for just what their feed costs and not ask one cent for labor or profit.

Believe me as far as I am concerned bull calves, especially not pure bred, are going to get the ax if they are not disposed of within two weeks after birth. It costs 25c a day and more to feed them milk, and they gain about one pound a day in weight, and then what are they worth? I will tell you—from 6c to 10c a pound in the market when they are salable. Can any one afford to pay 25c and get a return of 10c?

It is not up to the farmer to carry on such a losing game, you or any one else can do it if you want to. How many bull calves do you want right now at \$5.00 a piece one week old?

You say—"If every calf grew to full size, can you imagine what the beef and leather supply would be?" I sure can, and can you imagine what the price would be to the farmer?—Charles Staff, Wayne Co.

A Giant Who Works For You

There is a giant who works tirelessly to lighten the labor on the American farm, to make the farm more productive, and farming more profitable.

He is personified by the vast resources of the Ford organization, whose herculean labors are directed primarily toward lowering the cost and increasing the efficiency of Ford cars, Ford Trucks, and the Fordson Tractor.

The larger this giant has grown the lower the prices of Ford products have fallen, and the more valuable they have become from the investment standpoint as farm equipment.

To the farmer this has meant lower and lower farm costs, better arrangement of farming activities, more money crops, all with less effort and therefore with greater net profit—proof enough that it is to his interest to standardize on Ford equipment.

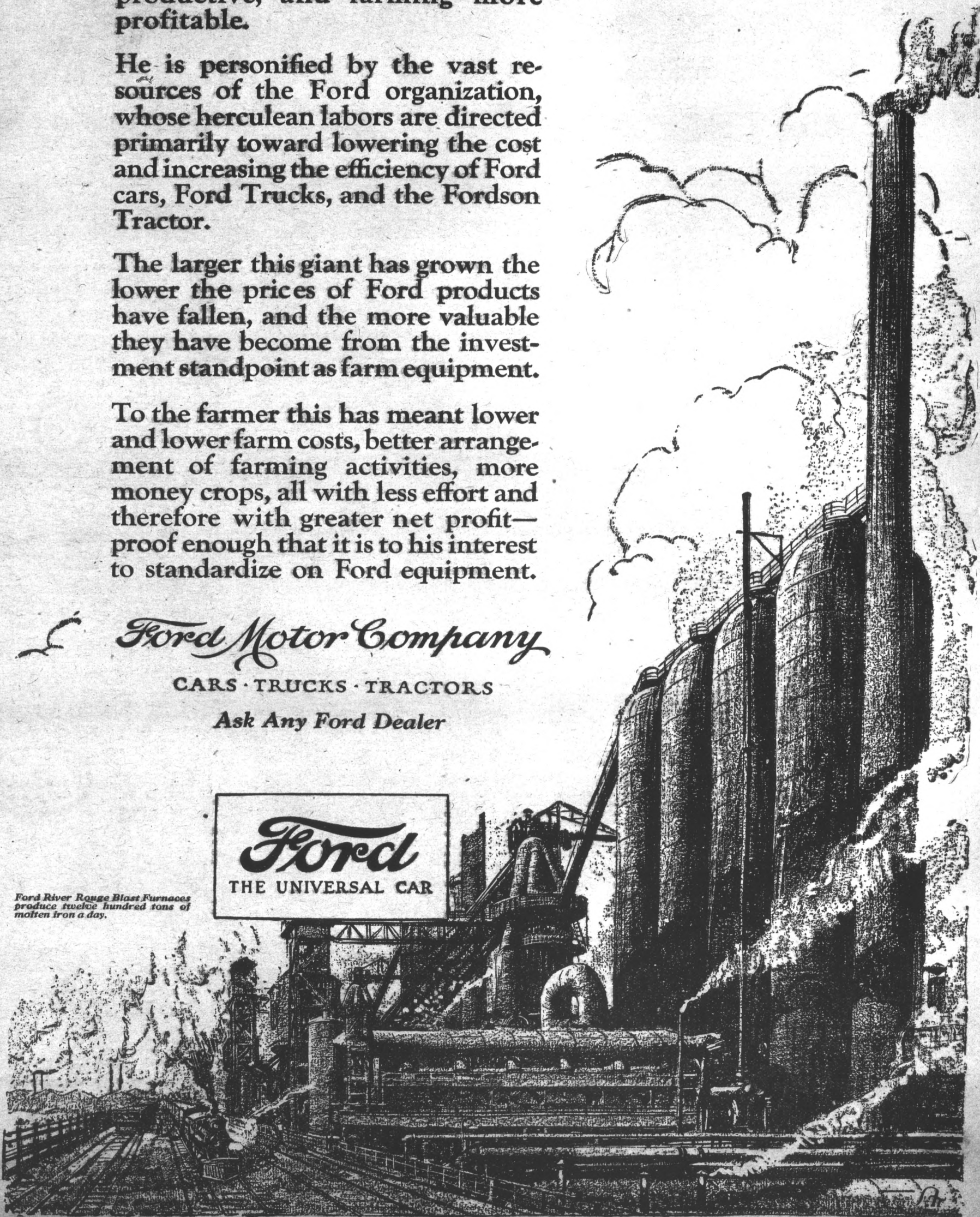
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CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

Ask Any Ford Dealer



Ford River Rouge Blast Furnaces produce twelve hundred tons of molten iron a day.



(Continued from December 8th issue.)

It was while at work in the corner that he came to learn so much of Miss Maggie's daily life, and of her visitors.

Although many of these visitors were strangers to him, some of them he knew. One day it was Mrs. Hattie Blaisdell, with a countenance even more florid than usual. She was breathless and excited, and her eyes were worried. She was going to give a luncheon, she said. She wanted Miss Maggie's silver spoons, and her forks, and her handpainted sugar-creamers, and Mother Blaisdell's cut-glass dish.

Mr. Smith, supposing that Miss Maggie herself was to be at the luncheon, was just rejoicing within him that she was to have this pleasant little outing, when he heard Mrs. Blaisdell telling her to be sure to come at eleven to be in the kitchen, and asking where she could get a maid to serve in the dining-room, and what should she do with Benny. He'd have to be put somewhere, or else he'd be sure to upset everything.

Mr. Smith did not hear Miss Maggie's answer to all of this, for she hurried her visitor to the kitchen at once—to look up the spoons, she said. But indirectly he obtained a very conclusive reply; for he found Miss Maggie gone one day when he came; and Benny, who was in her place, told him all about it, even to the dandy frosted cake Aunt Maggie had made for the company to eat.

Another day it was Mrs. Jane Blaisdell who came. Mrs. Jane had a tired frown between her brows and a despairing droop to her lips. She carried a large bundle which she dropped unceremoniously into Maggie's lap.

"There, I'm dead beat out, and I've brought it to you. You've just got to help me," she finished, sinking into a chair.

"Why, of course, if I can. But what is it?" Miss Maggie's deft fingers were already untying the knot.

"It's my old black silk. I'm making it over."

"Again? But I thought the last time it couldn't ever be done again."

"Yes, I know; but there's lots of good in it yet," interposed Mrs. Jane decidedly; "and I've reached a point where I just have got to have help. So I came right over."

"Yes, of course, but"—Miss Maggie was lifting a half-finished sleeve doubtfully—"why didn't you go to Flora? She'd know exactly—"

Mrs. Jane stiffened.

"Because I can't afford to go to Flora," she interrupted coldly. "I have to pay Flora, and you know it. If I had the money I should be glad to do it, of course. But I haven't, and charity begins at home, I think. Besides, I do go to her for few dresses. But this old thing—! Of course, if you don't want to help me—"

"Oh, but I do," plunged in Miss Maggie hurriedly. "Come out into the kitchen where we'll have more room," she exclaimed, gathering the bundle into her arms and springing to her feet.

"I've got some other lace at home—yards and yards. I got a lot, it was so cheap," recounted Mrs. Jane, rising with alacrity. "But I'm afraid it won't do for this, and I don't know as it will do for anything, it's so—"

The kitchen door slammed sharply, and Mr. Smith heard no more. Half an hour later, however, he saw Mrs. Jane go down the walk. The frown was gone from her face and the droop from the corners of her mouth. Her step was alert and confident. She carried no bundle.

The next day it was Miss Flora. Miss Flora's thin little face looked more pinched than ever, and her eyes were more anxious, Mr. Smith thought. Even her smile, as she acknowledged Mr. Smith's greeting, was so wan he wished she had not tried to give it.

She sat down then, by the window, and began to chat with Miss Maggie; and

"No, Maggie, I don't know, really, what I am going to do—truly I don't. Business is so terrible dull! Why, I don't earn enough to pay my rent, hardly, now, ter say nothin' of my feed."

"But I thought that Hattie—isn't Hattie having some new dresses—and Bessie, too?"

A sigh passed Miss Flora's lips.

"Yes, oh, yes; they are having three or four. But they don't come to me any more. They've gone to that French woman that makes the Pennock's things, you know, with the queer name. And of course it's all right, and you can't blame 'em, livin' on the West Side, as they do now. And, of course, I ain't so up ter date as she is. And just her name counts."

"Nonsense! Up to date indeed!" (Miss Maggie laughed merrily, but Mr. Smith, copying dates at the table, detected a note in the laugh that was not merriment.) "You're up to date enough for me. I've got just the job for you, too. Come out into the kitchen." She was already almost at the door.

"Why, Maggie, you haven't, either!" (In spite of the incredulity of voice and manner, Miss Flora sprang joyfully to her feet.) "You never had me make you a—!" Again the kitchen door slammed shut, and Mr. Smith was left to finish the sentence for himself.

But Mr. Smith was not finishing sentences. Neither was his face expressing just then the sympathy which it might be supposed to be showing, after so sorry a tale as Miss Flora had been tell-



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.

ing. On the contrary, Mr. Smith, with an actual elation of countenance, was scribbling on the edge of his notebook words that certainly he had never found in the Blaisdell records before him: "Two months more, then—a hundred thousand dollars. And may I be there to see it!"

Half an hour later, as on the previous day, Mr. Smith saw a metamorphosed woman hurrying down the little path to the street. But the woman to-day was carrying a bundle—and it was the same bundle that the woman the day before had brought.

But not always, as Mr. Smith soon learned, were Miss Maggie's visitors women. Besides Benny, with his grievances, young Fred Blaisdell came sometimes, and poured into Maggie's sympathetic ears the story of Gussie Pennock's really remarkable personality, or of what he was going to do when he went to college—and afterwards.

Mr. Jim Blaisdell drifted in quite frequently Sunday afternoons, though apparently all he came for was to smoke and read in one of the big comfortable chairs. Mr. Smith himself had fallen into the way of strolling down to Miss Maggie almost every Sunday after dinner.

One Saturday afternoon Mr. Frank Blaisdell rattled up to the door in his grocery wagon. His face was very red, and his mutton-chop whiskers were standing straight out at each side.

Jane had collapsed, he said, utterly collapsed. All the week she had been house-cleaning and doing up curtains; and now this morning, expressly against his wishes, to save hiring a man, she had put down the parlor carpet herself. Now she was flat on her back, and supper to be got for the boarder, and the Saturday baking yet to be done. And would Maggie come and help them out?

Before Miss Maggie could answer, Mr. Smith hurried from his corner and insisted that "the boarder" did not want any supper anyway—and they could live on crackers and milk for the coming few days?

But Miss Maggie laughed and said, "Nonsense!" And in an incredibly short time she was ready to drive back in the grocery wagon. Later, when he went home, Mr. Smith found her there, presiding over one of the best suppers he had eaten since his arrival in Hillerton. She came every day after that, for a week, for Mrs. Jane remained "flat on her back" seven days, with a doctor in daily attendance, supplemented by a trained nurse peremptorily ordered by that same doctor from the nearest city.

Miss Maggie, with the assistance of Mellicent, attended to the housework. But in spite of the excellence of the cuisine, meal time was a most unhappy period to everybody concerned, owing to the sarcastic comments of Mr. Frank Blaisdell as to how much his wife had "saved" by not having a man to put down that carpet.

Mellicent had little time now to go walking or auto-riding with Carl Pennock. Her daily life was, indeed, more pleasure-starved than ever—all of which was not lost on Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith and Mel-

cent were fast friends now. Given a man with sympathetic understanding on one side, and a girl hungry for that same sympathy and understanding, and it could hardly be otherwise. From Mellicent's own lips Mr. Smith knew now just how hungry a young girl can be for fun and furbelows.

"Of course I've got my board and clothes, and I ought to be thankful for them," she stormed hotly to him one day. "And I am thankful for them. But sometimes it seems if I'd actually be willing to go hungry for meat and potatoes, if for once—just once—I could buy a five-pound box of candy, and eat it all up at once, if I wanted to! But now, why I can't even treat a friend to an ice-cream soda without seeing mother's shocked reproachful eyes over the rim of the glass!"

It was not easy then (nor subsequently) for Mr. Smith to keep from asking Mellicent the utterly absurd question of how many five-pound boxes of candy she supposed one hundred thousand dollars would buy. But he did keep from it—by heroic self-sacrifice and the comforting recollection that she would know some day, if she cared to take the trouble to reckon it up.

In Mellicent's love affair with young Pennock Mr. Smith was enormously interested. Not that he regarded it as really serious, but because it appeared to bring into Mellicent's life something of the youth and gayety to which he thought she was entitled. He was almost as concerned as was Miss Maggie, therefore, when one afternoon, soon after Mrs. Jane Blaisdell's complete recovery from her "carpet tax" (as Frank Blaisdell termed his wife's recent illness), Mellicent rushed into the Duff living-room with rose-red cheeks and blazing eyes, and an explosive:—

"Aunt Maggie, Aunt Maggie, can't you get mother to let me go away somewhere—anywhere, right off?"

"Why, Mellicent! Away? And just to-morrow the Pennock's dance?"

"But that's it—that's why I want to go," flashed Mellicent. "I don't want to be at the dance—and I don't want to be in town, and not at the dance."

Mr. Smith, at his table in the corner glanced nervously toward the door, then bent assiduously over his work, as being less conspicuous than the flight he had been tempted for a moment to essay. But even this was not to be, for the next moment, to his surprise the girl appealed directly to him.

"Mr. Smith, please, won't you take me somewhere to-morrow?"

"Mellicent!" Even Miss Maggie was shocked now, and showed it.

"I can't help it, Aunt Maggie. I've just got to be away!" Mellicent's voice was tragic.

"But, my dear, to ask a gentleman—" reproved Miss Maggie. She came to an indeterminate pause. Mr. Smith had crossed the room and dropped into a chair near them.

"See here, little girl, suppose you tell us just what is behind—all this," he began gently.

Mellicent shook her head stubbornly. "I can't. It's too silly. Please let it go that I want to be away. That's all." "Mellicent, we can't do that," Miss Maggie's voice was quietly firm. "We can't do anything, until you tell us what it is."

There was a brief pause. "Mellicent's eyes, still mutinous, sought first the kindly questioning face of the man, then the no less kindly but rather grave face of the woman. Then in a little breathless burst it came.

"It's just something they're all saying Mrs. Pennock said—about me."

"What was it?" Two little red spots had come into Miss Maggie's cheeks. "Yes, what was it?" Mr. Smith was looking actually belligerent.

"It was just that—that they weren't going to let Carl Pennock go with me any more—anywhere, or come to see me, because I—I didn't belong to their set."

Miss Maggie said nothing, but the red spots deepened.

"Yes, it's just—that we aren't rich like them. I haven't got—money enough."

"That you haven't got—got— Oh, ye gods!" For no apparent reason whatever Mr. Smith threw back his head suddenly and laughed. Almost instantly, however, he sobered: he caught the expression of the two faces opposite.

"I beg your pardon," he apologized promptly. "It was only that to me—there was something very funny about that."

"But, Mellicent, are you sure? I don't believe she ever said it," doubted Miss Maggie.

"He hasn't been near me—for a week. Not that I care!" Mellicent turned with flashing eyes. "I don't care a bit—not a bit—about that!"

"Of course you don't! It's not worth even thinking of, either. What does it matter if she did say it, dear? Forget it!"

"But I can't bear to have them all talk—and notice," choked Mellicent. "And we were together such a lot before; and now—I tell you I can't go to that dance to-morrow night!"

"And you shan't, if you don't want to," Mr. Smith assured her. "Right here and now I invite you and your Aunt Maggie to drive with me to-morrow to Hubbardville. There are some records there that I want to look up. We'll get dinner at the hotel. It will take all day, and we shan't be home till late in the evening. You'll go?"

"Oh, Mr. Smith, you—dear! Of course we'll go! I'll go straight now and telephone to somebody—everybody—that I shan't be there; that I'm going to be out of town!" She sprang joyously to her feet—but Miss Maggie held out a restraining hand.

"Just a minute, dear. You don't care—you said you didn't care—that Carl Pennock doesn't come to see you any more?"

"Indeed I don't!"

"Then you wouldn't want others to think you did, would you?"

"Of course not!" The red dyed Mellicent's forehead.

"You have said that you'd go to this party, haven't you? That is, you accepted the invitation, didn't you, and the people know that you did, don't they?"

"Why, yes, of course! But that was before—Mrs. Pennock said what she did."

"Of course. But—just what do you think these people are going to say to-morrow night, when you aren't there?"

"Why, that I—I—" The color drained from her face and left it white. "They wouldn't expect me to go after that—insult."

"Then they'll understand that you—care, won't they?"

"Why, I—I— They—I can't!" She turned sharply and walked to the window. For a long minute she stood, her back toward the two watching her. Then, with equal abruptness, she turned and came back. Her cheeks were very pink now, her eyes very bright. She carried her head with a proud little lift.

"I think, Mr. Smith, that I won't go with you to-morrow, after all," she said steadily. "I've decided to go—to that dance."

The next moment the door shut crisply behind her.

CHAPTER VIII

A Santa Claus Held Up

It was about five months after the multi-millionaire, Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, had started for South America, that Edward D. Norton, Esq., received the following letter:—

Dear Ned:—I'm glad there's only one more month to wait. I feel like Santa Claus with a box of toys held up by a snowdrift, and I just can't wait to see the children dance—when they get them.

And let me say right here and now how glad I am that I did this thing. Oh, yes, I'll admit I still feel like the small boy at the keyhole, at times, perhaps; but I'll forget that—when the children begin to dance.

And, really, never have I seen a bunch of people whom I thought a little money would do more good to than the Blaisdells here in Hillerton. My only regret is that I didn't know about Miss Maggie Duff, so that she could have had some, too. (Oh, yes, I've found out all about "Poor Maggie" now, and she's a dear—the typical self-sacrificing, self-effacing bearer of everybody's burdens, including a huge share of her own!) However, she isn't a Blaisdell, of course, so I couldn't have worked her into my scheme very well, I suppose, even if I had known about her. They are all fond of her—though they impose on her time and her

(Continued on page 18.)

JUNK PLUS IDEA EQUALS LIGHTING PLANT

CARL HELBER, a dairy farmer living near Ann Arbor made a lighting plant for his barn for around \$2. Mr. Helber, who has a large herd of cows, uses a gasoline engine to operate his milking machine and he decided that the engine could do double duty with a little extra cost. He went to a garage and in a pile of old parts of automobiles that had been discarded as junk he found part of an engine and six headlights minus the bulbs. He paid \$2 for these.

In the barn he inverted the crank-case and generator that had been salvaged from the junk pile and installed them above the gasoline engine used to run the milking machine. The engine below was connected with the generator by a belt in such a way that the milking machine and generator could be operated simultaneously. The six headlights were equipped with bulbs and fastened in strategic positions about the barn. Two wires were arranged leading from the generator, one to carry the current to the lights and the other to connect with the ground. While the cows are being milked the barn is brilliantly lighted at no additional cost. At other times when light is desired the gas engine may be started in a moment, and the cost is not great.

SEEING THE IMMANUEL MAN

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Behold, the virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel; which is, being interpreted, God with us."—Matthew 1:23.

HARRY Emerson Fosdick says, "Not often in the Bible are we invited merely to agree with an opinion; we are everywhere called to trust a Person." And that Person makes his advent in our text. "And they shall call his name Immanuel," or "God with us." But what a disappointment! The Jews had so disregarded the Messianic expectation as to externalize their salvation. They longed to be saved from the Roman yoke. And when the angel announces the deliverance to be internal; a salvation from sins, then, to them, this Person was not the Messiah.

Soon, we shall be memorializing that day when God made himself present among men in Jesus, the Immanuel man. But, do we discern better than the first century folks? Is our Christmas faith a Christian faith? A great psychologist has said, if we are truly Christian, we shall see the universe to be, not an IT, but a THOU. Certainly, God is with us, but how difficult to realize his presence, notwithstanding. This is such a real, a throbbing world; a world in which the things of sense and the achievements of men are so real, so everywhere present, that the masses seem to have been made insensible to the presence of God. Sensations of the marvelous things men about us are doing, are so ceaselessly crowding in upon our mental horizon, that the presence of God is well-nigh lost sight of or forgotten. How many Christmas shoppers take thought of the real meaning of the Christ-mass?

"White Christopher" appeared before a company of profane men one day while they were at work. With his arms outstretched, he looked so awe-inspiring, so Cross-like, that the men stopped swearing. Just this is the value of religion, to pledge to us the presence of Jehovah that we might have correction for our evil ways. The presence in the life of men of a supreme being is fundamental. So the most primitive peoples were animists; later heathenism localized their divine being in sacred places and idols; and in the Old Testament revelation, God is present in the pillar of cloud, the burning bush, and the ark. But gradually, a more moral view began to prevail, and God was at hand without these material associations. Early and late, the prophets are pleading for a recognition of God's presence thru a spiritual awakening and moral reforms. But the Jew was unimaginative and unspiritual, and so the prophet's message did not take. And the Greeks were expectant and longing; so it remained for the great Jehovah to give a pledge in reality, to both Jew and Gentile, of his redeeming presence. Therefore our text announces the coming of Jesus, the "God with us" man.

Said the sick little girl to the nurse who was manifestly selfish, "Didn't you know Jesus was born?" Friends of the yule-tide, are your hearts warm and tender toward the Babe of Bethlehem? Thru your Christmas spirit will your children recall that Jesus was born to save us from a hell of covetousness into which so many are falling? But the Founder of our religion came, lived, and lives that we might keep near God. Men heard him speak, and tho not college bred, no man ever spake as did he. They saw his eyes flame with indignation and weep with tears of grief. They felt his soul in action as a furious tempest, and then as a calm summer breeze. They saw his hand impart the tender, healing touch, and then with a scourge, the same hand cleanses the temple. They saw him go to the Cross because he would not save himself. No, their eyes could not be cheated, this was truly Immanuel.

And this reality is today to every Christian the great "I AM." He says, "I am the door, you can get to God thru me. I am the Bread of Life, feed daily upon me. I am the Light of men, walk in my ways.

I am the Resurrection and the Life, you may have a glorious future in me." And doesn't this Jesus bring God so close as to make heaven to be the atmosphere of Christ about us, rather than a place in the firmament above? I wonder. Think it over. An eccentric, Southern preacher said, in approaching a large forest tree, "O tree, I love thee because Jesus made thee." Certainly, this man was immersed and overwhelmed in the spiritual presence of Christ. And the amazing thing is, this is the heritage of every Christian. And this is that which enables us to put God into our farming. "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift." How friendly, warm, and vital should this make our every day living!

And, now, did we walk in the companionship of Christ, what would it do? To the church folks, I may say, it would spiritualize our prayer and worship. A vision of God is fundamental here. Moses saw him sitting on a paved work of sapphire stone. Jacob and Isaiah had marvelous visions of him. But to us he may be many times more real. And our vision of him is to conform to that ideal of life as seen in the personality of Christ. "The pure in heart shall see God." This correct attitude of heart is imperative. Together with another minister, I visited the institution of Jane Adams in Chicago. This minister inquired, "May we see Jane Adams?" The answer came, "Do you have a message for her?" And to my humiliation, this minister exclaimed, "No, we just want to see her." What puerile curiosity! For this woman is great in works of charity and philanthropy. But how great and real is God! Yet how often we come into his presence with childish attitudes and hearts unthankful for his goodness and mercies! Due to overcrowded hotels in a Western city where a laymen's convention was on, a drummer, by invitation, shared a room with W. J. Bryan. On retiring for the night, Mr. Bryan said to the traveling man, "It is my custom at this time to read a portion of scripture and pray. Shall I do this audibly?" The drummer graciously yielded, for here was one who made it the practice of his life to pledge to others the presence of the Unseen.

Immanuel-Jesus to Santa Claus. This, we are reminded at this season of the year, has been our descent. And how many good folks have helped to make it so! We talk about the Christmas spirit as if it came from a red-faced, bewhiskered old hobgoblin that comes out of the frozen North and sweeps down our chimneys to give us a gay holiday for exchanging gifts. What unworthy imagery! How different from the reality of that Babe in whose character we are to learn the life of service and sacrifice. The myth of Santa Claus has led to an orgy of commercialism and a day of big dinners and gay feelings. Is it not time that "In chastened mood and with humble heart we gather once more around the Babe in the Manger;" and strive to know the presence of One who came to save us from our sins.

It is time. And only this indwelling of God in the heart is the basis of all right living. We look with disgust at how often religion is used for an handmaid; as in the lodge, in our businesses, our pleasures, and often in the churches. Whereas, religion should be our mistress, to be served in all the avocations and ways of life. Jesus says, "Without me ye can do nothing." And who of us wants to fail?

A father returned from work at twilight. Stealing unnoticed upon them, he was listening to his two small children at play. Said the little sister to her brother, "I can kiss God." "O, no you can't," said the little brother, "God is too far away." But sister steps across the room and kisses her brother. "There," said she, "I have kissed God." And come to think of it, isn't this the creative idea, and the reality that Christ has filled full? Therefore, at this recurring Christmas season, will we refine our Christian faith and have our chiefest cheer in a God who is with us and in us.



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Fits any car. Attach yourself. Starts easy in cold weather even 20 below zero without priming or heating. No shifting of gears in slow moving traffic. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

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If you get the right start, fox raising will pay you enormous profits. We show you how—we start you right. On a small investment you can start on the road to fortune.

The Big Secret of Success in the fox raising business is getting the right foundation stock from reliable breeders. We have the finest stock in the country—animals with show records—Don't take chances—get your foundation stock from us and be on the safe side. Let us start you right. Write today for full particulars.

DeLuxe Silver Fox Ranch, Manistee, Mich

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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 free in plain sealed envelope.

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Dept. 2121 CLEVELAND, OHIO

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Unhulled. FREE SAMPLES. Highest quality, scarified hulls, seeds at amazingly low prices. Grow Sweet Clover. Best crops known fertilizing and pasture. Much cheaper than Red Clover. Our prices will save you big money. We specialize on Clover. Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy. Write today for special prices and Seed Guide.

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Dept. 327—Chicago, Ill.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1923

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THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

DRAFTING CAPITAL

"Section 1. In the event of a declaration of war, the property equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation."

It has always appeared to us that in the time of war, a democracy such as ours, should be put entirely on a wartime basis. If the government has the right to conscript young men for military service, then it has an equal right to conscript property and materials used in the continuance of that war.

Representative John M. Evans, of the First District, Montana, recently introduced a bill of which the above is a section, for exactly this purpose. It is a bill calling for an amendment to the United States Constitution which would, after having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, make the conscription of property mandatory, as is the conscription of individuals.

Surely the experience of the last war should be of some value to us to lay for the guidance of future generations and if the lessons learned cannot be used for that purpose we must admit that it was largely fought in vain.

Wartime becomes an emergency in which every man and every industry should be on an equal footing and serving only one end. The sight of profiteers, whether in labor or capital, making unheard-of profits, while young men were being put up before the merciless slaughter of the front-line trenches for a pittance is a picture not to be repeated.

Here is something for the American Legion, the many womens organizations and every sane and loyal citizen to get behind and make a reality. As a matter of fact, it would probably be the best possible insurance against another war!

RE-APPORTIONMENT

BEHIND a smoke screen carefully laid by Detroit politicians and largely fanned by the city newspapers, the population of Michigan is being divided and arrayed against itself.

If one were to believe all the metropolitan newspapers said it would be a one-sided issue with the rural delegation at Lansing making a scrap of paper of the state constitution and denying to a large proportion of our citizenship equal representation in making the laws which govern them. It is easy from this point to fan the flames, as they were back in the days of the famous "Boston tea-party" which ended in severing the ties between England and the thirteen struggling colonies.

The present state constitution, as we understand it, provides for representation in the legislature on the basis of population, taking into no consideration the number of citizens or the amount of territory thus represented. Probably those who made this constitution did not forecast the growth of a metropolitan city in which a very large percentage of its population are aliens who have not accepted the responsibilities or who apparently do not care for the privileges of United States citizenship. No man could advance a sound argument that it was the intention of the makers of our constitution to protect the rights of these visitors who come here only to take advantage of American conditions, accumulate enough American dollars and sail away to their homelands where their accumulation is enhanced to a point that they may retire in peace and comfort.

On page 3 of this issue our Lansing correspond-

ent carefully and impartially outlines both sides of the re-apportionment fight, which we know will be read with great interest by the mass of thinking farmers in Michigan but which we hope might be read by the misguided citizens of our metropolitan cities.

Detroit newspapers would have their readers believe that the rural districts of Michigan do not appreciate what the growth of Detroit has meant to the prosperity of the state. This statement is a malicious slander because there is not a citizen of Michigan who does not hold in the utmost respect and the greatest pride the growth and prosperity of our great metropolis.

There is every reason why all sections of Michigan should be allied for their common good and we hope and pray that the present adjournment will result in clearing the muddy waters and allow, calm judgment and clear thinking to be applied to the present situation, which is by no means a one-sided proposition. The interests of the state as a whole, including Wayne county, are greater than, and must be given preference to, the selfish interests of any single city in the state.

THE GASOLINE TAX AGAIN

It probably goes without saying that the proposed gasoline tax of two cents per gallon, which would meet favor with the rural element of Michigan, will have to wait until the matter of re-apportionment is settled and may even be used as a compromise in securing a settlement satisfactory to both sides.

The gasoline tax is not something to be traded in, neither is the matter of state apportionment. Both should stand or fall on their respective merits.

What we do know is that Michigan has an ever-increasing highway expense to meet and that the most direct way to secure enough money to build new roads and to keep those already built in repair is a gasoline tax, such as is now in force in most of the states in the Union.

A year ago when the Governor vetoed the gasoline tax it was a novelty, but during the past twelve months it has been voted on, and with success, in practically every state which ranks with Michigan in total annual registration of automobiles. This means that when a resident of our state goes into any other state he contributes to their good roads fund in every gasoline purchase he makes, but when the hordes of summer visitors from other states come to take advantage of our lakes and rivers they ride over roads which have been paid for and are maintained exclusively by citizens of Michigan. The moral is obvious.

FORGOTTEN!

AFTER you have studied the picture by Tom May which has become world famous, although first printed in the Detroit Journal several years ago, you will be interested to know that it was inspired by the tale of a German washerwoman who came the morning following Christmas to tell Mr. May that she had watched all day long a child who came to the window of a hovel facing her own home and kept peering out as if looking for someone. Late in the afternoon when this good woman went over to make inquiry she found that the child had been looking for Santa Claus and she added wistfully, "I must have been a very bad little

girl, otherwise he would not have forgotten me!"

We hope there is no child in Michigan who is going to be forgotten by Santa Claus this Christmas. It may be that in the cities where there are more organizations caring for the needy, there is less possibility of overlooking someone than there is in the country, particularly after a trying period such as we have been experiencing the past two or three years.

If you know of a poor family near you where there is even a possibility that Santa Claus may not come with his pack of good cheer, by all means go to them at once. Do not run the risk of this catastrophe happening in your neighborhood. It takes so little to please the heart of a child and toys on the market are so cheap that under no condition must any child, anywhere in Michigan, this Christmas, be "forgotten!"

STATE OWNED CEMENT PLANT

It is rumored that the state has taken an option of 453 acres of land two miles southwest of Charlevoix with the intention of erecting a state-owned cement plant to supply the highway requirements of Michigan.

We hope this statement is true. One need not be a radical to commend the ownership by the state of the manufacture of basic raw materials which it uses in such large quantities and in which the employment of penal labor could be so economical a feature.

There is no question but what cement is one of the best and most economical of road-building materials. It is equally true that in the repair and maintenance of the roads already constructed and the hundreds of miles to be constructed, many millions of dollars worth of cement will be required every year by this state. Fortunately, Michigan is well supplied with marl and there is no reason why we should not put ourselves in a position to take advantage of this gift which nature has apparently placed at our doors for this specific purpose.

GOOD BYE, 1923!

ERE another issue reaches your hands, 1923 will be but a memory and 1924 with all the promises and opportunities of a New Year will be in your possession.

It would be easy to preach a sermon on what you can make of your vast opportunities which unroll themselves before you, but farmers as a general rule have had about all of the preachin' and sympathy they need during the past two years—lets hope for less of it next!

The fact is that 1924 presents a rosy picture for the farmer who has stuck to his knittin' and kept puttin' the manure back on his land. Who has kept building up his herd and the rust off his machinery. This type of farmer needs no sympathy and the amazing (to some) fact is that he is the type who asks none. He has been fed-up on the wind-jammer type of politician who can weep nice, large tears for everyone who will vote him into a nice, fat job.

1923 was a shake-down for the farming business—thousands of farmers left the farms, but everyone that left crowded the farmer who remained nearer the top. Thank God, neighbor, you were one who stuck to the farm!

You are assured of a Happy and Prosperous New Year!



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FORGOTTEN!

—By Tom May.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

STANDARD FOOD ASSOCIATION

"Here I am again asking your valuable advice in this my trouble. You will remember me writing to you in regard to the Standard Food Association of New York, of which I was supposed to get thoroughbred Belgian hares, which I never got as their offspring were all the way from spotted white to blue and I would like to send back the four breeders which I purchased of them at \$25, if I could get my money back to say nothing of express charges. I had no luck with the young which I gave the best of care. What would you advise me to do? I am a poor woman and need the money and can't stand such deals. They agreed to send purebred stock. Please give me your advice.—Always a reader of the M. B. F."

THE above is a sample of letters we get from folks who try to raise Belgian hares for resale to the company from whom they buy the original breeding stock. Perhaps somewhere in Michigan there is someone doing this successfully and making money from the scheme. If there is we would like to hear from them. But what letters we receive are exactly along the line of the above, which ought to be sufficient warning to our readers.

If, however, there are any still beguiled by the amazing profits to be made by the simple procedure as outlined in this or similar circular matter, we might repeat some of the stories as told to the vigilance committee which has been conducting an investigation:

A gentleman from Arkansas writes that he paid the company \$22 for a pair of rabbits after he had seen their advertisement and after the company had written "continually even urging me to borrow money to get them with." He points out that the company was very prompt in writing to him before he paid his money. Read the balance of his story as he himself writes it.

"On December 23, I wrote to them that I had four pairs of rabbits to ship, all of the same litter and to please send shipping instructions. I waited almost two weeks and got no reply—so I wrote again and after waiting two weeks longer without result, I thought it strange—they had always been so prompt in answering me. I was determined to get an answer so I send a registered letter and got an immediate reply.

"They told me to ship my rabbits

and pay expressage, as they had no funds at shipping point to pay for express, and as I had the contract, I supposed, of course, that they would refund the money.

"I shipped them in two lots. The first lot consisted of two (2) does and two (2) bucks. They said that they had received all O. K., and that I was to send my contract back and get a renewal before I could get my check. I had a true copy of the contract made, then I sent the original to them and kept the copy. In answer they told me that I had shipped Flemish Giants instead of Black Siberians and they were under weight. Now I have proof that I have never had or owned another kind of hares but the ones purchased from the company, and their young, so if I shipped them Flemish Giants, they misrepresented them to me as Black Siberians."

Another typical story comes from Pennsylvania, from a gentleman who paid \$92 to prepay an order. He writes as follows:

"After waiting five months for delivery, on September 17, I submitted a letter to the Standard Food & Fur Association in which I cancelled my order. On September 25 I received a crate in which were three rabbits shipped via the American Express Company, express bill on end of crate was dated September 20—please note five days express live stock two hundred miles—and was marked 'Four (4) live rabbits.' On September 26 I received a letter written under date of September 24 from the Standard Food & Fur Association advising 'that we have this day forwarded you an exceptionally fine consignment of Imported Spotted Giants, etc.' On September 27 I received another letter dated September 24 from the Standard Food & Fur Association saying 'we have this day forwarded you 3 does and 1 buck of French Argent de Champagne via the American Railway Express Company.' Both letters were signed by the Secretary but his signature was undecipherable so that his name remains a mystery.

"We placed the rabbits in pens and, of course, have been feeding them. Today we made an investigation with the purpose of determining their sex and there was revealed the exceedingly pleasing (?) fact that each of the three rabbits were in complete possession of all the essentially masculine faculties."

OUR GERMAN BABIES FEEDING FUND

It is too early to publish a full report on the generous contributions by readers of The Business Farmer to the German Babies Feeding Fund which we announced in the last issue.

We will remit the amount received up to December 20th., to the American Red Cross and specify to that splendid organization that every penny contributed by our readers is to be sent direct to Germany, if possible by cable to reach there before the Christmas season, to buy milk for the needy children.

We acknowledge to December 17th, the time of going to press, the following contributions:

Edwin P. Harris.....	\$10.00
Employees of The Business Farmer.....	13.00
George M. Slocum.....	10.00
Mrs. Grant Slocum.....	10.00
Mrs. D. P. Wilcox.....	10.00
Sydney Floyd Bigger.....	4.00
Adam Falk.....	3.00
Henry J. Fuss.....	2.00
Mrs. Blanche Snider.....	1.00
S. A. Y.....	1.00
Theo. Bengel.....	1.00

Total to December 17th.....\$65.00

One letter just received reads:

Dear Mr. Slocum:—I am a little boy seven years old, and I had this \$4 saved up to buy Christmas presents with, but when mamma read in your paper about the babies in Germany starving, I thought I would send it to them instead.—Sydney Floyd Bigger, R3, Box 24R, Cheboygan, Mich.

WE WILL CONTINUE THE FUND

Since the original appeal was made, President Coolidge has gone on record as endorsing the appeal of the American Red Cross for Funds to Feed Starving German Babies, so we will continue to receive and acknowledge through these columns, any amount, large or small which our readers care to send in for this noble purpose. We will be glad to have you take up a fund in your local church, lodge or farmers' organization. It will certainly go a long ways towards proving that there is a God in Heaven and Peace on Earth, Good Will to ALL Men!

Contributions can be made in care of the publisher, George M. Slocum, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich., and should be made in check, money-order or registered letter, made payable to "GERMAN BABIES FEEDING FUND."

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

For new-year funds the safest, wisest investment is in the superior first mortgage real estate serial gold bonds now being offered by this company.

Write for Booklet AG1086

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BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

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

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

HIGHEST GRADE SOFT AND HARD COAL. You get mine prices and sell at whatever profit you want. Our men now averaging over \$1.00 ton. No yard or equipment necessary. We put you in business. Very small amount working capital needed. BOYLSTON COAL CO., 3657 So. Racine Ave., Chicago.

LATEST INFORMATION ON INCUBATION. Eighty chicks from 100 eggs. Circular free. Turkey booklets 25c. Poultry Plant for sale. 1000 layers. SILVERLAKE FARM, Tilton, N. H.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, FIVE POUNDS
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.

80-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, 7 COWS, tools, crops; \$1000 cash. On improved road in excellent farming district, convenient RR town, fine markets; 40 acres fields for big crops corn, oats, potatoes, beans, hay; 10-cow spring-watered pasture; 30 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, berries; attractive 8-room house overlooking lake, 44-ft. barn, poultry house, granary. Low price \$5000 and to settle immediately horses, 7 cows, 4 calves, pigs, poultry, gas engine, cream separator, corn, beans, potatoes, oats, hay, etc. included. Only \$1000 needed. Details page 32 Illus. Catalog Bargains throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana—many other states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 KJ Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

60-ACRES; STOCK, TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD furniture. Only \$5000. Near live Michigan R. R. town and lake; improved roads, prosperous neighbors; excellent advantages; 40 acres level fields, pasture, woodland; over 200 apples, pears, cherries; berries; comfortable 2-story house, 80-ft. barn, hog and poultry houses. Owner unable operate \$5000 gets it, horses, cows, pigs, 100 hens, furniture, implements, tools included if taken now. Part cash. Details page 162 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 KL Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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(If it is a Renewal, mark X here ☐ and if possible send the address label from this or any recent issue to avoid mistakes.)

SANTA CLAUS

HE comes in the night! He comes
In the night!
He softly, silently comes,
While the little brown heads on the pil-
lows so white
Are dreaming of bugles and drums.
He cuts through the snow like a ship
through the foam,
While the white flakes around him
whirl.
Who tells him I know not, but he findeth
the home
Of each good little boy and girl.

His sleigh it is long, and deep, and wide;
It will carry a host of things,
While dozens of drums hang over the
side,
With the sticks sticking under the
strings.
And yet not the sound of a drum is heard,
Not a bugle blast is blown,
As he mounts to the chimney-top like
a bird,
And drops to the hearth like a stone.

The little red stockings he silently fills,
Till the stockings will hold no more;
The bright little sleds for the great snow
hills
Are quickly set down on the floor.
Then Santa Claus mounts to the roof
like a bird,
And glides to his seat in his sleigh;
Not the sound of a bugle or drum is
heard
As he noiselessly gallops away.

He rides to the East, and he rides to the
West,
Of his goodies he touches not one;
He eateth the crumbs of the Christmas
feast
When the dear little folks are done.
Old Santa Claus doeth all that he can;
This beautiful mission is his;
Then, children, be good to the little old
man
When you find who the little man is.
—ANON.

PREPARATION FOR MATERNITY

WE didn't have children when we should and then when we wanted to everything seemed to go wrong." How many a bitter tragedy of modern life is summed up in these words. The story, which unfortunately is being enacted every day, brings into vivid relief the fact that preparation for maternity and the care of the infant are necessary if serious dangers are to be avoided and the greatest joy of life is to be consummated. We no longer lead a primitively natural life; our food and habits are modified by social conditions; our intelligence brings with it greater sensitiveness and the ability to foresee and apprehend suffering and responsibility as well as the capacity for greater joy and pleasure. Maternity means some sacrifice of comfort and pleasure, but at the same time the fulfillment of the greatest happiness that life affords. Medical progress has kept pace with the needs for special care and precaution incident to the changed conditions of life, and the risks and dangers of maternity are today less than ever before. Some may resent or scoff at the need of such precautionary measures, but neglect of them ends with the recognition "We've found out that there's something to being prepared and that prevention saves a lot of trouble."

THE NEW HEALTH EDUCATION

THE first idea that is often found at work in the health movement—that health is primarily a physical matter. This idea is predominant in the emphasis of brushing one's teeth, in masticating one's food and in exercising one's muscles. Contrariwise, health is not only physical but also mental and social. One's teeth are more dependent on what one's mother eats during pregnancy than on teeth-cleaning habits; one's digestion is related as much or more to mental attitudes than it is to mastication; and exercise that neglects the satisfactions and annoyances in the nervous system is making false claims for wholesomeness. The teacher of health education must recite as one of the first principles: Mind and body are one. Health and happiness are not built up; they come from activities that produce them as by-products. The important consideration in this connection is to teach boys and girls to live correctly, to establish wholesome habits, and to form socially useful attitudes. The school by its sterile program of calisthenics may delude itself about "building up health," but boys and girls go to college seeking to be excused from the requirement of physical educa-

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

Christmas

DEAR FOLKS:—The one time in the year when our hearts should be light and our heads held high with happiness and gladness for all who come within our sphere. It is a wonderful day for our loved ones and those of you who have the family complete at this time of the year are indeed fortunate.

I want to thank you all for your splendid help and cooperation in bringing before our readers the many new and useful suggestions that you have so willingly sent in to me. I have tried hard to make our department a family affair where we could discuss all the problems that confront the average woman on the farm. The recipes have been fine and I know a great many have enjoyed reading them.

Below you will find a few articles that are more or less personal with every mother, and I hope you will read every word in them. Use our page. Don't just read it. I am always at your service. I want to wish you all a Merry Christmas and I really believe 1924 will be the best year our farm-folks have seen in a long time. So I wish you a Happy New Year.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

tion. It is far more important that the schoolseek constantly to develop a skill in and a love for some form of physical activity that they will carry with them throughout life. In an article that is full of sound common sense, Dr. J. F. Williams of Teachers' College, Columbia University makes the above remarks and brings home forcefully the need for interest and satisfaction in work and play if a real hygiene is to be taught.

The hotter a man gets under the collar the higher the blood pressure. —Hygeia.

THE NERVOUS CHILD

THE so-called nervous child is frequently an untrained child of untrained and weak parents. It has been estimated that 50 per cent of the nervous children belong in this group. The children may be over-stimulated by excessive attention, as by rocking and coddling. The young, inexperienced mother is frequently confused by her task. Her new responsibility may make her extremely nervous. She shows anxiety if he does not sleep, or she becomes frenzied if he does sleep. She over-clothes him lest he catch cold. She picks him up the moment he cries. She paces the floor with him or sings to him. She fails to feed him regularly. In short, she fails in the normal training process." Dr. Isaac A. Abt, in the December issue of Hygeia, stresses the importance of the influence that the attitude of the mother has on the temperament of the child. He readily imitates her anxiety and is unconsciously impressed by the air of confusion that reigns when she fusses and worries over him. As the child grows up he becomes more and more imitative and susceptible to the atmosphere around him. He learns that he is delicate or that he is naughty; he listens to the stories told of his pranks and nerves. The feelings of personal inferiority that may be thus engendered often have the most serious consequences in after life. A child's toys should be simple. Elaborate and complicated playthings teach him extravagance and selfishness and he becomes discontented and begins to demand more and more in the way of excitement and variety.

Fear is a normal part of childhood, but it should never be played for discipline; childhood fears are a potent cause of nervousness in later years. In addition fear is a shock that jars the whole nervous system and its effects last a long time. To avoid and remedy nervousness, one of the greatest essentials is healthful occupation. Every normal child should have a certain amount of work assigned to him. It produces a feeling of satisfaction and self-appreciation, keeps the attention fixed and avoids fanciful dreaming. This of course must not

go to the extent of fatigue, but regularity of well chosen and interesting work is one of the best safeguards against nervousness.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS

To remove hot-water marks from polished furniture, dampen a cloth in denatured alcohol and rub lightly over the spots. Let stand for half a day to dry. If all the marks are not removed, apply again after the furniture is dry.

To take marking-ink out of linen, use a saturated solution of cyanid of potassium, applied with a camel's hair brush. After the marking disappears the linen should be washed in cold water.

If ink is spilled on your hand, wet the end of a match and rub over the ink. Wash in cold water and the ink will come off.

To remove dirt or stains from a colored hat caused by the grease of the hair or by your collar rubbing against it, try rubbing the hat with a cloth soaked in benzine. The dirt will disappear instantly.

To remove grease spots from woolen cloth, use vinegar instead of gasoline, as it removes it much quicker, and does not leave a ring.

To clean silver purses, cover with butter-milk and let stand all night. Then rinse in tepid water.

Sometimes when you remove a spot with gasoline you leave a ring about the part cleaned. You can remove this by holding it over the steam of the teakettle.

Rub steel blades of knives with emery paper before putting away for any length of time, and they will not rust.

After squeezing the juice from a lemon, use the remains for cleaning brass, by first dipping in salt and powdered brick dust. This is excellent also for scouring copper cooking vessels.

MOTHER'S PROBLEMS

A Word of Praise

I HAVE known parents who never praised their children, no matter how deserving of praise they were. They were, they said, "afraid to praise them"—afraid lest they get "big-headed," and over-proud of their accomplishments. And I have known children who developed a deplorable "don't care" attitude, merely because no favorable mention was ever made of their efforts when they were best, so that it seemed to the child that it mattered little whether work or studies graded high or low.

A bit of praise honestly given may spur a child on to untold heights. Many a child's big ambition is to please Mother or Daddy, and it is nothing short of cruel to withhold the word of praise the childish ears are open for. Even if the work is not worthy of praise, criticism of it should be friendly, constructive and

careful. To crush all the joy and expectancy out of an accomplished task, may crush something vital out of the child.

I know a successful woman who delights in telling to what she owes her success. "As a little girl," she has often said, "I was told by a neighbor woman that I had worked a bit of embroidery exceptionally well. 'But I might have known you would have,' she added, 'for everything you undertake to do, you do well!' After those words of praise, I just had to work hard, and do my best. I had to live up to that woman's bit of praise. I am still guided by it. Whatever I do, I try my best to do well!"

Let's all remember that. A bit of honest praise may give a child a mark to live up to that will affect the whole of his life. If you are raised on a throne, so to speak, you are not going to give up your place of power without putting up a good, stiff fight. Whenever the chance occurs place your child on a throne and watch the gratifying way with which he fights to maintain his lofty perch in your eyes.

Personal Column

I am enclosing a letter on my experience of picking beans. Hoping it will be of some use.—Noticing the request for more plans and letters on bean pickers I thought I would give some of my experience with picking beans. For nine winters we have had bean pickers in the house. My sister and myself always did the picking. My mother was unable to do the work all alone, so we would do the washing, ironing and scrubbing. Then we could sit down and pick beans. We never raised many beans ourselves, but would pick for the neighbors, and some for the elevator. The winter of 1921 we hand picked 363 bushels. For the culls we got 9c per pound. When we would be busy with other work, my small sisters would pick awhile, and in that way they earned their own spending money. I think it pays better for farmers to hand pick their own beans, then they have their culls which are very good for feeding purposes, and the hand picked beans can be sold for first class beans. The name of the picker we used is "The Clipper", made by A. T. Farrell Company. I have tried others, but like this one the better. This is not an expensive machine. One could not be made much cheaper. Hoping this will be of some use to our readers.—Miss Schoof, Michigan.

My Letter of Thanks.—My Dear Mrs. Taylor: Here I am again after many weeks of silence. I had intended to write you a letter of greetings to be published in our paper for my dear friends over the state who have taken an interest in us. My family were all sick at Thanksgiving time, so had to let it go by. Now as I can only reach my thanks to you, I wish you to put before them all my greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I have not forgotten any one of them, but am not in a position this year to remember them all personally, so take this method of wishing them the seasons greetings. Forever grateful.—Mrs. Jennie Hains, R. 4, Box 40, Harrison, Michigan.

Re-Silvering a Mirror.—As I am a subscriber of the Michigan Business Farmer would like to know if some of our readers could tell me what to use and how to re-silver looking glass or mirror, and if I could silver a glass that has never been silvered before and where could I get the material to re-silver it with. We like the M. B. F. and get many good ideas out of it.—Veronica C. Paul.

Knitting Done at Home.—Seeing the inquiry for a mitten knitter in your paper of November 10th, would be glad of any work that I could do at home, as I am not able to get out to earn anything. Would knit, crochet, piece quilts, or quilt them. Will be glad to correspond with anyone desiring work done.—Mrs. Minnie Driscoll, R. 2, Kingsley, Michigan.

Three Splendid Suggestions.—I am very interested in the Farm Home Department and would like the opportunity to help some of its readers, if possible.

Raspberries and Huckleberries.—Make a good combination for jam. Yellow transparent apples and huckleberries are excellent for spreads.

Washing Windows.—Use a soft sponge or cloth and clear warm water to wash the glass, and then go over it after it is rinsed with a rubber window cleaner which can be purchased for the small sum of 19 cents. This method is much easier and more satisfactory than using cloths.

Varnish.—Applied to the linoleum dries over night leaving a smooth, glossy, easy-to-clean surface, which protects and prolongs the life of the linoleum.—Harriet C. Reeves.

Hearty Dishes.—Let us hear from some of our readers that know good wholesome dishes that may be served to the men folks.

Dear Mrs. Taylor: I received your

letter regarding the painting of my walls and thank you so much for all your trouble.

I am sending a few recipes of things that my family like especially well. I patented most of them myself. They can most likely be standardized and improved as I have had no domestic science lessons and only know what I have learned for myself. I hope you may find some of them useful for the cook-book. I am interested in hearty dishes for supper and hope the book will have some good ones. Thanking you for your help, I am sincerely.—Mrs. V. C., Cass, City.

Knitting Done at Home.—Anyone desiring knitting done, write Mrs. F. Fuller, Wolverine, Michigan. I love to knit these long evenings. I knit double mitts for men, also single ones for children.

Buchrum Substitute.—If you are in need of some and can't get to town, use bed ticking starched very stiff, let dry, then sprinkle and iron smooth.—Mrs. M.

Quilt Pattern.—Sometime ago I received a splendid quilt pattern, drawn and the directions given. I sent this to one of my readers and I am wondering if I might have it back, so I can print it for all of us to use. If there are any readers who have patterns, I would like to have them and would appreciate it if you will send them to me real soon.—Anne Taylor.

—if you are well bred!

Duty to Your Chaperon.—At school receptions, sleigh-rides, class meetings at private homes, and so on, there is always a chaperon, who is giving her time for your enjoyment. Her kindness should be repaid by your courtesy.

1. As soon as possible after greeting your hostess, greet your chaperon.

2. Also, just before leaving, speak to her again cordially and gratefully.

3. See that your chaperon is not left alone. If the function is a dance, invite her to dance; or sit out a dance with her, sometimes. Make her enjoy being your chaperon.

4. Never tease to stay when the time comes to go.

5. Don't hinder your chaperon by loitering over your wraps; be ready when she is, and leave the building with her.

RECIPES

Tomato Soup.—One peck ripe tomatoes, one dozen large onions, one bunch celery, one bunch parsley, six whole cloves, eight bay leaves. Cook and strain then add to the juice, one-half cup flour, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half teaspoon black pepper then bring to a boil and can or bottle and seal.—Mrs. Egbert Hall.

Quick Oatmeal Cookies.—Four cups of rolled oats or oatmeal (raw), two cups white flour, two cups brown sugar. Mix together then add one cup shortening and one teaspoon salt. After this is thoroughly mixed add one-third cup of water in which is dissolved one scant teaspoon of soda. I usually add a little lemon extract. Roll quite thin and cut into squares with a knife. Bake in rather hot oven. Let them partially cool in the pan or they will break up badly.

I have received many helpful suggestions from our page and hope that some one will like these.—Mrs. Elmer Van Antwerp.

Crab Apple Butter.—Four quarts of crab apples, wash and quarter them but do not pare or remove cores. Put in a preserving kettle with four cups of water and cook until well done. Mash through a collander and add three cupfuls of granulated sugar, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Cook about three-quarters of an hour or until thick. This will keep in jars with paraffin.—Mrs. W. E. Fitzgerald.

Candied Citron.—One of our readers asked for this recipe and I am sure you will find this one sent in by a reader very fine. Use mature citron. Peel melon and remove center; then cut into squares; allow one pound of sugar for every pound of citron, using the least water possible to prevent burning. Cook sugar and water until the syrup is thick. Put citron and thinly sliced lemon into and cook thoroughly. When done remove citron from kettle and strain. Then place on an enamel or earthen pan and put into a hot oven. Turn frequently to prevent sticking and to make it dry evenly. When nearly dry sprinkle heavily with sugar and return to oven; when thoroughly dry wrap in oiled paper. This syrup makes nice jelly by adding sugar. We raise our citron in summer, gather before the frost and lay away until we have plenty of time to candy them which may be any month of the year.—Alma Becker.

Canned Sausage Meat.—Sausage or fresh pork may be fried only partly done, put into cans, and the grease poured in. Seal and invert the cans until cold so the grease will form a seal over the top. This keeps fine.—Mrs. W. E. Fitzgerald.

Vegetable Soup.—One peck of ripe tomatoes, twelve ears of sweet corn (or three pints canned) six stalks celery, six

onions, two quarts chopped carrots, two small or one large head of cabbage, six peppers, three red and three green, five quarts of soup stock. Mix all together, bring to boil, pack in hot sterilized cans and boil three hours. Makes about ten quarts and is fine.

Fish.—Be sure fish is fresh, scale, clean, and wash, and cut in pieces suitable for serving, being sure they are small enough to put in the cans. Pack in sterilized cans, putting in one teaspoonful of salt to a quart can. Put on rubber and cover. Screw tight as possible, then give one-half turn back, put cans on rack in canner and fill canner with cold water up to the shoulder of the cans, cover canner and bring to boil slowly. Boil three hours. After the water begins to boil lift cans out and tighten cover; turn upside down and if any of the cans leak, put on a new rubber quickly. Put can back in canner and boil fifteen minutes; tighten and set aside; before they are cold tighten again. The fish can be fried or baked after taking from cans and is like fresh fish.

Meat.—I have canned pork, beef, mutton, fish, liver, hearts, and tongues, and chickens like I do fish and have never had any spoil. In canning meats it is best to kill them yourself or otherwise be very careful they are fresh. Have everything ready to work quickly. Cans, covers and rubbers thoroughly sterilized. In canning chicken the rib pieces can be left for other purposes as they take lots of room and not much meat. The bones in the beef and mutton can be broken into small pieces; put in lots of water and boiled for soup stock, can and you may have soup any day. I put the soup stock in cans hot; put cans in hot water and boil three hours. It will keep indefinitely.—A subscriber.

Filled Cookies.—One cup melted lard, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon soda, two-thirds cup of sweet milk, flour to make dough which will roll out thin, cut with any shaped cookie cutter, place in the center of each cookie a spoonful of the filling, place another cookie on top with edges even, press the edges together and bake.

Filling.—One cup chopped raisins, one-half cup of sugar, two level tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cup of boiling water, mix the sugar and flour, stir it into the hot water (not boiling) when thoroughly blended, allow to boil, add the raisins, stir well and allow to get cool before using. Add a sliced banana to the white of one egg and beat until stiff. The banana will entirely dissolve, and a delicious substitute for whipped cream will result.—Mrs. P. F.

MY FAVORITE RECIPES

Mocked Bisque or Cream of Tomato Soup.—One quart of stewed tomatoes; one quart milk; one teaspoon salt; one-eighth teaspoon pepper; one-fourth teaspoon soda; two and one-half tablespoonfuls butter; two tablespoonfuls corn starch. Heat the tomatoes till soft, strain and add soda. Heat the milk in a double boiler. Rub the butter and corn starch together, adding slowly, enough hot milk to make it pour easily. Stir slowly into the scalding milk and cook fifteen minutes. Add seasoning and strained tomatoes. Serve at once. The soda prevents the acid in the tomatoes from curdling the milk. This is my old recipe from my high school book and I use it all the time. It is very delicious.

Plum Pudding.—One cup suet, chopped fine, one cup sweet milk, two cups seeded raisins, one cup molasses, two cups flour, one teaspoon soda, one cup currants, one-fourth cup each of citron, orange, lemon peel, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg. Steam it two hours and serve it with hard sauce.

The Runner's Bible

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, Thy God reineth. Isa. 52:7.

Be sure you carry happiness and glad tidings about with you. If in a solemn and serious manner you say to a man, "Let me prepare you to die that you may live after death," you will hardly be able to get his attention. But if, with enthusiasm you will tell him that you have good news for him, that it is possible for him to have perfect health, to be prosperous, and happy here upon this earth, he will eagerly listen for every word. Man longs for help, he wants it now—to-day.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

108—Ladies shoes No. 3 1/2, No. 6 1/2, and 7, also rubbers. Men's cloth mittens and pattern.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, R. 3, Vicksburg, Michigan.

CALUMET



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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.



4600

4600. A Popular Suit Style for Growing Boys—Tweed, cheviot, serge, khaki and linen are good materials for this model. The ample pockets will please the boy who has such good use for them. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

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DEAR girls and boys:—But a few more days and then Christmas. Christmas, what a wonderful word that is to both young and old. The moment you hear it from the lips of some of your friends, or you read it some where, so many things spring up in your mind. Maybe you think how last year Santa Claus forgot to bring some of the things you wanted. Or possibly you are worried about what to ask for this year. And I hope you think of the little boy or girl living down the road a little way from you who was forgotten entirely last year. Resolve that this year she or he will not be forgotten and to be sure that she or he is not send a present yourself. Even though it may be a doll or toy that you received last Christmas; that you are tired of, it will be new to this girl or boy and both you and the receiver will be happy. Some times you may think that you have so few things and have none to spare but if you will stop and think for a moment you will realize that you have much to be thankful for and that there are many that are worse off than you. Make Christmas a real merry Christmas by bringing some happiness into at least one other home besides your own. Your Christmas will seem much pleasanter if you do.

A very merry Christmas and happy, prosperous New Year to all of you.—UNCLE NED.

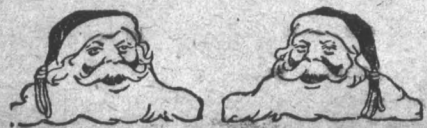


OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a farmer girl 14 years of age, and am in the 8th grade at school. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall, and have dark eyes, dark bobbed hair, and a fair complexion. Have I a twin? We have two weeks vacation. Everyone expects to get their potatoes dug before school starts. I have both mother and dad and have five sisters. Our baby is two years old. The one which guesses my correct birthday will receive a nice long letter. Just the month, not the date. Uncle Ned, try also. As my letter is getting towards the basket I'll quit before it gets there. Here are 3 riddles: What was the first bet ever made? Ans. The alphabet. If you court a young woman, and you are won, and she is won, what will you become? Ans. One, of course. What trade would you recommend to a small man? Ans. Grocer (Grow-Sir). Your loving niece.—Miss M. I. S., Reed City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before so I made up my mind I would write to you. My father is a reader of the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I always read the Children's Hour. I will describe myself. I have brown hair, brown eyes. Am about 4½ feet tall and am ten years old. My birthday is November 27th. I live about 9 miles from Allegan, or 1½ miles west of Hopkins, Michigan. Do you like to pick up potatoes, Uncle Ned? I don't. I live on the main road between Allegan and Grand Rapids, Michigan. I think the answer to Emma Lee Lockwood's riddle is a stove. I live on a farm of 105 acres. We have 8 cows, 4 horses, 5 cats, 6 pigs and 250 chickens. For pets I have a calf named Jack, and a cat named Cottontail. Well my letter is getting long so will close with a riddle: Why is a postage stamp like a little boy? The one who guesses this riddle will receive a nice long letter from me. Your loving nephew.—Edwin C. Nicolai, Allegan, Mich., R. 6. —Well Edwin, your birthday comes on the same day in the same month as mine. I never thought picking up potatoes was such hard work. It isn't near as hard as picking up stones.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have been a silent reader for over a year, I thought I would like to join your merry circle. No one ever wrote from this part of the state that I know of, so I will start if my letter doesn't go in the waste paper basket. I am a girl with bobbed, blonde hair. I have it bobbed with bangs. Am 59 inches tall, 14 years of age, 8th grade, light complexion. I'm living in a city with about 3,000 population. It is quite a nice place. It is right in the thumb of Michigan. I live about 18 miles from Lake Huron, altho I go to the lake quite often. I love to read the Children's Hour very much. There is one girl that wrote to the Children's Hour, she lives in Argyle. That's about 20 miles from here. I've been there quite often. We went to Port Huron about 3 weeks ago, and next Sunday I think we will go again. I do quite a bit of traveling. I



can't ever stay at home. Port Huron is about 80 miles from here by road. I think I will close for this time, so good-bye. From your want-to-be niece,—Elizabeth Eberte, 308 S. Silver St., Bad Axe, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have read the M. B. F. and enjoy it. I have written before, but I guess it reached the waste basket. I live near Clear Lake. It certainly is a pretty lake. On the north shore is the Meccola Golf Links, and by the side of that is the Lakewood Association. There is 28 cottages there. On the west side is a hotel. There is a high dive and some boats to rent. The east side an association owns to, by the name of "Seven Oaks". This summer I went swimming every day. I can swim, dive and float some. I am 5 feet and 3 inches tall. My birthday is the 7th of November. I have a light complexion and light

A Gift For Dad

"HOW many men there are today who have lost the respect of their associates and made failures of themselves merely because at one time or another they were afraid to say 'No'."

When Sam O'Hearn had heard these words from the lips of Professor Simmons, principal of Columbia High School, one morning in assembly, he wondered to himself if he wasn't one of those persons who can't say "No." He was afraid so.

"Now here's the proposition, O'Hearn. You're the star man of Columbia's basketball team. The whole team swings around your playing at center. It would be the simplest matter in the world for you to throw the game to Parker High next Thursday night if you just wanted to, and if you will we fellows'll make it worth your while. What d'you say?" It was Pinky Pinkerton of Parker High. Pinky had the reputation of being the leader of the betting students of his school, and inasmuch as betting on any games between the two institutions was forbidden by the faculties, Pinky took great delight in his reputation.

Sam O'Hearn listened to Pinky's words with a throbbing heart.

"What's it worth to you guys?" he eagerly questioned.

"Well, twenty-five dollars is a good price, I guess."

Twenty-five dollars! What wouldn't Sam O'Hearn do for that sum. Especially right at that moment for he was in dire financial straits. He had been working every evening after school and all day on Saturdays at Johnson's Corner Drug Store, where he and Pinky were now conversing during a spare moment, "helping out," in an attempt to earn sufficient money to purchase his mother and dad a Christmas present in the form of a talking machine that he had seen standing in the window of the Music Shop downtown.

But even though he toiled hard and long in Johnson's he was positive he could not get enough money together to purchase the machine. It was priced at 35 dollars and to date, just one week before Christmas he had but 25 of these. Ten dollars short.

"Twenty-five dollars," murmured Sam O'Hearn as the scheming, crafty Pinky Pinkerton from Parker High, stood by with a half sneer on his face.

Sam leaned farther over the counter in the rear of Johnson's Drug Store, where Pinky had come to make his offer, and thought. That twenty-five dollars added to the twenty-five he already had would not only give him enough to purchase the talking machine as a Christmas present for his folks but would leave him fifteen dollars more which would provide him with spending money for many weeks. What an opportunity!

Then suddenly it came to Sam that by selling the game to Parker he would not be playing square with his school, Columbia. What would his classmates think if they ever found out that for a measly old twenty-five dollars he had "thrown" a game to their hated basketball

brown hair. I will close with a riddle: Why is a green back more valuable than a silver dollar? Lovingly,—Faybelle Robinson, R. 2, Box 18, Big Rapids, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Tap! Tap! Tap! May I come in? I won't stay long but just long enough to take off my hat. I am altogether a new bird. I live on a farm four miles from Stambough. I go to school and am in the 8th grade. I guess I will describe myself. I am 14 years old. Have I a twin? I am 5 feet and 9 inches tall, have blue eyes, brown hair. (Oh, yes, I bobbed it the first of August.) The weather here has been nice and warm. I have been to Iron Mountain and had a very good time and the trip was just dandy. Have you been in Iron Mountain, Uncle Ned? Guess I will close and leave some room for the rest. Will the cousins write to—Agnes Manning, Stambough, Michigan, Box 211.

A LARGE COLLEGE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Add and subtract the names of the objects, and have, as a result, the name of a large college popular with many young men.

Answer to puzzles in last issue: ALBANY and NELSON.

surged through him with greater force. What—oh, what would they say if they ever found out? And they might—there was a chance of it.

Columbia High had finished her preliminary practice. Parker had taken hers. The referee was stepping out from the locker room, whistle in hand. The game was about to start.

Sam O'Hearn had returned to the locker room. He was in a quandary. He was positive now that he wasn't doing the right thing to take that filthy money from Parker's betting crowd.

"And I'm not going to do it." Sam's lips compressed in a straight line. His jaw tightened.

He hurried to his locker. Taking from it his big brown dressing gown, he threw it over his shoulders. Then with a quick stride he dashed up the circular stairway and onto the balcony of the gymnasium. Getting his bearings, his quick eye hunted out Pinky Pinkerton and his group of boisterous followers. He wormed his way quickly through the crowd to where they were.

"Pinkerton," he called.

Pinky turned, looking crossly and questioningly. "What d'you want now?"

"I'm here to tell you that I'm not going to take your money and I'm not going to throw the game to Parker." With these words, sharp and pointed, Sam quickly turned, leaving the startled Pinky staring open-mouthed after him, and made his way back to the locker room. How much better he felt! "I'm going to play harder than ever in this game," Sam told himself. He did.

Sam, feeling light of heart and happy, hurried home through the snow late that night. The spirit of Christmas was in the air. He felt cheerful.

Sam's dad, Mr. O'Hearn, was reading his evening newspaper when Sam stamped into the house. Mrs. O'Hearn had gone to bed.

"Dad, I want to tell you something," announced Sam as he pulled a chair up to the cheery grate fire. And then he went into detail about the offer from the betting students of Parker, how he had said he would accept it, and then later how he had declined. He told about the talking machine he had been intending to buy and how now, without the funds, he'd have to give it up.

"Son," said Mr. O'Hearn, "never mind about the talking machine—I'll go fifty-fifty with you, and we'll make it a joint present to mother. You have given me enough Christmas present tonight. I'm glad to see you're a man, my boy. Accept my thanks and congratulations. I'm proud of you. Now then, let's pile to bed, shall we?"



Somehow the feeling of guilt

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

THE "SCRUB BULL FUNERAL"

A SERIES of "scrub bull funerals", scheduled to occur in each of the fifteen counties comprising the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is an outstanding feature of the better livestock campaign to be conducted during the season of 1924; by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, an organization devoted to the industrial growth and progress of that region.

The final details of the plan whereby the Development Bureau will distribute one thousand dollars in cash prizes to various live stock associations throughout the fifteen counties at the end of the year 1924, were discussed at length during the recent county agricultural agents' conference, held at Marquette, Michigan, and definite rules and regulations governing the contest were drawn up.

The campaign is the climax of an energetic effort conducted during the past few years throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to encourage dairy farming as the branch of agriculture best adapted to the soils, economic and climatic conditions existing throughout that section and spurred on by the extension department of Michigan Agricultural College, the State Department of Agriculture, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, and other co-operating agencies, a definite plan is now in progress for the immediate up-building of upper Michigan's dairy livestock population.

Practically every community in the several counties throughout the peninsula is showing an active interest; and in fact, a keen rivalry apparently exists.

The particular plan to which this article refers involves primarily the substitution of pure bred bulls for "scrubs", rather than just the elimination of "scrub stock."

At the recent county agricultural agents' conference, a central committee was named, its members representing the Michigan Agricultural College, the railroads of the Upper Peninsula, and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. The committee follows:

D. L. McMillan, superintendent, U. P. Experiment Station, Chatham, chairman; E. G. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents, Marquette, secretary; G. E. Bishop, secretary manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette; J. A. Jeffery, land commissioner D. S. S. & A. Railway, Marquette; and O. E. Reed, department of dairy husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.

In addition, central committees will be organized in each county to work directly with the county agricultural agents among the farmers of their respective districts.

Following are a few of the more important rules governing the contest:

"The awards won by the various counties must be spent under the direction of the committee that was in charge of the contest in the

county, with the one stipulation that the money be spent in advancing the dairy industry in the county.

"The following ways of spending the money are suggested:

1. Promotion of calf club work;
2. Rebate on bulls bought;
3. Dairy tours;
4. Scholarships;
5. Revolving fund for purchase of improved dairy cattle.

"Awards will be made on the basis of the number of scrub bulls of breeding age replaced by registered bulls.

"Any county, which at any time during the year completes its work with one hundred per cent pure bred, registered bulls, will be entitled to first place. Should any more than one county show one hundred per cent registered bulls, they will be entitled to first, second, third and fourth places, respectively, in the order in which they have completed the work, regardless of the number of scrubs replaced.

"No less than eight counties must compete in this contest, before prize money is available, and no county is eligible to a prize unless at least twenty-five scrubs are replaced.

"All entries must be made to the chairman of the Central Committee before January 1, 1924. After this date, the entries may be accepted at the discretion of the committee. All replacements are counted from January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924, inclusive, provided that pure bred registered bulls calves purchased after July 1, 1923, that replace scrub bulls of breeding age after January 1, 1924, shall count as legitimate replacements.

"Any question which may arise in this contest will be referred to the Central Committee. This committee shall consist of a representative of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, of the Michigan Agricultural College, of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, of the railroads operating in the Upper Peninsula, and of the supervisory extension force, making a total of five members on the committee.

"A monthly report showing date of replacement, address of the owner of the scrub bull replaced, the age of the scrub bulls, age and breed and registration number of registered bull in which an interest has been purchased, and the name and address of the men who have agreed to use the service of the pure bred bull owned in the community, will be forwarded on the first day of each month to the chairman of the Central Committee."

The interest being emphasized in the better livestock and dairying campaign throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is by no means limited entirely to the agencies named above, for it has extended also to the banks, manufacturers, and other business interests in the various districts. In fact, so keen has this interest become that practically every bank throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan now stands ready to loan money to worthy farmers for the purchase of pure bred livestock, and during the past year alone, the pure bred livestock population has been considerably increased through this means.

The past two years have indeed brought about a marked transition in the agricultural status of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and it is the prediction that with the successful achievement of the goal set for the year 1924, dairy farming will be definitely established as a thriving and profitable industry throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. That, at least, is the aim of the various agencies which are co-operating in this effort.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

APPLY RAW LINTSEED OIL

I have a horse which has pimples come on him, and he will rub himself against everything. He rubs until the hair is rubbed off. Could you tell what is the matter and what would you advise to do for him?—Mrs. W. S., Caro, Michigan.

—It is impossible to tell what kind of a skin disease your horse is suffering from without making an examination. Try applying raw lint-



20 Extra Quarts of Milk

Count 'em From Every Sack of
International Special Dairy Molasses Feed

as compared to using wheat feeds or ground grains. We guarantee this increase has been secured in hundreds of actual tests.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY MOLASSES FEED contains protein, molasses and fat combined in proper proportions to provide the necessary nutrients and energy required for maximum milk production. Both protein and molasses produce milk. Special Dairy contains both.

This great feed is digestible and palatable and is skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as Special Dairy.

Free!—A Wonderful Dairy Book!

We have just published a beautiful Dairy Book containing fourteen large colored pictures of World's Champion Cows of various breeds. These pictures were made from actual photographs. Every dairyman will want a copy of this book. Nothing like it was ever before published—it is a masterpiece.

Your dealer will tell you how you can obtain a copy free of cost. If not sold by your local dealer, write us giving number of cows owned by you. Also give us your local dealer's name and address and we will mail you one of these books free of cost.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED COMPANY

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Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance, therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you supply handle.

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After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE
Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—end—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

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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 25c for cash if sent with order or paid on or before the 10th of month following date of insertion. SEND IN YOUR AD AND WE WILL PUT IT IN TYPE FREE, so you can see how many lines it will fill. Address all letters, BREEDERS DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without post, 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

HERD SIRE FOR SALE AT FARMERS PRICES. T. B. Tested guaranteed every way. Pontiac Romeo Dutchland DeKol No. 270204 H. F. H. B. sire Pontiac Dutchland 2nd Dam Pontiac Osiris. 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.
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HEREFORDS

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(Herefords since 1899.)
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We Have Bred Herefords Since 1860
Spring calves for sale. Write us your wants. A few Chester White Boars and Sows for sale.
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70 Herefords 780 lbs. 70 Herefords 700 lbs.
86 Herefords 575 lbs. 51 Herefords 500 lbs.
All dehorned, deep reds and in good grass flesh. Can also show you other bunches. If in the market for real quality one car load or more your choice. Write stating number and weight preferred.

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ELDON, WAPELLO CO., IOWA

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

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Cattle, Both Sex.
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GUERNSEY BULL CALVES \$50. A. R. BREED-
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Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.
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JERSEYS FOR SALE. FRESH COWS,
Springers, Heifer Calves, one Bull.
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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
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REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE,
Shropshire and Delaine sheep. Stock and prices listed. Write for local feeding table.
CLOVER CREST RANCH, Tawas City, R3, Mich.

INVENTS NEW LAMP

Said to be Whiter and Cheaper
Light than Electric or Gas.

WASHINGTON. Patents have been granted by the Government to a lighting engineer by the name of Johnson, on a new lamp for burning ordinary kerosene oil. This lamp produces a vapor from the oil which makes a blue flame that incandesces a mantle, and thus creates a very strong, soft, pure white light. As it consumes only 6% oil mixed with 94% air, it is exceedingly economical. Said to be very simple to operate, odorless, noiseless, and dangerless.

E. H. Johnson, 602 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. He also wants local distributors and has a very unique selling plan to offer agents. He is even offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce this new light.—(Adv.)

Many Barren or Aborting Cows Can Be Saved

Don't be too quick to call in the butcher. Often a valuable cow is barren or abortive simply because her genital and digestive organs are in a sluggish condition and fail to function until strengthened through medicinal aid.

Kow-Kare is used successfully in thousands of cases every year where nearly all hope of a cow's future usefulness is abandoned. This cow medicine tones up and strengthens the vital functions of sick and unproductive cows. It helps nature in the processes of production and reproduction. Every mail brings us letters such as these, from enthusiastic users:

H. V. Whitmore, Thurmont, Md. writes: "We have been feeding your Kow-Kare for about three months with very good results. We haven't had one to abort since we began feeding it. We lost about one-half of the calves in the last two years."

Amos B. Miller, Mechanics Grove, Pa. says: "My cows had been aborting, as many as 75 per cent. some years. After using Kow-Kare for a short time only one or two aborted, and after continuing it for some time have had no trouble. It has also improved the general condition of my cows and increased the quantity of milk."

John Watt, Freeport, O. writes: "I have a choice Jersey cow. Heretofore I have had bother to get her with calf. Hearing of Kow-Kare for barrenness, I got a can and gave

her two or three doses. Brought her in all right. After using it the first time she was mated she got with calf, and came around all right after she had her calf."

Some of the heaviest losses in the dairy can be avoided or corrected by the judicious use of this famous cow remedy.

If you are not using Kow-Kare now, ask your feed dealer, general store or druggist about it. Large size package, \$1.25; medium size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage.

Our valuable free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to use Kow-Kare in treating Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Low Appetite and as a general conditioner in increasing milk yield. Write us for this book.

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DELUXE PERSONALIZED STATIONERY

Smart stationery, correct in size. DeLuxe ripple-finish, deckle edged lawn correspondence paper, tinged with silver along the deckled edge. 100 double sheets (10½ by 7½) and 100 envelopes, the new smart size printed with your name and address (or any three lines desired) in rich, royal blue. Choice of white, buff, gray, pink, blue or lavender. Do not confuse with cheap bond paper offers. This stylish stationery sent in neat box to any address for only \$2.50—less than you can buy the paper unprinted in any retail store. Order today. You'll be delighted. Money refunded if you are not.

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DEPARTMENT G

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



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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. ½ mile west of depot.
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Write your wants to
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Save Calves and Cows by Using ABORNO

Guaranteed Remedy for Contagious Abortion
Successfully used by thousands of farmers, stockmen, and dairymen. Easily administered. Kills abortion germs in blood—can't injure animals. Write for Free Book, describing symptoms and effects—with many letters from users. Money-back guarantee.
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German Shepherd, Airdales, Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. B. Watson, Box 27, Macon, Mo.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP.
C. O. D. Trial.
KASKENNELS, BUFA, Herrick, Ills.

FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED WHITE
COLLIE PUPPIES.
C. P. KEPNER, Carson City, Michigan.

seed oil to the affected parts of the body and brushing it in with a body brush. You can repeat this treatment once or twice at intervals of five or six days. If you have a veterinarian in your locality I would advise that you have him make an examination of your horse and prescribe treatment.—John P. Hutton, Asso. Prof. Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

STERILITY IN CATTLE

Wish to ask a question concerning cows that won't ketch when they are drove three or four times. We have some that are Holsteins. They look well, eat well, and hold up fairly well in their milk and cream tests, but won't get with calf. Have been drove three times each and let run with bull for one month, and still they don't ketch.—Mrs. J. B. L., Pentwater, Michigan.

—It is impossible to determine the cause of sterility in cattle without a personal examination. In most cases of sterility failure to breed is due to disease of the reproductive organs. Occasionally it may be attributed to faulty nutrition or a constitutional disease. Furthermore, the cause of sterility may be found in the bull. If a qualified veterinarian is not available for making a personal examination, I would suggest that you flush the vagina of each cow about three times a week with a solution made by adding four ounces of borax to one gallon of clean warm water using about one-half gallon for each animal. If there is reason to suspect that the bull is the fault, I would suggest trying another bull.—E. T. Hollman, Asso. Prof. of Animal Pathology, M. A. C.

MICHIGAN CARRIES OFF ITS SHARE AT INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from Page 6)

on hogs, and much credit is due the Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, especially in the Duroc Jersey Chester White and Poland China divisions. On Poland Chinas the Detroit Creamery Farm won: 4th on junior boar pig; 1st, senior sow pigs; 1st, junior sow pigs; 1st, young herds; 1st, produce of sow; 1st get of boar, and junior champion sow. On Duroc Jerseys the Creamery Farm won: 2nd junior yearling sow; 3rd and 4th, senior sow pig; 2nd, young herd bred by exhibitor; 1st, produce of sow; 3rd, get of boar, and junior champion sow. In the Chester White classes the Creamery Farm won: 1st, junior boar pig; 1st, aged sow; 1st, senior yearling sow; 1st, junior yearling sow; 1st, 3rd, senior sow pig; 2nd, 4th, 5th, junior sow pig; 1st, young herd; junior champion boar; senior champion sow; junior champion sow; reserve champion boar, grand champion sow, and reserve champion sow. Andy Adams, Litchfield, was not far behind the Creamery Farm in nearly all classes of Chester Whites.

M. A. C. Wins On Hogs

The animal Husbandry Department of the M. A. C. won signal honors with its hogs. While the barrow show was the strongest in the history of the Show, there being an increase of 20 per cent in entries in these classes over last year, the college hogs succeeded in winning forty-six prizes. Among the premiums won were ten firsts, seven seconds, five thirds, four fourths, two fifths, three sixths, two sevenths and seven eights, and in addition to this two championships, two reserve championships, one grand championship and one reserve grand championship.

Seven breeds of hogs were shown by the College, the premiums in the "on foot" classes being distributed among the different breeds as follows: Duroc Jerseys, 4; Poland Chinas, 6; Chester whites, 4; Berkshires, 6; Hampshires, 4; Tamworth, 5; and Large Yorkshires, 7.

It was in the Swine Carcass classes where the outstanding honors were won. In the 100-200 lb. class with sixty-two entries, second prize was obtained with "Michigan Laddie," a Berkshire barrow. In the 200-300 lb. class with fifty-eight entries, first premium was won with "Michigan-Repeater," a Berkshire barrow. A Berkshire, "Michigan O. K.," also won first premium in the 300-400 lb. class, against forty-six entries, while in the 400 lb. and over class with twenty-five entries, the College won first place with

"Michigan Col.," a Chester White, and fourth prize with "Michigan State," a Duroc Jersey.

In addition to these honors, the carcass produced by "Michigan O. K." was made grand champion of the entire show, while the carcass produced by "Michigan Repeater" was given the reserve grand championship ribbon.

W. S. Adams, Litchfield, was the big Michigan winner in the Tamworth division and his animals placed well in nearly all classes. In the Tamworth division the M. A. C. took first, second and third in the class for fat barrows, 350-450 pounds, and first on a pen of three barrows of the same weight. Another Tamworth barrow won fourth in the 250-350 pound class. High awards went to the college in the fat Yorkshire division also. One barrow won the Yorkshire grand championship and first in the 150-250 pound class. Second place in this class likewise went to the college, as did first in the 250-350 pound barrow class, first and second in the class for pens of three barrows, 150-250 pounds, and first in the class for pens of three barrows 250-350 pounds.

The M. A. C. did all of Michigan's winning on sheep. In the Hampshire division the college won 5th on ewe lambs, association special; 5th, 3 ewe lambs; 4th, 3 ewe lambs, association special. The college also won prizes in the Shropshire and Oxford divisions.

Pervenche, owned by the Michigan Agricultural College, was named grand champion mare in the Belgian division of horses. She was also junior champion mare. In winning the grand championship, Pervenche exceeded her achievement of a year ago, when she was named reserve champion.

William E. Scripps, of Orion, took several places in the Belgian division, winning first in the class for two animals, produce of one dam, second in the class for stallion and three mares, and third in the three-mare class. The college took second place in the last-named class.

In the Percheron division the M. A. C. won several places. J. L. Miller, of Caledonia, was another from Michigan to win prizes on this breed of horse.

The International Livestock Exposition was a decided success from Michigan's point of view. As I heard one man from this state say, "The way the M. A. C. and individuals from old Michigan are taking prizes, it makes me want to tell the world where I'm from."

OH MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from page 10.)

sympathies abominably. But I reckon she'll get some of the benefits of the others' thousands. Mrs. Jane, in particular, is always wishing she could do something for "Poor Maggie," so I dare say she'll be looked out for all right.

As to who will prove to be the wisest handler of the hundred thousand, and thus my eventual heir, I haven't the least idea. As I said before, they all need money, and need it badly—need it to be comfortable and happy, I mean. They aren't really poor, any of them, except, perhaps, Miss Flora. She is a little hard up, poor soul. Bless her heart! I wonder what she'll get first, Niagara, the phonograph, or something to eat without looking at the price. Did I ever write you about those "three wishes" of hers?

(Continued in January 5th issue.)

Second Sight

The young lady palmist of the church bazaar said to one of her girl clients: "I see by your hand you are going to be married."

"Wonderful," said the girl. "You are engaged to a man named Wilkins," continued the amateur seer.

"How amazing," gasped the girl, "surely the lines on my hand can not reveal the name—"

"Lines," sniffed the palmist. "Who said anything about lines? You are wearing the ring I returned to Mr. Wilkins three weeks ago."—Argonaut.

FORD RUNS 57 MILES ON GALLON OF GASOLINE

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 2109 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 40 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

The Greatest Clubbing Offer Ever Made

The Michigan
Business Farmer
(Bi-Weekly)

AND

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(Daily Market Edition)

BOTH ONE FULL YEAR

\$3.25

WE believe this to be the greatest offer ever made to residents of rural routes in Michigan. It gives you a great metropolitan daily, keeping you abreast of state and international news of the day and Michigan's only home-owned and edited farm magazine, to keep you posted on farm news, the trend of the markets and what farmers and farmers' organizations are doing. This is an offer that should appeal to all real business farmers and we are proud to be able to make it at this time.

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This phenomenal low price is made to R. F. D. addresses only. Use this order blank and send check, money order or registered letter to

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
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Dear Sir:—

Enclosed find \$3.25 for which you are to send The Detroit Times (Daily Market Edition) and the Michigan Business Farmer, both One Full year.

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Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

HOW I GOT INTO THE MOVIES
THERE'S been times, quite a few, when I wanted to live the quiet life. I wuz on the farm then an' the quiet life sort of appealed to me. But you know I hankered for somethin' different. I wanted action—went to movin' pictur' shows an' such an' finally come to think I'd like to be a movie actor myself. Well folks I'm it—a movie actor, I mean. I'm a real actor now, I'm it every minute of my life 'ceptin' when I'm sleepin'. An' even then my landlady sez I'm movin' some. She sez, which's neither here nor there, 'at I sleep not only long, but loud. Well mebbe so—that don't bother me none. Anyway, I don't play the phonograph, the ukalele, nor the saxophone, when I'm sleepin'. Well as I sed, I'm into the movies now an' course you'll want to know how it all happened. An' while I don't like to brag 'bout myself, yet as nobody else does it, I've got to do somethin' for myself, so I'm jest goin' to bust out an' tell you all about the hull thing.

My first introduction wuz jest a few days ago. I went up town an' wuz kinda lookin' into windows an' at things on the street. Long skirts an' such, you know, an' a cop, a police, come up just behind me, tapped me on the shoulder with a little stick he had in his hand, an' told me to git movin'. I guess he wuz surprised to see me move so swiftly. You see lately, well since I went to bootleggin', I've been kinda s'picious of any man what wears a blue coat with buttons, brass buttons, onto it, so I moved with alacrity, if you know what that means, an' I wuz out of his sight in less time 'an I can tell it. That wuz my first appearance in the movie art.

Well, since I got hit jest a few days ago, by one of Hank Ford's offspring, I've been kinda movin' every time I hear an auto honk. I move in sever' an' various direc-

tions. Sometimes I find myself into the top of a tree before I know 'at I've left the ground. The song of the siren mebbe is alright, but I'll be darned if I like to hear it come in from an auto behind me. So you see that put me right into another movie act, in fact, makes me purty nigh a star, 'cause I move so thick an' fast.

An' then you know, bein a widower, without a wife, an' there bein' sev'ral widows without husbands—well 'course this is another story—an' yit I'm jest as 'fraid of 'em as can be, an' that makes me a real movie actor. I move whenever I see one of 'em comin'. They mean alright—guess mebbe they do—mebbe solicitin' for the Japs or somethin', but anyways it means danger an' so I move—git into the movies an' am a reg'lar actor in self defense. Yes, an' there's the teller I owe money to—a cash customer, so to speak. Gosh, I move when I see him comin'.

An' then sometimes, with jest a little money in my suit case, or wherever I happen to have it, I go into a department store an' ask for some socks. The lady clerk shows me some for 80 cents or a dollar a pair, an' I sez: "Ain't you got some for 'bout 10 cents apiece." She looks at me with nose in the air—to git more wind, I s'pose—an' sez "Oh, you wear the cheap kind?" Well I move—she ain't my kind of girl any way, 'r' bein' 'at I hardly ever don't wear socks and how, I jest take my hat off'n my head for a minit, or maybe less, an' think of holy words or whatever it is an' I come away.

A movie actor in fact if not in name. Yes, since I'm in the movie class all right, you may never see me in pictures 'less I throw my hat in the ring, for pres'dent, then you wouldn't see me prob'ly, but you might see a pictur' of the hat. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.



TURKEYS AFFECTED WITH POISON IVY

I am now treating my turkeys for poison ivy. They are not getting any better but thought before I neglected any longer I would inquire if you have ever known of fowls getting poisoned. There are several patches of poison ivy around where the turkeys roam. If you know of any treatment better than the one I am using will you please send it to me. I am using two teaspoonfuls of Epsom salts with one cup of boiling water, and when cooled enough to use I put in one teaspoonful of baking soda and wash their heads twice a day.—Mrs. L. A. H., Harbor Beach, Michigan.

—This is a new experience to all members of the department. The baking soda which you have used is probably the most effective method of combating this trouble, providing of course, you have made a correct diagnosis. There is a possibility that this particular flock of turkeys has become affected with Chicken Pox, in which case the skin eruptions would occur.—E. C. Foreman, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

SEND AFFECTED HEN TO M. A. C.

I know I am safe to tell you its Roup from what I have read of this disease although during past year is first I had it in my chickens. At first eyes and nose seemed to water, then later on the left side of the eye, appears a lump that looks like it contains matter, swells around the eye and sometimes over the eye till blind. Will eat until they die. It is hard for me to see a case of it among chickens until lump appears. I have always caught the ones affected and cooped them away from the rest. They live for a long time in this stage and I try to doctor them by putting a supposed medicine to be good for roup in drinking water and feed a chicken tonic, but

anyway they finally die. Please tell me if there is anything that can be done for them in this stage? For the ones who seem well I clean everything best I can; hen house and drinking pans, spray with Creolin and put a drop in the drinking water. Give Epsom salts occasionally. Anyway this don't prevent well ones from getting the disease, and I don't know what to do next. I have several hens that look nice, but cannot tell how soon before they will have the disease. I now have four and have lost several. I always put the dead ones where no other chickens can ever get near them, and always coop the ones affected as soon as I see it. I sure would like to do something to save the ones that look well now.—O. McC., Mancelona, Michigan.

—Conditions like those described are very apt to be due to intestinal parasites such as tape worms or round worms. Coccidiosis is also apt to be responsible for such symptoms. It will, therefore, be evident that nothing can be prescribed in the line of treatment until the real cause of the trouble is uncovered.

My advice is that you either have some of these chickens examined by a veterinarian or that you send a few of the affected ones to the Veterinary Department of the Michigan Agricultural College for diagnosis. H. J. Stafseth, Res. Assoc. in Bacteriology, M. A. C.

Last Shall Be First
The man who puts safety last usually goes to the hospital first.—Two Bells.

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

Get Winter Eggs!

See to it that there is song and cackle, scratch and action, going on in your poultry yard.

That's when the eggs come.

Feed

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

See them get busy. It gives hens pep.

Nux Vomica is what does it—that greatest of all nerve tonics. A Pan-a-ce-a hen can't hold still. It's her good feeling that makes her hop around.

Pan-a-ce-a has Quassia in it to make hens hungry. Great combination! One makes them eat—the other helps them digest what they eat.

No dormant egg organs when that combination gets to work on a hen's system. You just get eggs—eggs.

A Pan-a-ce-a hen is always a hungry hen—an industrious hen. She gets off the roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pkg.
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.

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(Continued on following page.)

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FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by FRANK D. WELLS

MICHIGAN vs. WESTERN

At a meeting of men interested in Michigan fruit, recently held in Detroit, the apple was the subject of discussion. The western product was matched against home-grown fruit and the result was—well, let the reader decide for himself.

Apples were there from Washington, such as can be obtained on the market. Apples were there from Michigan, the best that could be procured. They were compared in the package and out of it. They were eaten raw and cooked. They were baked and made into pie and sauce. Certainly the test was a fair way of trying the fruit. It was not color, but the really important qualities that counted. The results were of interest, not only to every apple grower, but to everybody who takes pride in the Great Lakes apple district.

First to be considered was the packing. The western stock was of a uniform grade and so closely packed that there was no shaking, even after coming on the railroad from the Pacific coast to Detroit, a journey long enough and rough enough to loosen the fruit if anything short of an earthquake could. The Michigan packages were all loose and shaky. The fruit varied from medium to large and very large in the same package. As might be expected the weight of such loosely packed cases was not uniform. Some were several pounds too light. The closely packed western fruit was up to standard in weight.

Some of the home-grown fruit was ripe, some half ripe, some decidedly green, so the flavor varied from good to indifferent and from indifferent to bad. The rivals from the Pacific coast were uniformly ripe, so similar in flavor. Score again for the latter.

In every way the West equalled Michigan and in some respect was so far ahead that it was hardly worth while to make a comparison.

It may be objected that these men were interested in western apples, so were not fair judges, but such was not the case. They were in reality prejudiced in favor of their home state, and came to the meeting expecting that Michigan would have the better of the contest. But

the evidence was there and it was too strong for denial.

This is not saying that the western flavor is equal to that of the Michigan apple at its best. These judges did not say that fruit could not be grown here which would discount the best of western apples, but they did not and could not get it. So it should be expected that they and consumers generally will buy something that they know and can depend upon, rather than invest in uncertainties.

Michigan can produce as good apples as are grown and that is being done every year, but such fruit, when properly packed, does not need to depend upon the general market. There is a place for all of it and more like it.

But the fact remains that the packing and grading of Michigan fruit is deplorably poor. When will it be better? The subject has been discussed and agitated for years, yet little progress towards reform has been made. When will the time come that the name Michigan will stand for what it ought to on a package of apples?

(Rather severe on our home-grown fruit. Have any of our readers a word to say on the subject?—Editor.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

If the orchard hasn't a cover crop it ought to have one. Weeds are better than nothing.

An orchard long in sod becomes root-bound. The sod can be flopped over until the ground freezes. A sod upside down is still a cover for the ground.

A few years ago I had to make cider of my russets, said an apple grower. Now I pick them for the auto trade in the spring. Wish I had more of them.

There is one mistake to which the novice is liable. The strawberry bed is covered too early. A mulch is important, but it should not be applied till the ground is well frozen. It is the thawing and freezing that plays hob with the plants. Put on the straw so as to keep the ground frozen until spring.

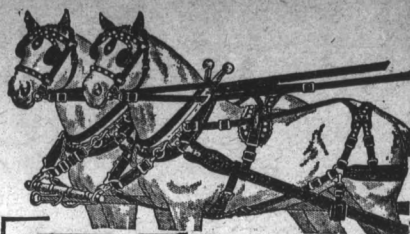
Plant a mulberry for the birds. They like the fruit and will spare the cherries, or some of them. The Russian variety grows quickly and bears abundantly. The fruit is not so good as that of some other kinds, but the birds don't care. Do they eat the fruit for what it is, or do they think they are getting a nice fat black worm?

FUR DEPARTMENT

THE MINK

THIS animal is of the weasel tribe. It is a flesh-eater—birds, fish, rabbits and other small animals form its principle food, it being particularly fond of muskrats, will also, if given the opportunity, raise havoc in the chicken house. Because of the value of his pelt the Mink is rapidly being exterminated in the more thickly settled districts and while some of his traits are not admirable, he is too valuable an animal and has paid too many hundred times the damage he has done in his occasional raids to deserve total extermination. His favorite haunts are along streams, around lakes and in settled districts, ditches and drains. His pelt becomes prime in early November and is too valuable to be destroyed earlier than that. He also loses quality early and by breeding season in February should be left to produce more good dollars for the next season. The mink furnishes about the hardest proposition the amateur trapper has to contend with as more skill and a better knowledge of its habits is necessary to be successful than of the other common fur bearers. There are many good mink sets but the amateur will find natural water sets the most profitable. I will try to describe a few for you. A log laying along the bank so part of it is in the water forms a base for one of the best. Place your trap, I prefer No. 1 or No. 1½ Newhouse, in about two inches of water and securely stake a bait of bird or fish just beyond—it will usually catch any but the wisest that pass that way. Any na-

tural looking hole under a bank or a hollow log at the edge of the water or a drain tile coming into the creek or ditch will be thoroughly investigated by every Mink that passes and a trap carefully placed in the approaches to these points will be successful. The less you disturb the surroundings the more success you may expect. Don't set several traps in poor places but look for the spot the mink has got to step in, in his investigations and you will be surprised at the ease with which this clever animal is caught. They are great travelers and while they may not pass the same spot once in several days they can usually be counted on to return. I have followed mink signs long distances looking for just the right place to make a set and my patience has usually been rewarded. Always case handle your skins and take the bone from the tail and open the tail to the tip. Remove all fat and see that the fur is clean and dry before stretching. Time spent in making suitable boards is as productive of good returns as time spent in properly setting your trap. A long narrow board slightly narrower at the shoulders than at the base and tapering to a point at the nose with edges to 1-16 of an inch varying in width at the base from two to four inches and made from 3-8 inch box lumber make the finest kind of mink boards, and will turn out a skin that the buyer will call "trapper handled." In stretching have back in middle of board, pull on evenly and don't try to over stretch. Tack tail open and hang in a cool dry place. Never turn fur side out.



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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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The Agricultural and Business Situation

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

PRICES:

Features in the agricultural situation this past month have been the decline in wheat, corn and hog prices, and the rise in cotton prices.

Wheat at Chicago is off 6 cents from a month ago. Canadian wheat is coming in over the 30-cent tariff wall. This is due to the high milling qualities of Canadian wheat, which is demanded at a premium, and to the scarcity of high grade hard wheats in the United States. With the low supply of domestic wheat east of the Rocky Mountains, a higher tariff would without doubt be effective in raising the price in this territory.

The Wheat Council of the United States is recommending a reduction of wheat acreage from 62 million to about 50 million acres as fast as alternative crops can be profitably introduced. The purpose is to take American wheat producers off the world market and raise the domestic price to profitable levels. The ultimate effectiveness of the proposal is dependent upon a prohibitive tariff and the holding down of production in face of the price incentive to increase it.

Estimated cotton production was reduced three-fourths of a million bales by the November Government forecast. Prices have gone up another 5 cents, now standing at about 35 cents per pound.

Prices of fat hogs at Chicago are now around \$6.85, compared with \$7.00 a month ago and \$7.70 a year ago. Since September 1 combined receipts of hogs at eleven leading markets have been about 30 per cent greater than in the same period last year. This has been caused partly by the unfavorable corn-hog ratio (7.9 bushels of corn now equal in value to 100 pounds of pork compared with the average of 11.2 bushels). Another influence is the growing prevalence of cholera, which the Department of Agriculture reports more serious than in any year since 1914, when the last extensive outbreak reached its height. Owing to low prices, the cost of immunizing and relative freedom from disease for a number of years, the percentage of susceptible animals is extremely high.

Corn has dropped over 15 cents a bushel at Chicago during the last thirty days. It is now 83 cents, compared with \$1.01 a month ago. Of the corn

quoted at \$1.01 at Chicago, farmers had little or none to sell. The supply of corn this year, counting the crop and carry-over, is slightly larger than last, but its quality is low and feeding value per bushel is below normal.

INTEREST RATES:

In August, 1920, at the beginning of the depression of 1921, interest rates on four to six months' commercial paper were 8.25 per cent. They had declined to 4.25 per cent by July, 1922. From this low point they reached 5.25 per cent last spring and now stand around 5.12 per cent. This fall, when the seasonal demand for money would ordinarily cause an increase in the rate, there has been a slight easing off. The belief is fairly general that it will continue to decline moderately the balance of this fall and winter, and that a plentiful money supply at low rates will provide a sound basis next spring for expanding business activity.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

Industrial production has declined since last spring. This has led to the fear that another business depression is starting. The National City Bank of New York points out that we have never had a serious business depression in this country which began in an easy money market. "It is inconceivable," says the bank, "that the conditions which create a real crisis can develop without the pressure which results from an over-extended credit situation."

Moreover, there is no accumulation of goods which should cause factories to further reduce activity. Demand for the products of factories due to full employment at high wages continues unabated and farm purchasing power will probably be almost one-half billion dollars more this crop year than last.

Construction work has not caught up with the demand for buildings and promises to proceed at a high rate. Railroads are handling big traffic volume without congestion and are placing large orders for new equipment. The depressing influence of the European situation has probably spent its force. The memory of the 1921 collapse, still fresh in the minds of business men, will tend to hold overexpansion in check and should be an important factor in assuring a comparatively long period of even activity.

I. Production and Trade.

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

	November, 1923 Estimate	1922	Average 1917-1921	1923* Per Cent
Corn, bu.	3029	2891	2931	103
Wheat, bu.	782	862	835	94
Oats, bu.	1302	1201	1378	94
Barley, bu.	199	186	192	104
Rye, bu.	65	95	70	93
Buckwheat, bu.	14.5	15	15	97
Potatoes, white, bu.	417	451	388	107
Potatoes, sweet, bu.	97	110	94	103
Cotton, bales	10.2	9.8	11.2	91
Tobacco, pounds	1437	1325	1361	106
Flaxseed, bu.	19	12	10	190
Rice, bu.	33	42	41	81
Peanut, bu.	46	57	43	107
Apples, total, bu.	194	201	160	121
Apples, commercial, bu.	38	31	26	127
Sugar beets, tons.	6.7	5	7	96

* As per cent of average of 1917-1921.

2. Wheat Situation: (Nat. C. Murray, Clement Curtis & Co.)

	East of Rockies	West of Rockies	Total
Supply:			
Carried over, July 1, 1923.	91	10	101
Production, 1923 crop.	645	137	782
Total supply.	736	147	883
Distribution:			
Domestic requirements for food, feed and seed.	583	51	634
Excess feeding.	28	7	35
Total domestic requirements.	611	58	669
Exported to date, Nov. 17, about.	72	15	87
Total.	683	73	756
Remainder for carryover and export.	53	74	127

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

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

	Sept., 1923	Aug., 1923	Sept., 1922
Anthracite coal.	35	104	61
Bituminous coal.	99†	105	86

3b. Manufacturing:

	1923	1922	1921
Wheat flour.	109	116	114
Sugar.	102	74	110
Cotton.	88	89	92
Wool.	98†	98	99
Pig iron.	102	110	68
Steel ingot.	99	107	87
Copper.	103†	111	79
Gasoline.	*	108	102
Cement.	136	130	121
Lumber.	*	125	107
Automobiles.	140†	145	97

* Not available. † Preliminary.

4. Building Expenditures (Bradstreets):

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
First quarter.	\$794	\$522	52.3
Second quarter.	830	718	15.6
Third quarter.	690	629	9.5
October.	270	205	31.8

5. Transportation (000 omitted):

	Week Ending Nov. 3, 1923	Same Week Month Ago	Same Week Year Ago	Week Ending Nov. 3, 1922*
Freight car loadings:				
Total.	1035	1030	980	106
Grain and grain products.	48	50	52	92
Livestock.	44	42	39	113
Coal.	130	122	191	94
Coke.	11	12	11	100
Forest products.	76	72	60	127
Ore.	43	67	47	92
Merchandise.	252	254	232	109
Miscellaneous.	332	389	343	110

* As percentage of week year ago.

6. Employment:

	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Oct., 1922
Out of 63 industrial centers employment:			
Increased over previous month in.	31	27	54
Decreased over previous month in.	32	36	9

7. Bank Debts:

	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Oct., 1922
New York City.	\$19.15	\$16.80	\$22.32
Outside bank debts.	19.75	17.26	18.42

8. Mail Order Sales:-

	October, 1923	October, 1922	Ten Months Ending October, 1923	Ten Months Ending October, 1922
Montgomery Ward.	\$15,165,652	\$10,238,916	\$105,469,141	\$69,851,140
Sears Roebuck.	22,576,793	19,933,164	174,326,540	141,212,969

II. Foreign Trade.

1. Exports (000 omitted):

	September, 1923	September, 1922	September, 1923	September, 1922
Commodity:				
Grand total.	\$374,191	\$307,563	\$2,881,252	\$2,685,106
Beef and veal, lb.	3,256	3,356	21,711	25,246
Pork, lb.	85,462	57,406	676,847	506,267
Lard, lb.	83,630	61,120	736,174	559,700
Butter, lb.	468	1,077	4,597	9,488
Cheese, lb.	278	334	7,365	4,059
Hides and skins.	393	226	2,699	2,898
Corn, bu.	1,136	9,608	38,660	141,881
Meal and flour, bbl.	39	40	514	493
Wheat, bu.	15,408	25,987	80,197	126,156
Flour, bbl.	1,568	1,300	10,651	10,458
Oats, bu.	272	4,379	2,826	24,024
Meal and rolled, lb.	18,590	9,425	101,888	75,650
Fruits and nuts.	6,327	7,311	37,611	43,610
Vegetable oils.	655	1,024	7,793	9,782
Sugar, lb.	9,616	28,324	426,851	1,808,841
Tobacco, lb.	37,646	33,102	330,635	295,814
Cotton, bales.	689	368	1,892	3,849

2. Imports:

	(000 omitted)			
Grand total	\$253,645	\$229,493	\$2,904,196	\$2,182,049
Beef and veal, lb.	3,542	10,533	13,438	26,998
Pork, lb.	189	76	612	582
Butter, lb.	1,712	89	15,669	2,735
Cheese, lb.	5,033	3,037	39,631	26,244
Hides and skins.	\$ 5,918	9,143	100,380	68,428
Corn, bu.	8	2	139	97
Wheat, bu.	1,235	782	8,353	14,320
Flour, lb.	2,665	8,197	41,026	108,154
Oats, bu.	1	37	98	1,271
Fruits and nuts.	\$ 3,537	3,621	47,323	48,979
Vegetable oils	\$ 3,386	3,209	53,183	45,821
Sugar, lb.	447,554	390,150	6,161,641	8,434,011
Tobacco lb.	3,097	2,780	46,409	51,556
Wool, lb.	7,883	27,892	363,073	278,634

3. Prices of Foreign Drafts:

	Nominal Gold Value Par of Exchange	Nov. 19, 1923	Oct. 23, 1923	Nov. 20, 1922
England.	\$4.87 to 1£ sterling.	\$4.33	\$4.50	\$4.49
France.	100 fr. to 1 franc.	5.35c	5.83c	7.41c
Sweden.	26.86 to 1 crown.	26.35c	26.29c	26.8c
Holland.	40.26 to 1 florin.	37.64c	38.71c	39.35c
Argentina.	42.5c to 1 peso.	30.63c	32.10c	36.6c
Japan.	49.8c to 1 yen.	48.13c	48.75c	48.35c

4. Discount Rate of the Bank of England:

	November 14 4%	Month Ago 4%	Year Ago 3%
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III. Money and Credit.

1. Gold Movement (000 omitted):

	Sept., 1923	Sept., 1922	Sept., 1923	Sept., 1922
Exports of gold.	\$1,023	\$1,398	\$26,039	\$13,142
Imports of gold.	27,803	24,464	220,521	209,555

2. Federal Reserve Ratio:

	Nov. 17, 1923	Oct. 20, 1923	Nov. 15, 1922
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities.	75.6%	75.3%	75.2%

3. Interest Rates:

	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Oct., 1922
4-6 mos. commercial paper.	5.35%	5.41%	4.62%
60-90 days commercial paper.	5.12%	5.12%	4.40%

4. Stock and Bond Prices:

	Nov. 9, 1923	Oct. 11, 1923	Nov. 10, 1922
20 Railroad stocks.	\$90.28	\$79.23	\$89.50
20 Industrial stocks.	91.14	87.16	97.50
40 Bonds.	89.79	86.31	89.30

5. Business Failures:

	Nov. 8, 1923	Oct. 11, 1923	Nov. 9, 1922
Bradstreets.	333	326	374
Duns.	428	292	387

IV. Prices.

1. Wholesale Prices of Farm Commodities:

	Nov. 20, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
Quotations at Chicago except as noted.			
Fat hogs, cwt., average.	\$ 6.85	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.70
Beef steers, good native, cwt., av.	9.90	10.25	9.85
Fat lambs, cwt., average.	12.25	12.70	14.45
Fat sheep, cwt., average.	7.25	6.00	7.40
Wool, Ohio Delaine unwashed, lb.			
(Boston) ....	.54	.535	.565
Butter, 92 score, lb. ....	.525	.465	.505
Cheese, No. 1 twins, lb. ....	.24	.24	.2425
Eggs, fresh firsts, doz. ....	.50	.37	.525
Poultry, hens, lb. ....	.1725	.215	.18
Wheat, No. 2 hard, bu.	1.045	1.1025	1.20
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu. ....	.835	1.0125	.725
Oats, No. 2 white, bu. ....	.44	.4375	.4475
Rye, No. 2, bu. ....	.71	.7075	.89
Barley, bu. ....	.605	.655	.67
Kafir, No. 2 white, cwt. (K. C.)	1.725	1.80	1.89
Hay, No. 1 timothy, ton.	27.50	26.50	23.00
Flax, No. 1, bu. (at Minneapolis)	2.4125	2.38	2.45
Cotton, middling, lb. (New York) ....	.3535	.3085	.254
Beans, white, cwt. (f. o. b. Michigan)	5.35	5.75	6.90
Potatoes, northern whites, cwt.	1.00	1.00	.95
Onions, midwest yellows, cwt.	2.65	3.25	1.90
Apples, winter varieties, bbl.	5.25	5.00	5.00
Hides, No. 1 native, heavy (Chicago) ....	.14	.15	.23
Sugar, fine granulated, lb. (N. Y.) ....	.0885	.0935	.07

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

	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Oct., 1922
Prices in year 1913 equal 100.			
All commodities (weighed average or general price level)	153	154	154
Farm products.	144	144	133
Food products.	143	147	140
Cloths and clothing.	199	202	188
Fuel and lighting.	172	176	226
Metals and metal products.	142	144	135
Building materials.	182	182	183
Chemicals and drugs.	129	128	124
House furnishing goods.	183	183	176
Miscellaneous.	120	121	120

3. Prices of Farm Products at the Farm Relative to 1913:

	Sept., 1923	Aug., 1923	Sept., 1922
(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) Prices in year 1913 equal 100.			
Commodity:			
Cotton.	219	194	161
Corn.	144	146	104
Wheat.	119	113	115
Hay.	113	110	98
Potatoes.	156	185	108
Beef cattle.	97	95	92
Hogs.	104	92	110
Eggs.	167	137	158
Butter.	153	145	134
Wool.	222	221	189

4. Relative Purchasing Power of Farm Products:

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)
The quantity of various commodities which a given amount of each farm product would purchase at prices prevailing in 1913 is put equal to 100. The figures given represent the percentage of this quantity which the same amount of farm products would purchase in September, 1923. Prices at the farm are used for agricultural products, and wholesale prices at central markets for other commodities.

	All Com- modities	Cloths, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Metals, etc.	Building Mtls.	House Furn'gs
Cotton	142	108	124	152	120	120
Corn	93	71	82	100	79	79
Wheat	77	59	68	83	65	65
Hay	73	56	64	79	62	62
Potatoes	101	77	89	108	86	85
Beef cattle.....	63	48	55	67	53	53
Hogs	68	52	59	72	57	57
Eggs	108	83	95	116	92	91
Butter	100	76	87	106	84	84
Wool	144	110	126	154	122	121



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Improved Farmer's Outlook

NINETEEN hundred and twenty-four promises to be an improvement over the closing year, and in various farming districts the present year has not been so bad. Much depends upon the lines of farming followed, and the most unsatisfactory returns have followed wheat farming, this affecting many of our Michigan farmers. On the other hand, the many Michigan farmers who are fruit and berry specialists have come out well ahead, the marketing of these, as well as of grapes, reaching vast totals. The Chicago market for Michigan grapes, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, etc., is quickly reached, being across Lake Michigan, and it uses a large proportion of these famous products. Since prohibition became a law of the United States, for some reason, the consumption of grapes has reached hitherto undreamed of proportions, and this applies to the grapes of California, New York and other states as well as to the Michigan grapes. Michigan beans too have had a widening sale and brought liberal returns, as have the products of dairies, butter, eggs and poultry having larger consumption than ever before. Recently butter has undergone a further advance, and tub butter is selling in Chicago retail markets around 60 cents a pound. Eggs come high at this season when the hens can hardly be coaxed into attending to business, but the cold storage eggs help out a lot, October, November and December being the low production months. According to the Department of Agriculture, about one-half of the eggs are laid in the four months from March to June, and if it were not for the placing of eggs in storage there would be an enormous shortage in the winter period. There is a serious honey shortage this year, but the bees at any rate provided the farmers plenty of the delicious sweet. The turkeys did unusually well this year and brought in good profits, even if they sold lower than last year. A small flock of turkeys is a good thing, and so is a supply of geese and ducks, even if you fail to market many. Then there is the onion, which the truck farmers find extremely profitable, as was pointed out during the recent convention of the National Onion Association held in Chicago. About a million bushels of onions are brought from Spain to this country every year, while the annual consumption of home grown onions is about seventeen times this amount. Onions are good for the health, as well as pleasant to eat, and no farm should be without its garden, in which there should be a well kept onion patch.

Increased Trade in Corn

The greater part of the interest of the Chicago grain trade is centered in corn at the present time. The wheat and oat markets are in a rut, and speculators are not trading at all freely in the two cereals. Country offerings of corn are not large, and farmers continue to be dissatisfied with prevailing prices. The visible supply of corn in the United States is insignificant as are exports. Within a short time corn has sold lower than a year ago, but a little more than two years ago it sold down to 46½ cents.

Increased Movement in Rye

Millers are doing a good business in rye, two Chicago mills making around 2,000 barrels a day, while a number of outside millers are also busy. The rye flour is mostly shipped to Germany, one of the Chicago mills having sold around 5,000 barrels within a week. Rye is being shipped from Chicago, all rail, to eastern mills, one mill taking 5,000 bushels a few days ago. Exports of rye flour are being included in the reports of wheat flour which swells clearances and has created the impression that wheat flour clearances are on a large scale. Rye has been marketed freely, the liberal offerings having ran the visible supply in

MARKET SUMMARY

All grain quiet after small gains in wheat and rye. Beans firm after small advance. Eggs lower. Butter firm. Dealers expecting large supply of poultry for Christmas. Potatoes slightly firmer. Dressed calves and hogs easy. Cattle steady. Hogs higher. Sheep lower.

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

this country up to 18,266,000 bushels, comparing with 8,713,000 bushels a year ago. Recent sales were made of rye in the Chicago market at 68 cents, comparing with 90 cents a year ago.

The Wheat Outlook

Wheat farmers are waiting developments before selling freely, but prospects do not look very bright for government help in putting prices on a higher level, and declines follow after rallies in prices. Prices are much lower than a year ago, and the visible supply in the United States reached a total a while ago of 72,547,000 bushels, comparing with 33,516,000 bushels on the same day in 1922. It turns out that a great deal of wheat has been fed to live stock owing to the low market price, and a short time ago Secretary of Agriculture Wallace reported that around 90,000,000 bushels had been used in this way, a much larger quantity than was supposed. At the present time the leading wheat exporting countries of the world are the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, and fair exports are being made by this country, although not enough to put prices higher. December wheat sold recently in the Chicago market at \$1.05, comparing with \$1.23½ a year ago. Corn sold around 72 cents, comparing with 74½ cents a year ago. Oats sold around 43 cents, comparing with 45½ cents a year ago.

The Hog Outlook

Stockmen throughout the corn belt states are hoping for higher prices for hogs after the last crop of pigs matures and is out of the way; and it is estimated by men who are well informed that breeding of sows for next spring's pigs will show a falling off or from 20 to 25 per cent, but this is merely a guess. At any rate the wise course seems to be for farmers to do less breeding. Of course, corn and hogs will always be among the staple farm products in this country, for our domestic consumption of fresh and cured hog products reaches enormous proportions, while this country does a large part in feeding the world. There are many complaints regarding our foreign trade, but somehow European countries manage to buy liberal quantities of lard and cured hog meats in this country, and weekly exports are extremely large. Lard is selling at far higher prices than a year ago, because of the enormous demand, but prices for fresh pork are off and retail meat shops in Chicago are selling roasts and chops for 10 to 15 cents a pound. Overwhelming marketing of hogs explains the tremendous decline in their prices, and within a short time average prices for hogs were the lowest since 1915. Up to recent date the combined hog receipts in twenty markets for the year amount to 40,802,000 head, comparing with 32,001,000 for the same time last year and 30,829,000 two years ago. The spread in hog prices has greatly narrowed, bringing light and heavy kinds much closer together. Hogs sold in Chicago recently at \$6.50 to \$7.25, comparing with \$7.25 to \$8.30 a year ago.

Increased Cattle Feeding

An increase of 2 per cent in the number of cattle on feed in the eleven corn belt states is shown by a preliminary Department of Agriculture report. The states showing the largest gains are those having either a large amount of soft corn which must be utilized within a few months or a big increase in corn production. As compared with 1922,

there is an increase of 10 per cent in the number on feed in South Dakota and Minnesota, and 5 per cent in Illinois, Nebraska, Indiana and Wisconsin. Ohio is off 10 per cent and Kansas 5 per cent. It is estimated that the average weight of fed cattle will be somewhat less than last year.

Yearling Cattle Wanted

Seldom, if ever, has the demand for well fattened yearling steers and heifers been so good as during recent weeks, and in the Chicago market killers have discriminated severely against fat heavy steers. For a short time after Thanksgiving the demand for beef was so lively that despite unusually large receipts of cattle in the Chicago market, prices advanced materially, but later on the demand fell off so much that a big drop in values took place on all except choice yearlings. Recently the bulk of the steers sold at \$8 to \$11.50, with prime cattle taken at \$11.75 to \$13.25, and sales all the way down to \$6.40 to \$7.50 for the commoner light weights, and inferior little steers salable at \$4.25 to \$6.35. Approaching cold and stormy weather made farmers disposed to hasten marketing their short fed cattle, and the offerings averaged poorly in grading. The best heaves were taken at fancy prices for the Christmas trade and comprised but a small share of the transactions. Cows and heifers sold at \$3.25 to \$10.50, while calves sold at \$5.75 to \$10.65 and stockers and feeders at \$5.75 to \$10.50. A year ago common to prime beef steers sold at \$6.65 to \$14. Combined receipts in twenty markets for 1923 to late date amounted to 14,058,000 cattle, comparing with 13,610,000 a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs on Feed

There were about 3 percent, or 170,000 head, more sheep and lambs on feed for market in the Corn Belt and Western states on December 1, this year than on the same date last year according to an estimate given out by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total estimated number on feed this year is 5,170,000 head of which 2,838,000 head are in the Corn Belt and 2,332,000 head are in the west as against 5,000,000 head on feed last year of which 2,624,000 head were in the Corn Belt and 2,376,000 head were in the west.

In the Corn Belt states there are about 210,000 head more on feed this year than last. Of this increase over 40,000 head are in the states east of the Mississippi and 170,000 head in those west. The states showing considerable increases are Indiana with 55,000 more and Iowa with 117,000 more while the two largest feeding states, Michigan and Nebraska, show little change. The farm feeding in Illinois shows an increase of around 60,000 head but this is more than offset by a decrease of 70,000 head at feeding stations adjacent to Chicago.

The western feeding areas show a decrease of some 40,000 head from last year. Colorado, however, shows an increase of 40,000 head from 1,400,000 last year to 1,440,000 head this year. This increase is due to 150,000 head more in Northern Colorado, the Arkansas valley showing a decrease of 110,000 head and the San Luis Valley practically the same number as last year. Idaho shows a decrease of 70,000 head while Utah shows the same number as last year. California and Nevada show decreases of 50,000 and 35,000 head respectively while Montana and Wyoming show increases of 20,000 and 15,000.

While the total market movement of sheep and lambs from Corn Belt pastures and western ranges this year shows an increase of around 300,000 head over last year. This increase has been due to the increased marketings of western lambs. The marketings from the Corn Belt states during the months when the native grass stock moves show a decrease of over 500,000 head from last year and every state shows a decrease; the marketings of western lambs from July 1, to November 1, show an increase of over 800,000 head. The shipments of stocker and feeder sheep and lambs into the Corn Belt through markets show an increase of around 300,000 head from August 1, to November 1. This decreased marketing of native stock may indicate either an expansion of the sheep industry in the Corn Belt by holding back ewes and ewe lambs or the possibility of an increased marketing of native stock this winter; in which latter event the Corn Belt marketings will be larger than above indicated.

The movement of feeding stock both into the Corn Belt and Western areas was earlier this year than last and the movement during November showed a sharp falling off. The weight of feeding lambs was probably about the same in all areas this year as last.

The indications are that the supply of fed sheep and lambs for slaughter coming from areas that usually ship to Corn Belt markets during the next five months will be somewhat larger than last year but that the supply in the areas shipping to the Pacific Coast markets will be smaller. But since there are always considerable numbers of lambs put on feed after December 1, if this number this year shows a marked falling off the total market supply of fed stock from now to June 1, may be no larger than it was last year.

The first Colorado lambs of the season have arrived in Chicago and sold at \$13.

BEANS

Reports from the eastern markets show the demand for pea beans is very good and good quality stock is finding ready market. In the east most Michigan choice pea beans are put in cartons and sold at a nice profit. Why not put them up in cartons here in Michigan and keep the profit at home where it belongs? Prices at Detroit are up 5 cents but the market is unchanged.

POTATOES

The supply of potatoes is ample at Detroit to care for all demand and the market is steady. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red & No. 2 mixed, \$1.10½.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.09½.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.42.

CORN

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 78c; No. 4, 74c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 72½ @ 72½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 80c; No. 4, 78c.

OATS

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 50½c; No. 3, 48c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 43½ @ 45½c; No. 3, 41½ @ 43½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 3, 51c.

RYE

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 73½c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 70c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 94c.

BEANS

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.85 @ 4.90 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.50 per cwt.

POTATOES

Detroit—\$1.16 @ 1.33 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1 @ 1.15 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, 94c @ \$1.00 per cwt.

HAY

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50 @ 24; standard & light mixed, \$21 @ 22; No. 2 timothy, \$21.50 @ 22; No. 1 clover mixed, \$21 @ 22; No. 1 clover, \$21 @ 22 per ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$25 @ 26; No. 2, \$23 @ 25; No. 1 light timothy & clover mixed, \$24 @ 26; No. 1 clover, \$23 @ 25 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$16.50 @ 17; light mixed, \$16 @ 16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14 @ 15 per ton.



Week of December 23

LIGHT showers or snow flurries are probable during early part of this week in Michigan and in some sections it may be just enough to get by with a "White Christmas." The temperature about Sunday will be cold for the season but by Christmas day will be moderating.

About Thursday there will be an increase of storm indications with more rain or snow, if not some sleet and wind, in the state but the week goes out with a brief change to cooler and mostly pleasant weather, except for some local storms.

Week of December 30

Light rains over southern counties of Michigan with rain, sleet or snow in sections farther to the north are the conditions to be expected during first half of this week. The winds will be brisk to high with the probabilities that with any great amount of snow after Monday, drifts will be common. These conditions may last through Wednesday.

Following the middle of the week temperatures will drop decidedly and the sky clear off. Bright days and clear star-light nights will probably hold out during the balance of week. Temperature, however, will moderate during closing days of this week.

January Warm

The average temperature for January in Michigan is expected to be above the seasonal normal. The precipitation for this same period is expected to average about or possibly a little above the normal. We would interpret this that January will not see heavy snow fall in Michigan for the month as a whole.

Summer Forecast O. K.

Latest government figures show Michigan experienced temperatures three degrees below normal during the summer months and that no high temperature marks were made. These facts agree with our forecast of last June. We also stated at this time that "October and November moisture conditions will tighten up," a forecast that has been remarkably proven by the disastrous forest fires in October due to dry weather and the ideal weather for out-door work and sports in November.

WHAT THE RE-APPORTIONMENT FIGHT IS ALL ABOUT

(Continued from Page 3)

evident that the only safe-guard of the rural districts in this re-apportionment struggle is the moiety clause in the state constitution which provides that any county having more than half of an exact mathematical ratio of representation should be entitled to its own representative. The population of Michigan according to the 1920 census was 3,668,412. There are 100 representatives in the state legislature, so an exact ratio would be 36,684. A moiety would be one-half of this or 18,342.

While the constitution specifically provides that any county having a moiety of population is entitled to independent representation, it does not make clear whether or not this rule should apply to a group of smaller counties. In other words the legislators are at a loss to know

whether they should cease grouping counties when the district thus formed has a moiety or whether they should continue until the total population has reached a full ratio. The Attorney General has ruled that the moiety clause does not apply to districts, but only to individual counties.

Regarding the senatorial reapportionment the condition is somewhat different. There is no moiety clause covering this situation, but the language of the constitution is regarded by some as being significant, for, while it says that the representatives shall be apportioned anew every ten years, it says that the senatorial districts shall be "rearranged." The Detroit members insist that the new senatorial districts should be formed strictly on the basis of population, which would give Wayne ten senators. However up-state senators insist with equal firmness that there is nothing in the constitution that provides that the senatorial districts shall be arranged solely on the population basis. They maintain that the legislature is perfectly at liberty to take into consideration any and all other factors.

Bitterness Still Lingers

It is apparent that some bitterness still lingers in the minds of the up-state members as a result of the gas tax fight in the regular session. These members are none too friendly to their Detroit colleagues or to the administration in general. They are not in favor of relinquishing any of the control which they now enjoy. As one senator expressed it, when testifying before the Senate Apportionment Committee, "Let Detroit learn to govern itself before it tries to govern the whole state."

Before the session convened it was definitely reported that the "Give Detroit nothing" sentiment of the up-state representatives would make it impossible to pass any sort of a constitutional re-apportionment bill. When the governor and Detroit members moved heaven and earth to defeat the gas tax at the regular session they "sowed a wind and they now reap a whirlwind."

Itch for Gas Tax

Probably nothing will restore a complete friendly feeling among the members of the state legislature until the Governor submits a message to them permitting them to enact the long desired state two cent gasoline tax. If he permits the legislature to consider the problem of highway finance there will probably be very little opposition to the gas tax. The only question will be regarding the best form of such a tax and whether or not the present license fees shall be reduced or displaced by a weight tax.

A wail is going up from certain cities in Michigan that if the gas tax is enacted, provision should be made for the return of a portion of the revenue to the cities from whence it came. However, some leading representatives have a scheme which they believe will quiet this opposition. They are going to urge the passage of a law to require the state to take over the entire burden of a trunk-line construction and maintenance. This would apply equally to trunk lines whether passing through a city or the open country. They believe that such a bill would be fair and would receive the support of the city people who are now objecting to all the revenue of the gas tax going directly into the state treasury.

It now looks as if the governor would not give the legislature a chance to even consider the question of a gas tax.

FARMERS' CLUBS FAVOR GAS TAX AND SALARY CUT

(Continued from Page 6)

day as the most critical in the history of agriculture. "Farm equipment throughout the country has been wearing out, and has not been replaced," he said, and estimated that from ten to fifteen billion dollars would be required to restore America's agricultural equipment to its former place.

He added that the equipment of the farmers is now in much the same shape that the railroad supplies were at the close of the World War, and urged the farmers to take definite and united action to remedy the situation at once.

In speaking of the work of the

agricultural colleges of the country, Dr. Mumford said, "The agricultural colleges and their experimental stations are the great laboratories working for the farmers, and play a very important part in the success of the industry. The value of Rosen Rye, developed by specialists at the Michigan Agricultural College, to the farmers of this state has been more than the total cost of maintaining the institution since its foundation 66 years ago."

The early history of farm organization was traced by Dr. Mumford, and the advantages of its present day form pointed out. Each farmers' association, the grange, the farm bureau, and the farmers' clubs, has its own service to perform, according to Dr. Mumford, and these organizations should cooperate rather than compete.

"Through complete federation, all farmers' organizations of the country can work together on their problems, and can speak in a united voice that will bring results. Complete federation is the next step," he declared.

Clark L. Brody, head of the State Farm Bureau, gave a short address at the annual banquet, held in the evening of the first day's sessions. In urging greater organization among the farmers of the state, he said, "It is necessary for each group of producers of various farm products to organize separately if they are to market their products in the best way. Each organization can market their own products, and by cooperation among these organizations, the greatest good to the farmers of the state can be accomplished."

Mr. Brody pointed out that marketing organizations gave the farmers the best sales and distribution ability that can be obtained, and urged that the associations demand greater ability when selecting their managers, and that they stand ready to pay these men adequate salaries.

Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, was the principal speaker at the final session Wednesday afternoon. "Brains plus character is the nation's need today," he said. "The thing that America needs is to stop guessing and base her decisions on genuine thought."

President Burton spoke on "The Mind," which he said he considered to be of far greater importance than any of the social, economic, or agricultural problems that he might discuss.

There are many kinds of minds, according to President Burton, but the ideal type is the thinking mind. "We must train our people to think if we are to have real progress," he said. "Three things are necessary for a thinking mind. First, you must get rid of all prejudices; second, forget all about popularity; and third, do not 'shy' at the problems which confront you."

He mentioned the taxation problem only in passing, but said, "I am profoundly in sympathy with the farmer when he says that land is taxed far too much."

Robert S. Shaw, acting president of the Michigan Agricultural College and director of the college experiment station, and L. Whitney Watkins, head of the State Department of Agriculture and a member of the State Board of Agriculture, were made honorary members of the association at the final meeting.

FARM BUREAU PROVIDES BEAN MARKETING AGENCY

(Continued from Page 7)

handling charge. It is remarkable that not more than one per cent of the total sales made by member associations are made to parties outside of the Exchange.

After joining the Michigan Elevator Exchange the local elevators have the privilege of using a crop contract between themselves and their farmer members. This contract permits the farmer to sell outside of his local association if he can get a better price, but he must pay his local co-op the regular handling charge to which it is entitled on his business.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange is a non-profit organization and any surplus accumulated after the actual overhead expenses are paid is returned to the members as a patronage dividend.

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References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

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FOR SALE—Two Registered Holstein Heifers. One born Dec. 20, 1922 and the other May 28, 1923 from good producing stock and well developed. Price \$164.00 for both. Geo. Church, 1 mile south and 1 mile west of Inlay City, Mich.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS: COCK 9 1/2 LBS., hen 7 1/2 lbs. 1 year old, \$5 each, male or female, \$9 trio. B. H. Greider, Rheens, Pa., U. S. A. strain. JOHN ADDIS, East Jordan, Michigan, Route No. 1, Box 22.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS BRED FROM Holtermans Pedigreed Aristocrats direct. Both Light and Dark. Price \$4.00, two for \$7.00. N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Michigan.

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KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES!

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