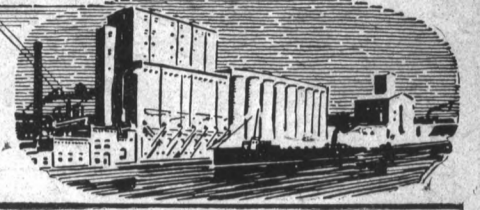


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



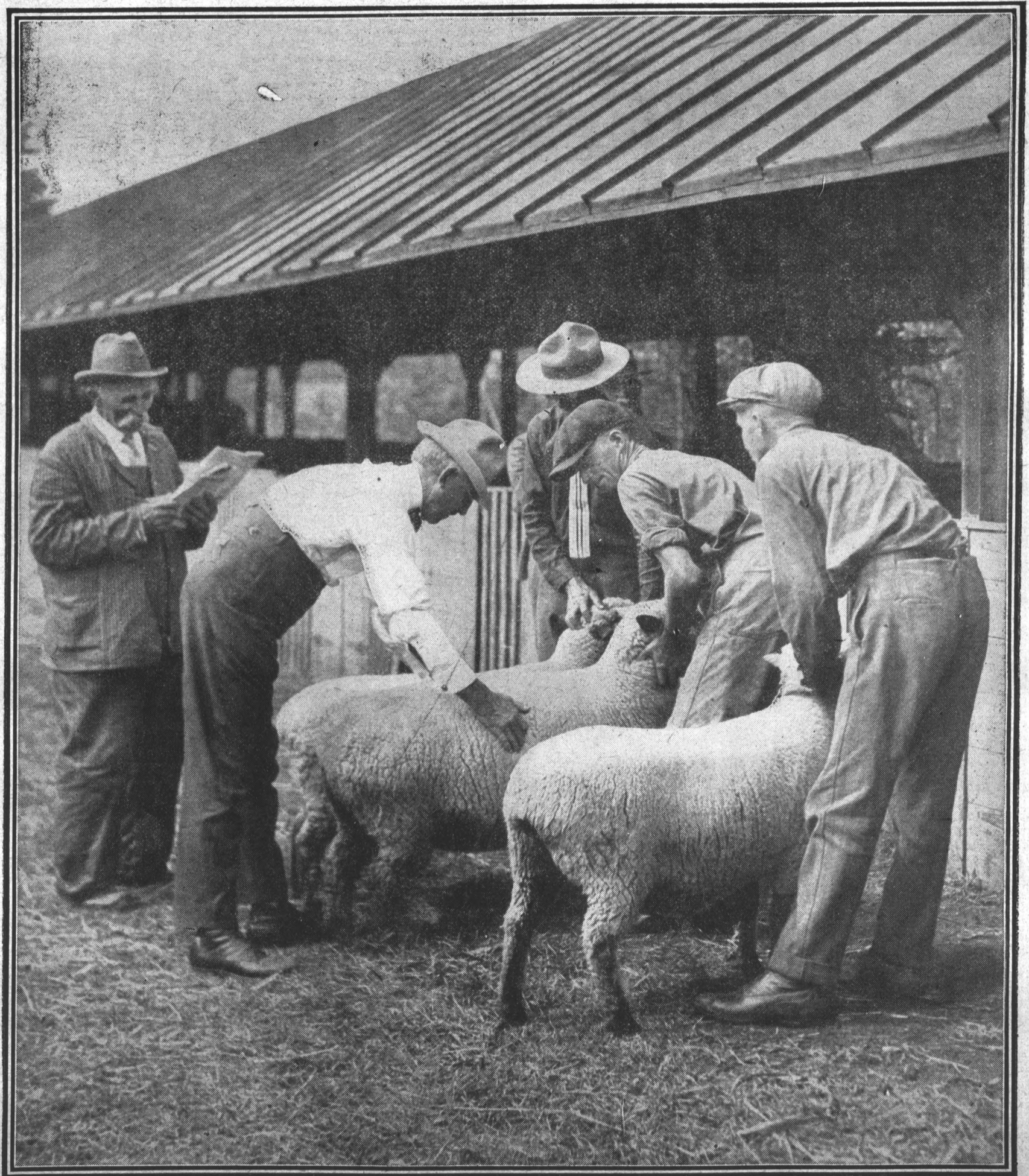
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 25

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924

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



IT TAKES A BROAD BACK FOR A BLUE RIBBON

In this issue: Over 6,000 Farmers Spend Day at M. A. C.—Complete Crop Report for Michigan page 17

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

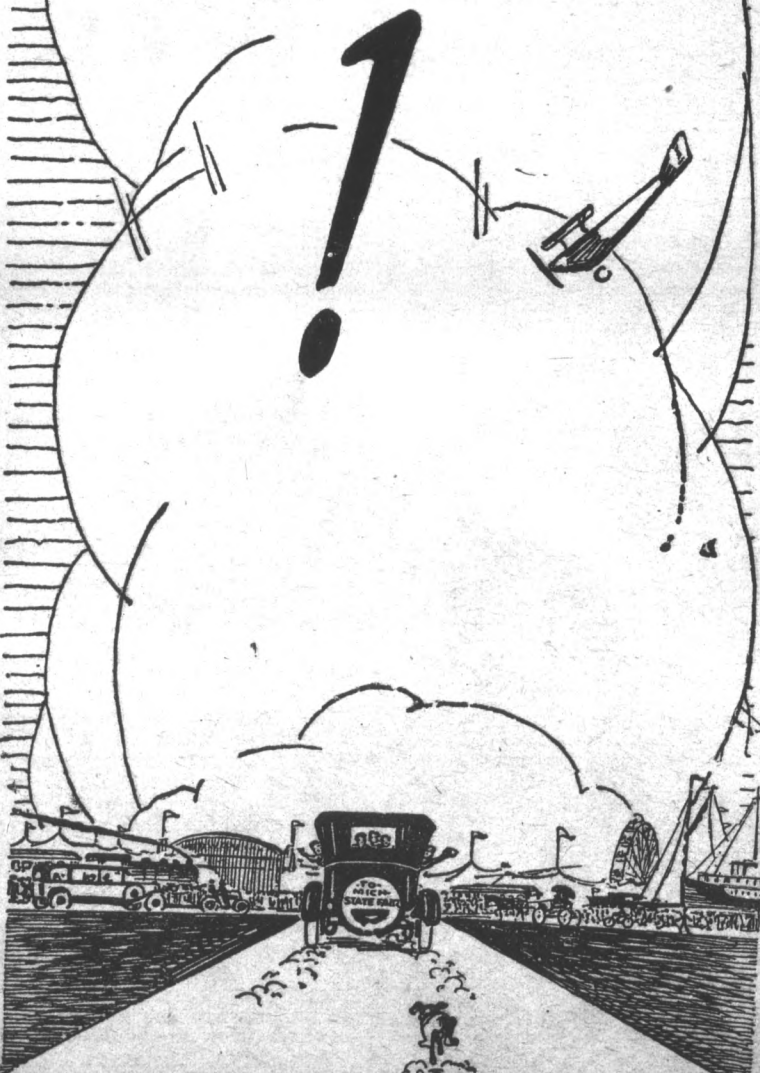
DETROIT

AUG. 29 SEPT. 7



**COWBOYS
FIREWORKS
AUTO RACES
REAL INDIANS
THRILLS and LAUGHS
EVERY DAY**

1



EVER'BODY COMES

Current Agricultural News

SPECIAL DAY AT M. A. C. FOR GARDENERS

MARKET gardeners will gather at the M. A. C. Wednesday, August 20, to stage "Market Gardeners' Field Day" and a program of value to those interested in the production of vegetables, commercially or otherwise, will be presented. According to Prof. Geo. Starr, of the M. A. C. horticultural department the day will be made an annual event.

The forenoon is to be devoted to a tour of inspection over the gardens of the college horticultural department, together with the exhibition and explanation of various projects now under way. Included among these projects is a comprehensive test of extra early varieties of tomatoes, showing by comparison the most profitable one for the Michigan grower; a comparative test of extra early sweet corn varieties; a number of plant breeding experiments which bear on the problems of the truck gardener; experimental work on truck crop fertilization, and new improved strains which are being grown for increase.

Following the basket picnic at noon, at 1:30 the visitors will assemble in the lecture room of the Horticulture Building, where short talks will be given by Profs. V. R. Gardner, R. E. Loree, G. E. Starr and J. W. Crist, on subjects pertaining to the occasion.

A tour of the M. A. C. campus and the college farms will wind up the day's program.

MICHIGAN'S 1924 BEET ACRE- AGE UP 43,000

AN increase of 43,000 in the acreage of sugar beets planted in Michigan this year is shown in a United States Department of Agriculture bulletin issued by Verne H. Church, Federal statistician for Michigan. The acreage in 1923 was 131,000 as compared with 174,000 this year.

The report states that the condition of the crop in this state is 88 as compared with a 10-year average of 86.4, and the production promises to be 1,233,000 tons as compared with 883,000 tons last year.

The production for the United States is forecast at 7,344,000 tons, with a total increase in acreage from 732,000 to 917,000. The amount of sugar to be made in the United States this year is estimated at 939,000 tons. The 1924 contracts, according to the report, provide for prices from \$5.50 to \$7 a ton, depending upon the locality.

STATE FARMERS SAVE \$2,000,000

THE American Farm Bureau Federation has taken such an active and leading part in the fight against the "Pittsburgh Plus" practice because the farmer is the greatest consumer of rolled steel in the country.

James R. Howard, former president of the Farm Bureau, testified in the hearings before the commission that the average farmer uses a total of more than a ton of steel each year. According to Mr. Howard's testimony, which was based on figures supplied by the Research Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, farmers paid between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 each year for phantom freight.

As findings of the commission show, this practice took an unearned toll of more than \$30,000,000 from the farmers of 11 States, and probably twice as much from the farmers of the entire country. It cost Michigan farmers \$2,000,000 annually in extra freight bills.

It did other things to the farmers. It cramped industrial development in the steel industry throughout the country, except in Pittsburgh and its neighborhood. As a result, hundreds of towns which had many advantages for steel fabrication were unable to utilize these advantages.

Farmers realize that a large consuming population near home helps in the sale and stabilization of price and farm products. Locations advantageous for the steel industry were denied their advantages by the "Pittsburgh Plus" system, and because of this, farmers in the vicinity

of such location who should have had an assured and stable market near at hand, were compelled to send their products a great distance and to remain dependent upon a distant and speculative market.

Besides, the farmer, as a taxpayer, was actually affected. The former superintendent of highways of Illinois estimated that 16½ tons of steel are used in every mile of hard roads in that state, for concrete reinforcing bars, bridges, culverts and other purposes. These figures, it has been shown, apply pretty generally to all other road-building states.

Based upon them, the statistical department of the American Farm Bureau Federation has shown that on the road program of only 10 states of average size in 1921 the "Pittsburgh Plus" excess cost item was alone \$1,912,850—practically \$2,000,000.

That sum could well be multiplied by five, for the total number of states in the country, to show what toll "Pittsburgh Plus" takes upon the taxpayers in the construction of hard roads. That would make \$10,000,000. Thus it is plain how "Pittsburgh Plus" mullets the farmers and all other taxpayers.

HALLADAY HAS ONLY ONE RIV- AL FOR HONORARY TITLE

HERMAN H. HALLADAY, secretary of the Michigan Agricultural College, and of the State Board of Agriculture, has a wide circle of friends but we doubt if many of them know that he has the right to sign "D. V. M. (Hon.)" after his name. Mr. Halladay is the holder of the only honorary degree of "Doctor of Veterinary Medicine" ever granted by a Michigan institution, and Dr. Ward Giltner, Dean of the M. A. C. Veterinary School, has discovered only one other person in the United States on whom a similar degree has been conferred by any college. The other honorary D. V. M. is the Dean of the Veterinary School at Cornell University. Mr. Halladay's honor was bestowed upon him in recognition of his services in the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Michigan.

GRATIOT PLANNING BIG FAIR

THE Gratiot county fair will be held at Ithaca, August 25 to 29, and plans are to make it the best ever this year. Secretary McCall says "We expect to have a big fair this year and a fine stock show. There will be races every day and for free entertainment each day we have secured 16 big acts. Saturday, August 30, the K. K. K. will have a big celebration and public marriage on the grounds. Tell everyone we will be glad to have them come."

TO PICTURE JAPAN DISASTER IN SKY AT STATE FAIR

TWO of the greatest fireworks spectacles ever produced are promised for the State Fair in Detroit, August 29 to September 7. They are "Tokyo—Through Quake and Fire" and "The Founding of Detroit."

These productions are so big, and necessarily so costly, the program must be divided between them. The first three nights of the fair, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, "The Founding of Detroit" will be shown and the remaining nights "Tokyo" will have the sky.

The "Founding of Detroit" made specially for the Seventy-Fifth State Fair, will tell the story in fireworks of the old Fort Ponchartrain days, the battles between the French and English and Indians for the vantage point were now stands one of the greatest cities of the world.

"Tokyo" will show in lines of fire against a black sky the scenes of horror that gripped Japan in 1923, the falling buildings, the lighting and the fire.

POTATO GROWERS TO MEET AUGUST 20-21

THE sixth annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange will be held in Cadillac, August 20 and 21, according to Fred Smith, Vice-President and Acting Manager.

SATURDAY
August 16th
1924

VOL. XL NO. 25

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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

Over 6,000 Farmers Spend Day At M. A. C.

"Old Timers" Hay Cutting Contest is Popular Feature of Seventh Annual Farmers' Day

FARMERS' DAY at the Michigan Agricultural College has been popular with the farmers ever since the first one held in 1918 and each year the attendance has shown a gain. This year conservative estimates placed the crowd around 6,000 and others putting the figure at from 7,500 to 10,000, but even at the lower figure all previous attendance records were shattered. Automobiles began to arrive as the sun appeared in the east and the number increased hourly until noon but long before that hour it was necessary to call the state police to direct the traffic.

The morning was given over to observation tours, the college having arranged 8 different tours for those interested in the different phases of work being carried on. The feature of the morning program was the "Old Timers" mowing contest which started at 10 o'clock and lasted for two hours. Here 27 old-time farmers from 55 to 90 years old took part in a scythe contest and they proved to the onlookers that they could handle the scythe just as good as they could in the days when mowing machines were unknown. Each old timer was given a stretch of alfalfa and allowed five minutes to do his "durndest." H. H. Halladay, secretary of the college, cut the first swath, giving the other "boys" a mark to shoot at.

Four silver trophies were awarded to the "hay cutters" as well as several honorable mention ribbons. The judges were I. H. Butterfield, father of Kenyon L. Butterfield, president-elect of the M. A. C., Jason Woodman, former member of the State Board of Agriculture, Wm. F. Johnston, agricultural agent of Wexford county, and H. F. Probert, of Jackson. The first silver trophy was awarded for the best all around work and won by P. F. Waldron, 68 years old, of Ionia. I. P. Mosley, 90 years old, of Onondage, won a silver cup as the oldest contestant. E. Judson, 58 years old, of Durand, cut the neatest swath and was awarded a silver cup. The fourth silver trophy went to E. S. Goodhue, 60 years old, of Bath, who did the most work of acceptable quality, cutting 737 square feet of alfalfa in his five minute period. Those who received honorable mention were: D. P. Ashley, of Dimondale; Wm. E. Root, of Swan Creek; William Lear, of Saginaw; Frank Johnson, of Potterville; N. Snyder, of East Lansing, and A. F. Huntoon, of St. Louis.

Time to Eat

By the time the last contestant in the mowing contest had cut his swath the crowd was ready for something to eat. Most families brought a basket full of lunch and it did not take them long to find a nice shady spot on the campus where they could eat and rest. After they had eaten and rested a few minutes the crowd began working over to where the afternoon meeting was to be held and, after looking over the special exhibits on timely farm subjects prepared by the different departments of the College and placed on display in booths on the campus, they sat down on the seats that were placed in front of the speakers' stand. Long before 1:30 when the Reo Motor Car Company band and glee club opened the afternoon program all seats were filled and thousands were forced to stand as the attendance had passed all expectations. Second on the program was the parade of College livestock, and then we were entertained again by the band and glee club. Acting President R. S. Shaw, who presided, then

introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, A. M. Brown, of Schoolcraft, former secretary of the M. A. C., who talked on the progress in agriculture. He was followed by Prof. J. T. Horner, of the College, whose subject was "Effective Marketing." We were again entertained by the band and glee club after which Acting President Shaw introduced G. I. Christie, director of the experiment station and extension work at Purdue University, and his talk was on "Agricultural thought." Another number by the band concluded the program.

Sees Marketing Main Problem

In his talk on "Effective Marketing" Prof. Horner spoke in part as follows:

"Science has made it relatively easy to produce goods. Whether it be in agriculture or industry the great problem is that of selling. Everyone would be happy if all the things he produced could be sold at a profit. The merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer—all of these want to know how to sell. The farmer wants someone to tell him how to sell all the things he can grow at cost of production plus a profit.

"The first essential to profitable selling is a knowledge of what the consumer wants. Studies must be made of the markets to determine what the consumer wants, how he wants it, when he wants it, and how much of it he wants. The successful manufacturer has been making this study ever since the time ar-

rived when he could not readily sell all the things he could produce. With an increase in the facility of producing goods there has been an increase in competition and men have had to struggle to get the consumer to buy their goods instead of those of competitors. Unless proper selling methods are followed one is apt to find that his competitors get all the business.

"But efficient production alone will not bring prosperity. Efficient marketing must go hand in hand with efficient production. The prosperity of a farmer depends upon all phases of his business being conducted in the best possible manner. These two things—production and marketing—go hand in hand. Success can not possibly come unless due consideration is given to both. Prosperity is never going to come to agriculture unless production is efficiently conducted and is in harmony with market demands. No production program can be profitable unless it is conducted with regard to the market. Likewise, no market program can be effective if productive efficiency is disregarded.

"Many farmers have recently discredited the counsel of production specialists. They have said, 'We know how to produce. Tell us how to sell. The two blades of grass theory has been wrong. We want to know how to sell one blade.' I trust the time will never come when farmers earnestly desire to discard the science of agriculture. Scientific production is essential to pros-

perous agriculture and a wealthy nation. The scientific specialists can show farmers how to reduce costs and how to secure quality.

Better Thinkers

"We need to become better thinkers. When the American farmer gets to thinking more clearly on social and economic problems there is going to be improvement in these fields just as there was in the field of mechanics, plant and livestock improvement, and other sciences when the torches of thought and reason lighted the way.

"The American farmer has at times been led into the wilderness of fanaticism and unsound economic thinking by those who have been ignorant or basely dishonest. He has been wrong at times not because he desired to be wrong but rather because of his faulty guidance. In spite of the fact that he has occasionally gone wrong never from under the roof of the farm home has there come a movement or aid to a movement which has been for the moral degradation of this nation."

Farmers Appreciating Work

Mr. Christie spoke on the assistance which agricultural institutions give to the farmers of the state, in an effort to better conditions of the agriculturists.

"Farmers are appreciating more and more," said Mr. Christie, "the value of agricultural colleges. They are receiving most valuable help from the experiment stations and the extension service, and as a result are able to meet in a better way the big farm problems.

"These institutions which have developed new and valuable varieties of grains, helpful information on soils and farm practices, unusual aid on combating disease of livestock and insects of the orchard and other direct assistance are growing stronger each year and are meaning more and more to agriculture and country life. For every dollar spent by the agricultural colleges, the farmers of the state have received many thousands in return. A conservative estimate shows that the Michigan Agricultural college is returning to the farmers of the state more than \$25,000,000 annually. This institution then, should have the active support of all the people of the state."

Speaking of the increase in grain prices, Mr. Christie said:

"The agricultural situation has changed by the recent rise in prices for farm products. Farmers are showing a changed attitude, while business in general has shown renewed activity. It is encouraging to see this turn in events and I believe that it means a brighter future for our agriculture.

"During the past three years, farmers have had opportunity to make and have made a study of their situation. They recognize that a program must be made for the individual farm. The market, the farm and the man must be considered. They also recognize that millions of people in our cities must be fed from the farms and that these people must eventually pay a fair price for the producing of these products.

"Farmers located in Michigan and in parts of the central west are in a fortunate position since the large manufacturing centers and a large share of the population of the country is within a short distance of these producing areas. The Michigan and Indiana farmers have advantages which are now showing and which will make these farms more profitable and valuable."

Can Any Farmer Beat This?

SWEET clover 8 feet 7 inches high! Rye 6 feet 4 inches high!

W. F. Causie, manager of the Johnson farm at Jackson, Michigan, gives up these figures for sweet clover and rye he grew and has on exhibit at the Jackson News office, Jackson. Other crops on display and their heights are as follows: Alsike clover, 6 feet 4 inches; June clover 4 feet 10 inches; timothy hay 5 feet 3½ inches; wheat 4 feet 11½ inches; barley 4 feet 5 inches, and oats 5 feet 4 inches.

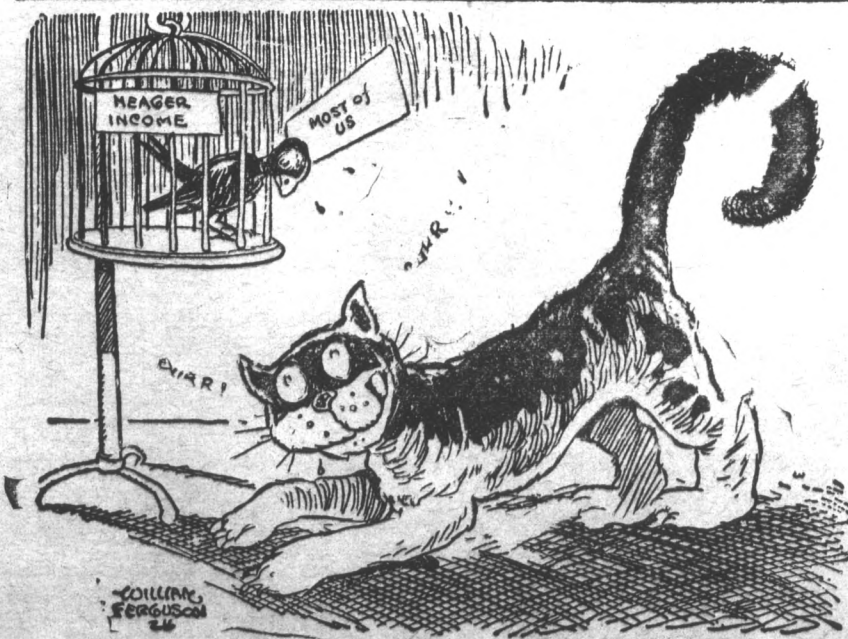
"Can anybody beat it?" he writes

THE BUSINESS FARMER. What about it, friends? Can any of you beat this record?

Mr. Causie writes "We do not claim any credit for the growth of the display. It only goes to show what will grow if the land is good. Nothing was used but barnyard manure. The wheat was top dressed early. The barley and oat ground was fall plowed and double disked in the spring."

We would like to hear from some of our readers about their crops. If you can beat this record we want to know about it. Let's go.

WHO WILL BE THE HERO?



—Courtesy Daily Drivers Journal

Living the Full Life in the Rural Community

The Farm Offers Best Conditions Not Only For Personal Development but Also for the Founding of an Ideal Home

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

THE peace of an ideal mid-summer Sabbath afternoon has settled over the old homestead. It is one of those perfect days which must have inspired the poet when he sang, "How good is man's life, the mere living! how fit to employ all the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy!"

How blessed and how welcome is the peaceful naturalness of this afternoon hour. I am mentally comparing it with the tumult and confusion of certain congested cities and so-called resorts and recreational regions which I have recently visited. Verily how hard do certain people struggle chasing the illusive rainbow of happiness! Frantic diversion, high powered automobiles, long, gruelling motor trips being only partial satisfaction.

Real joy, peace, contentment, comes not from without, but from within. Yet Nature is a potent factor in effecting this inner consciousness. And so how pleasant is the porch this afternoon! The breeze blows intermittently, now and then bringing the windmill into life—only to let it relax into idleness once more. How still it is! And yet when we listen closely we hear all the myriad voices of Nature singing their separate songs, yet blending them in a harmonious and subdued chorus.

Who can blame me for rejoicing that I am the "and Son" of one of those father and son partnerships which is carrying on an old homestead cleared from primeval forests by my father's father? Who can blame me if this afternoon I feel a little selfish regret that some of my duties and connections cause me to be away from the farm home so much?

This afternoon is a gift from God, intended for happiness and meditation. As I look across the verdant lawn and undulating acres stretching away to the horizon, my eyes half close in thought and my soul is lost in reverie and contemplation. Tall elms cast shadows near at hand upon the lawn. Shade and shadow, vaguely mysterious, symbols of life's checkered path! Yet far away across the fields and on the hills the sun is shining brightly—Peace reigns o'er all. Thus do I meditate:—

And What Is Peace?

Men say that the war is over, that the armistice is signed, and that lasting world peace has been established. Perhaps, politically speaking, this is true, but taken in its larger, more abiding aspects, peace does not yet rule among the affairs of men. Consider the world today—it is one vast battlefield. It is not a battle of bombs and bullets, of subs and aeroplanes. It is the same old battle of life, the same old struggle for existence—only animated and aggravated, crazed and driven frantic by the restless spirit of the twentieth century.

Here and there, it is true, we can find isolated and secluded havens where the spirit of economic and social conflict has not penetrated with its blighting influences, but these communities are scarce and far between. Even those districts, where life seems the most free and unhampered by the pressure of the outside world, are often the very communities which are supported by the fiercest economic oppression of the laboring classes.

If anyone feels that I have overdrawn the picture, let him only look around him and see. Let him remove from his eyes the scales of custom, of indifference, and of thoughtlessness. Let him really try to discover and analyse those thoughts and emotions which all unknown and unbidden are stamped on every man's face, reflected in his every act. Let him walk down the busy streets with their hurrying, jostling crowds. Let him ride on the crowded trolley, and let him visit the factory and workshop. Everywhere let him study people, their faces and what they reveal.

Nor would I have you think that I am confining these observations merely to the lower classes. It seems that the struggle is even

OUR readers will no doubt be surprised to read such an article by Stanley M. Powell after following his series on taxation so perhaps an explanation is due. Stanley is a very busy man and recently, finding himself just about worn out, he decided to take a brief vacation. At Ionia Stanley and his father, H. E. Powell, operate an up-to-date farm known as "Ingleside Farm". The "Son" of "H. E. Powell and Son" has duties that keep him in the city most of the time and his idea of a vacation was to retire to the farm to help his father and rest. He went to the farm and while there his thoughts, quite naturally, turned away from facts and theories of taxation to something more in harmony with his surroundings. And after a few days came the desire to put these thoughts down in black and white. By Sunday afternoon he could control his desire no longer so he carried his typewriter out on the front veranda and—well this is the result. It contains some very good thoughts and we hope you like it. Write and tell us what you think, whether you agree with the writer or not.

more intense among the so-called intellectual workers. The more a man has, the more he wants, and the more society demands of him. Thus the fairly successful business or professional man often grows old prematurely and misses the real joys of life.

The Advantages of Farm Life

I have wandered thus far afield from the title of this article, not by way of digression or useless comment, but that I might restate some of the fundamental principles of human experience and conduct and thus bring to your attention by comparison and contrast some of the reasons why I wish to advocate the farm as the ideal environment in which to live the full and complete life. I would not have anyone think that I believe that conditions of life on the farm are entirely unlike and superior to those found in the more congested city districts. In many respects the difference is only one of degree, but there are several elements of farm life which are not found in the city. Let us, therefore, consider some of the factors which contribute toward making

life what it is on the modern farm.

In the first place, the occupation of the farmer is both useful and honorable. Probably never before has society so valued and appreciated the basic importance of agriculture and esteemed the farmer so highly as at present. The war opened the eyes of the general public to the importance of the farmers as the producers of the basic necessities of life. The new tendency of farmers to organize and act collectively has given them a voice which is accorded respectful attention both in the halls of legislation and before the forum of popular public opinion. A man who takes up farming may, therefore, command the full respect both of himself and of his fellowmen.

One of the features of farming which has appealed to men of all times is the degree of independence which it affords. The farmer is the entrepreneur—the manager of his enterprises. While his life may not at all times be easy, there is always the satisfaction of knowing that he is his own master, that he can choose what is to be done, and that

he will receive the rewards of his foresight and industry. This is a factor which appeals strongly to every man.

The great drudgery and intense physical exertion which was the bane of farm life in past generations is rapidly disappearing due to the extensive use of improved machinery in nearly all of the farming operations. Happily these improved implements have not removed the farmer from his former close contact with nature. His is still the out-of-doors life. He still lives close to nature—sees all her mysterious secrets—from the glorious beauty of the sunrise until the many-colored sunset marks the end of another day's labor—from the wondrous awakening of all life in the Springtime to the quiet, mellow days of Autumn when he gathers in the last fruits of the season. No other class of men live in such close natural contact with the Creator, and no other has such an opportunity to see His character revealed in the world about and "think His thoughts after Him."

The Farm the Ideal Home

It is a fact well worth considering that the farm offers the best conditions not only for personal development but also for the founding of an ideal home. This is a factor not to be considered lightly when we notice that the home life of the city is rapidly degenerating and losing its potent and sacred influence. It does not seem possible to produce real men and women of high Christian character and American ideals in the haunts of the cliff dwellers of our cities, in apartments or crowded tenements. It is not a matter of mere chance that so many of our country's greatest leaders have been produced in farm homes. Those forces which operate to disintegrate and destroy the unity of the city home do not exist to nearly as great an extent in the rural community.

On the other hand, the primeval isolation, which formerly turned the agriculturalist into an object of ridicule, is no more. The rapid settlement of our country, the development of the telephone, automobile, rural free delivery and radio, have forever broken down this barrier. The farmer may now live as an intelligent member of human society, knowing what other men are doing and appreciating their conditions. Good roads and the automobile bring him in close contact with the city so that he can share all its social, religious, and educational advantages, and still enjoy all the benefits of living on the farm. Or, without leaving his chair he can bridle the unseen waves of the air and make them contribute their toll of entertainment and instruction.

The farm home need no longer lack those conveniences and amenities which add so much to the comfort and joy of living. A great many farm lighting systems have been perfected. Many farm homes are also now equipped with water systems which provide running water, bath and toilet facilities. The general use of such household improvements is bound to increase rapidly in the years just ahead.

The Farm Horizon Lifts

The farmer's life is not a life of selfish social and business isolation. No longer does he think in terms of "me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more." More and more the spirit of cooperation and fellowship is spreading among the farmers. The great extension movements, such as the county agent work, the boys' and girls' club work, the home demonstration activities, school and public health nurses, the county Y. M. C. A., etc., all show the increased attention which is being devoted to this sort of thing.

During these past few years this cooperative spirit has given birth to the great farm bureau movement and today over the length and breadth of the U. S. A., there are local, county, state and national farm bureau organizations which are fostering and promoting cooperative marketing on a commodity

(Continued on Page 21)

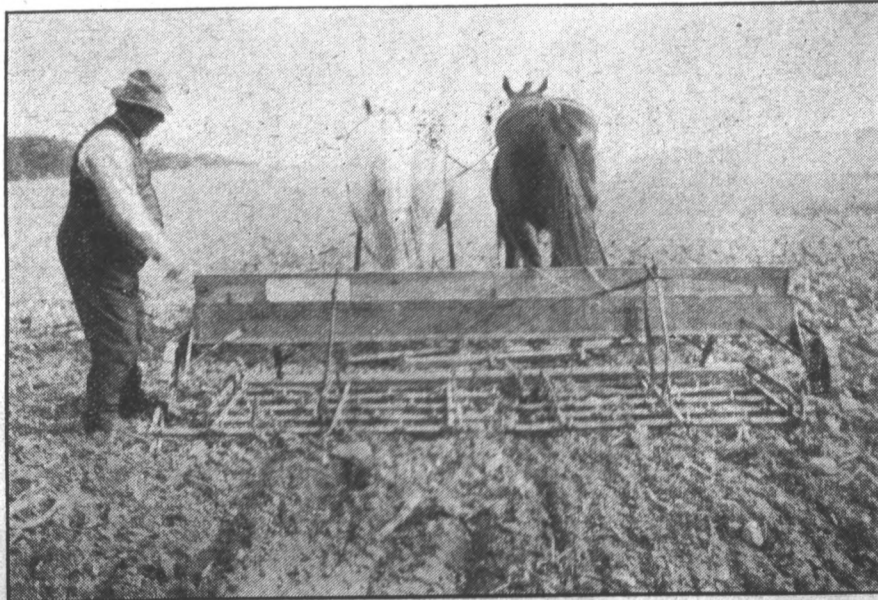
Putting Alfalfa Seed in Ground at Right Depth

ONE problem in sowing alfalfa seed is, to get it in the moist ground just the right depth and before the inoculation had been killed by the Sun's rays. Some use one method and some another, many of which are good.

Mr. E. H. Black, of Cass County Michigan, has a rig that does the job in fine shape. As shown by the accompanying cut, it consists of a force feed seeder bolted to the even bar of a 60 tooth spike harrow. In the cut the outfit is shown being used on a corn stubble that has been disked for alfalfa. It works well in spite of the stubble. By actually digging up seed they were found to

be covered to a depth of about one inch.

The seeder saves seed as with any definite feed drill smaller quantities may be sown. It sows the seed in fresh earth back of the first row of drag teeth. It covers the seed before the inoculation is killed by the Sun's rays. It will work on wheat and rye ground in the spring, or on ground that is too rough for seeding with a drill. It saves once over the ground as compared to the fiddle type of seeders. It puts the seed home to moist warm earth with a shallow covering above it and this is what is desired to get good results.



Seeder working under hard conditions

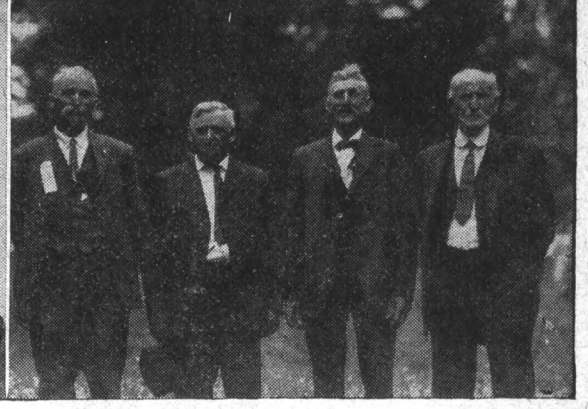
PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



HAY CUTTING CONTEST.—The "Old Timers" mowing contest held on Farmers' Day at the Michigan Agricultural College was the leading event of the forenoon. Here we have a few of the contestants about ready to start.



JUDGES IN SCYTHE CONTEST.—These men picked the winners in the contest at the M. A. C. Left to right: Wm. F. Johnston, Wexford county agent; Jason Woodman, and I. H. Butterfield, father of Kenyon L. Butterfield.



PRIZE WINNERS.—Michigan's champion hay cutters. Left to right: P. F. Waldron, Ionia, best all around work; E. Judson, Durand, neatest swath; E. S. Goodhue, Bath, most work; I. P. Mosley, Onondago, oldest contestant.



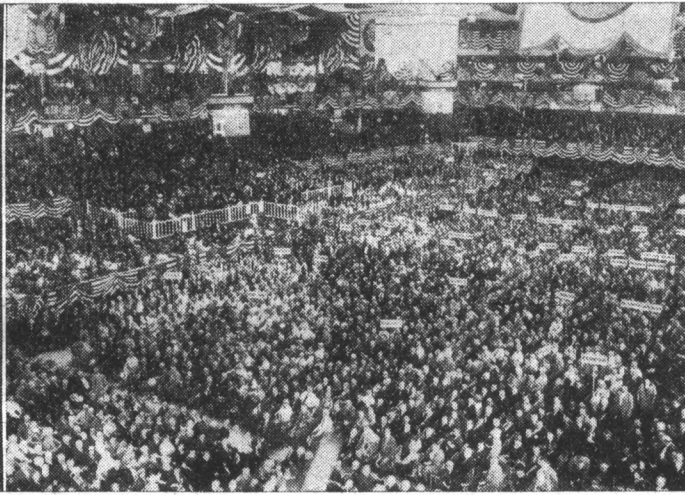
FARMERS' DAY.—This picture was taken while Acting President R. S. Shaw was making a few introductory remarks before introducing the speakers. This does not show the entire crowd but it will give you some idea of how interested they all were.



SHOW COLLEGE LIVESTOCK.—One of the features of the afternoon program of Farmers' Day was the parade of blue ribbon livestock owned by the Michigan Agricultural College. Horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, all had a part in the parade.



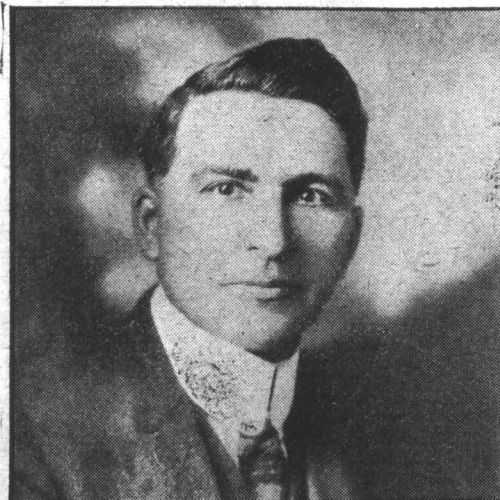
APPROVES OF TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES.—Senator Couzens is being criticised by many for his stand in favor of tax-exempt government securities. It is stated his fortune is invested in these securities.



WITH THE DEMOCRATS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—This is a general view, showing the interior of Madison Square Garden, New York City, where the Democratic national convention was held. The photograph was taken as the meeting was called to order on the opening day.



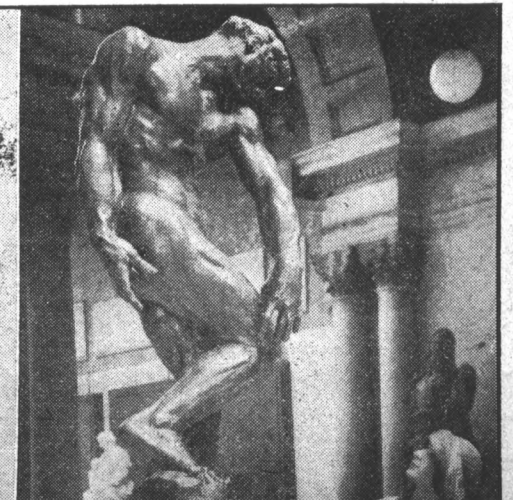
A REAL BEAUTY.—Miss Jean Shields, telephone operator of Cincinnati, Ohio, has won 5 beauty contests since last year. They were in Kansas City, Salina and Linnsburg, Kansas, and Cincinnati.



URGES CHLOROFORM FOR SUBNORMAL CHILDREN.—Supt. K. C. McLeod, of Edmonton Canada declares all mentally subnormal children should be chloroformed to death.



WHICH WAY ARE YOU GOING TO VOTE?—Betty Brown on the donkey and Agnes Lee with the elephant on the sands of Atlantic City show their political leanings for the coming campaigns.



STATUE OF "ADAM" GOES TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—This original Rodin statue of Adam has been presented to the Art Institute Museum of Chicago.

SCHOOL BOARD MUST PAY TUITION

We have three boys of high school age. We made application to the school board of our district, before the fourth Monday in June, but since then have decided to move out of the district, and the boys will not be able to attend the school which the application was made for, but will still be in the same county but in another township. Would the school board of this district still be obliged to pay the tuition? Or will we have to pay it ourselves if we move from the district before school starts in September?—W. O. Muskegon, Mich.

PARAGRAPH (521), page 221, Revision of 1923 General School Laws of Michigan, reads in part as follows:

"The district board or board of education of any school district which does not maintain a high school shall have authority and is hereby required to vote a tax sufficient to pay the tuition to any high school which is approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction*****Provided, that the parent or the legal guardian of such child*****shall give written notice to the district board or board of education on or before the fourth Monday of June, that such child desires to attend any high school during the ensuing year."

The law does not require a particular high school to be mentioned in the application for tuition. If the proper application is made the school board must pay the tuition to any approved tuition high school in the state. If proper application is not made the board may pay it. The fact that the family in question moved from the district to another district not maintaining a high school does not relieve the first district of its responsibility.—C. L. Goodrich, Asst. Supt. Public Instruction.

WALL SHOULD GO BELOW FROST LINE

Would you please answer through your columns some questions in regard to house building? I want to build a bungalow, the wall of faced stone up to the eaves which would be about 10 feet. How deep should the wall go in the ground? Will have no basement, as the soil is clay not very well drained. How thick should the wall be above ground, and how thick should the foundation wall be below the surface? I think your service department is grand. It does me good the way you expose those fur and land sharks.—L. R., Twining, Mich.

THE foundation wall should go below the frost line in case there is no basement. The foundation wall should be at least 14 inches thick and have a footing 24 inches wide and 6 inches deep. I would suggest that the whole foundation be made of concrete.

The wall above ground should be about 8 inches thick. I understand that you are facing the stone onto the frame work or in other words, that it is what we commonly term stone veneer building.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Engineering Dep't., M. A. C.

HOW MUCH EXEMPTION?

Please tell me just how much one is allowed by law before he is collectable if his 40 acres is mortgaged and cows not all paid for besides other notes?—A. D. E., Tustin, Mich.

YOU would have a homestead exemption in your 40 acres of land if it is the only real estate you have and you live on it. You would be exempt in personal property to the amount of \$250.00.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WANTS PRIMARY MONEY TRANSFERRED

We have property in District No. 1 also in District No. 3 where we live. Now it is nearer for children to go to No. 1 school also roads are better and conditions in general are better. My mother went to No. 1 and I went to No. 1 and now my son went to No. 1 one year. They do not want to have our children unless we have our property all transferred to No. 1 so they can get all the school tax. The board voted on it and would not let us leave No. 3. Unless we pay \$1.50 a month tuition we cannot send children

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.)

there. We have five and it would mean a lot of money in one year. Have heard one can have head tax transferred. Is this true? How can one go about it and to whom apply? Would the head tax apply on tuition? Have we the right to send children to District No. 1 as we have property there too. It is over two miles of mud roads to No. 3 while to No. 1 it is 1 1/2 miles in all, part gravel and remainder will be concrete. The amount of land is about the same in both districts altho buildings are in No. 3.—Mrs. L. K. O., Palms, Mich.

A DISTRICT in which a parent does not reside is not compelled to accept children of other districts. The primary money cannot be transferred from the district where the parent or legal guardian resides to a school where he wishes his children to attend school.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEVY EXECUTION AGAINST PROPERTY

A signs B's note. Now both A and B refused payments for over two years. After that note holder put judgement against A and B for collection. Then A and B promised to pay so much monthly and then both A and B failed. What is the law to collect these notes? Kindly advise me what to do. Your subscriber for many years, S. G., Knox, Ind.

IF you have obtained a judgement against A and B on these notes, you could levy an execution against their property, or garnishee their bank account or wages. Go to the judge who gave you the judgement and tell him you want to get out an execution against their property.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN HE KILL ANIMALS DESTROYING CROPS?

Can a farmer kill any bird or animal if they are destroying his crops or animals (turkeys, chickens)? Is it against the law to shoot a gun on your own property without a hunting license?—H. J., Algonac, Mich.

IT is impossible to give a specific answer to the above inquiries. Property owners would not be justified in killing animals or fowls trespassing on or destroying their property except possibly in case an

animal was vicious and endangering lives of people on premises or destroying sheep or cattle thereon. Of course, the property owner would have an action for damages against the owner of animals or fowls trespassing on his premises and damaging them. We also have a statute which permits the owner of premises to detain and sell cattle trespassing thereon. In reply to your second question will advise you that it is not necessary for a person to have a hunting license to shoot a gun on his own property unless he is hunting thereon.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

CAN GET DIVORCE

If a man's wife is proved mentally unbalanced would that hinder him from getting a divorce from her? Could he get possession of the children. What would be the proper step as to me finding out her sanity? Would like to hear from you as soon as possible. Just received word that my wife has applied for a widow's pension.—A Lively Dead Man, Newberry, Michigan.

THE fact that your wife is mentally unbalanced would not alone prevent you from obtaining a divorce. In order to determine her sanity, file a petition with the probate court to have her adjudged insane. The question will be determined in a hearing before the probate judge.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN OFFICER COLLECT MONEY FROM MOTORIST?

I have been taking your valuable paper and would like information through the service department on the following subject: Has a motorcycle cop the right to collect money on the public highway for what he calls speeding?—R. J. P., Caro, Michigan.

A MOTORCYCLE officer has no right to collect money from motorists for speeding. He has the right, however, to arrest them and take them into custody. He usually gives them the privilege of depositing money with him to insure their appearance at the trial, instead of taking them into custody. The motorist should insist on a receipt to protect himself.—Asst. Legal Editor.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

YES THEY'RE LEAVIN' THE FARM

BOYS are leavin' the farm—they're goin' to the city an' gettin' jobs an' gettin' mixed up with lots o' thing that ain't so very good for 'em. An' that they'd be better off without. I have a lot of farmer boys workin' with me—I like them an' I like to be with them. I like to have 'em tell me their troubles an' why they left the farm. It's most always the same story—no chance out there—just hard work an' no money. "Oh yes," one young man said, "Dad did all he could for me—he works hard but farming don't pay much an' he couldn't do much for me and so I quit."

Now of course the boy didn't stop to think of the 19 years that Dad had been keepin' him, feedin' an' clothin' him, lovin' him an' sendin' him to school an' tryin' to make somethin' of him. No he never thought of that! It hadn't occurred to him that he owed Dad anything.

He was just old enough to pay his way an' help Dad a little, but he couldn't do it—he had to have money whether Dad did or not—no matter 'bout Dad, he was gettin' old any way an' didn't need much, he would git along some way. Well the young man gets good wages here an' he lives high. He isn't saving any money, jest spends it as fast as he gets it. He goes out with flashy girls an' they make him think he's some great guy—he feeds 'em on high priced stuff, takes 'em to shows, rides in taxies, blows his money an' is always broke before pay day.

Yes the city is a great place for farm boys—it builds 'em up or down—mostly down. Boys I am tellin' you right now to stick to the farm, help Dad out an' build a good healthy body for yourself. There are many years before you—years that'll be full of pleasure an' happiness for years if you raise yourself right. But my dear young friends, you can spoil it all in just a short time in any city. City life is too fast an' you don't have much at the end of the year but regret, just a feeling that you have made a mistake—a dark brown taste so to speak—an' you'll wish you were back on the farm where all is clean an' nice, where your folks are an' country girls are, an' in all this whole big world there is nothing quite as sweet an' nice as our farm-raised girls. Just as sweet an' pure as the apple blossoms—mebbe they ain't the best dancers, mebbe they don't use paint an' lip sticks like our city girls but they are healthy an' good to look at—they make good wives an' mothers an' they know how to cook an' bake an' take care of a home. So, knowin' what I know, I'm sayin' to my boy friends all over this big state of ours, jest stick by Dad, help him out now an' pay back part of what he's done for you. You can not ever pay it all; boys if you could only know all he an' mother has done for you you would realize that a lifetime of service would only pay jest 'bout half the debt. Cordially yours,—UNCLE RUBE.

STOPS SALE OF GRAVEL

Three years ago I bought a small farm on a contract from Mrs. D. and was to pay \$50 per year with interest at 7 per cent. Last winter I opened a gravel pit and Mrs. D. served a written notice to stop selling gravel or pay her up in full for the place. Now must I do this? The contract reads that all buildings must be kept in as good a repair as when I took possession but does not say anything about taking gravel or timber from this place. Also Mrs. D. tried to collect proceeds from gravel. Did she have a right to do this? Must I pay her in full or have I a right to sell gravel and use the proceeds to improve the place?—L. A. R., Lowell, Mich.

IF the removal of the gravel would so depreciate the value of the land as to endanger the seller's security, she would have the right to restrain you from selling the gravel. It all depends upon the amount of gravel removed and its relation to the value of the farm without the gravel. I would see a lawyer.—Asst. Legal Editor.

MUST PRINT TRUTH IN ADVERTISEMENTS

I have a beauty secret for the hair and I would like to advertise and charge for it; it is absolutely true what I would advertise. I have no medicine to sell, nor would there be any used. Would it be legal for me to advertise? Also I would like to sign a Nome de Plume. Is that all right?—Reader, Arenac County.

UNDER the provisions of Section 15049 as amended by Act No. 351 of the Public Acts of 1917, a person is criminally liable for any false statements contained in advertisements published in a newspaper or otherwise.

If the statements which you wish to publish are true and are not misleading, you would probably not be violating any statute of this state. If you advertise under any name other than your own in connection with your advertisement you might technically be violating the statute above mentioned.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

TEACHER NOT ENTITLED TO PAY DURING VACATION

If the School board signs up with a teacher for a week's vacation between Christmas and New Year's do they have to pay teacher for same? How many vacations with pay is a teacher entitled to each year?—J. M. W., Gladwin, Mich.

IF a school board signs a contract with a teacher, which provides for a week's vacation between Christmas and New Year's, the district does not pay for such vacation period. A teacher is not entitled legally to any pay for any vacation period, that is, any period within her contract which is specified as a vacation.

The law provides that no school shall be maintained in any public school nor shall any deduction be made in a teacher's wages for the observance of the following days: Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September, Thanksgiving Day, as set apart by the Governor, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, and the fourth day of July. Whenever any of the above days come within the period of contract the teacher is entitled to pay for same. When any come within the period of vacation as specified in teacher's contract the teacher does not draw pay for same. Such days are designated as legal holidays for schools.—G. N. Otwell, Supt. Division of Rural Education.

WIFE WOULD GET ONE THIRD

Please give me the correct law answer to the following: When I married my husband a year ago he had property which he was selling under contract and it will be some few years before it is paid out. Now if he dies in the meantime, will I get one-half of the amount left or would I share equal with his three children by previous marriage? That is if there is no will or deed or any provision made for same.—Mrs. A. S., Jasper, Mich.

ONE third of the amount due the husband on the contract would descend to the wife and the other two thirds would go to the children by former wife.—Asst. Legal Editor.



This catalogue in
your home means
money saved

Mail the coupon below

Now

The New Ward Catalogue Is Ready One Copy Is Yours—Free

One copy of this new 728-page Fall and Winter catalogue is ready for you. It costs you absolutely nothing. Asking for it puts you under no obligation.

You need only fill in and return the coupon. We will send the catalogue free.

We want you to find out how valuable this book will be to you. We want you to learn how much it will save you and your family.

**Our Force of Merchandise Experts
and \$50,000,000 Cash Produced
Thousands of Bargains**

Every buyer of ours is a merchandise expert. He knows quality and how to get it. He knows value and where to get it.

He is free to go anywhere—in America

or in Europe—anywhere to get the best goods for our customers at the lowest prices. Millions in cash are available. And his first consideration is—get the quality our customers want and get it at prices that give our customers most for their money.

**500,000 New Customers
Won By Our Big Values Last Year**

500,000 more people bought from Ward's last year than ever before. In three years our customers have doubled their total purchases from Ward's! Why? Because Ward's prices brought them a saving. Because they got more in actual value. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We offer no price baits. We sell only the kind of goods that stand inspection and use.

Your Order Shipped Within 24 Hours

With a saving, with your satisfaction guaranteed, with the quality of everything you buy backed by a fifty-two year old reputation for selling honest goods—with these advantages you are also assured prompt service. Most of our orders are shipped within 24 hours, nearly all in 48 hours.

So use the coupon. Get the new catalogue. Investigate. Find out if it pays you to continue buying from habit alone. Compare prices on everything for the Farm, the Home and the Family. See for yourself the saving that may as well be yours.

To MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Dept. 11-H
Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Portland, Ore.,
Oakland, Cal. Ft. Worth

(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you)

Please mail me my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Name

Address

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago

Kansas City

St. Paul

Portland, Ore.

Oakland, Cal.

Ft. Worth

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"



with

MULE-HIDEAsphalt Shingles
and
Roll Roofing

Fall is the best time to roof or re-roof. You'll be surprised to know how little it costs to lay Mule-Hide Asphalt Shingles or Roll Roofing right over the old worn out wood shingles.

Ask your nearest Mule-Hide dealer or write us for estimated costs.



THE LEHON COMPANY
Manufacturers
CHICAGO

THERE IS A MULE-HIDE SALES
AGENCY NEAR YOU - ASK YOUR
LUMBERMAN

TROUBLED ?
WITH
High Blood Pressure
Rheumatism

TRY

NEU-SALTS

AN IMMEDIATE RELIEF

For the most obstinate, chronic and painful cases.

Absolutely Harmless

TRIAL PACKAGE \$1 Post
which will last months \$1 Paid

The G & M Chemical Co.
53 Milwaukee Ave. West
Detroit, Mich.

Pedigreed RED ROCK WHEAT
MICHIGAN'S GREATEST VARIETY.
For prices write C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON
harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and
shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state.
Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testi-
monials and catalog Free showing picture of Har-
vester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina,
Kansas.

What the Neighbors Say

USE ECONOMY

DEAR EDITOR:—I am sending \$1.00 for two years subscription to your paper. I read in your paper about the proposed gas tax and for one would favor a gas tax if we would get a reduction on auto license, the same as some states have. If the state and counties would use some economy taxes would be lower. I do not think that there is need for over fifty members on the public utilities commission and an auto for the department bought with the taxpayers' money. The Governor has an auto bought the same way, as well as others. The state health department has over 100 persons employed, unnecessary is it not? The gas tax and auto license ought to retire highway bonds and state expenses without a general property tax. That would abolish the state tax commission and may the Lord speed the time.—W. B. E., Blaine, Mich.

BLAMES FARMERS FOR SHORT-AGE OF HELP

TO the Editor:—I noticed in a recent issue of M. B. F. an article on farm labor, and its inefficiency and scarcity, and having worked nineteen years on different farms in Livingston county, state of Michigan, I think I discovered some of the reasons of the present day scarcity of farm labor. One, and the most important reason is that 99 out of every 100 farmers hire a man the same as they buy a piece of machinery; not to go until he is started, and then keep going until he is stopped, and after he has had fuel put in his tank and water in his radiator, he is supposed to run until stopped again, and he isn't supposed to get sick, but should be on the job every day and must hold himself in readiness to look after things Sundays, if the boss so desires. Another reason is that he isn't supposed to have any brains, and is never consulted about the work, just do what he is told to do. Still another reason is that from the time he starts working for a boss until he is fired or quits or his time is out, he has no time for himself, or if he is a married man, no time to be with his family, only nights, and often then, only from 10 o'clock at night until 4 o'clock the next morning. Still another reason, is the living quarters that some bosses furnish for their hired help to live in.

I know a man in this county that is a very prosperous farmer and hires help each season. Has a fine large house, a large barn, an up-to-date hog house, and for the hired help he has a bunk house, just 10 feet from the hog house. This bunk house is about 10 feet by 12 feet and there are sleeping quarters for 8 men, a stove, and that is all there is in it, besides bunks are built on top of one another around the outside. I once helped this man a few days and it didn't look as if this bunk house had been swept or cleaned since it was built. Of course these conditions do not always exist everywhere, and all together, but it causes a man to think twice before hiring himself to a man he doesn't know. I have done it, so I know.

Now, on the other hand, if a hired man was to be considered human and allowed a little time for himself, or his family, and was to be consulted about the work on hand, and if his advice proves to be right, tell him so, and if he be furnished good clean living quarters for himself and family and paid a good living wage, there would not be the scarcity of farm labor that there is today. There are a lot of men like myself that rather than be bought as a machine and considered as such, and herded together as cattle, would rather go to the city and rent a little house of their own, and work in a factory; 8 hours a day are less than 18. Every Sunday is yours. A house you rent yourself is better than 99 percent furnished you on the farm. And if a man develops any brains, he has a chance to use them. One man out of every five is advanced. Not one out of every thousand can expect it on the farm.

After reading this you may think I am a city man. Not so, I am a farmer trying to make a living the same as thousands of others. I have

just tried to state some of the reasons why help is scarce on the farm, as I have seen them.—M. C., Roscommon, Mich.

PLENTY OF CHANCES ON FARMS

DEAR EDITOR:—In June 7th issue Thomas T. Ames of Toledo, Ohio, says "The farmer has caused most of the present condition by not recognizing his kinship with labor."

Allow me to suggest that the farmer does not lack for a reasonable market price for his goods, but he lets the manufacturing crowd demand of him unreasonable prices—regular war prices—for their goods and force upon our country such prohibitive tariffs that we can't get foreign goods from European factories enough to get even one of the manufacturers four feet out of the feed trough.

Human nature is the same as it has been since Adam, and when the great farm organizations of America said, following Harding's inauguration, to the G. O. P. tariff makers at Washington, that they knew they could trust that great party not to fleece their own pet lambs who had just voted them back into power; then wolf said to brother wolf, "How'll you have your lamb chops fixed, partner?" and lo! verily! each farmer's goods dropped to half price but what he buys is bought at the good old war-prices.—C. H. Merri-field, Gobles, Mich.

TOO MUCH ABOUT COOPERATIVE MARKETING

DEAR EDITOR:—In the past we have taken many different farm papers and magazines and we consider yours well worth the price in a good many ways. But let me advise you that there is something lacking in the Farm Press of America in general, that for five years they have, most of them, did nothing to boost cooperative marketing, and refused to listen to warnings of grafters. Now old business heads like Editors should be, could not help but see and know, how the farmers were being imposed upon by a certain element, that controls most of farmers organizations. I have tried to expose the dangers through several farm papers for several years and only one has responded by printing my articles. I am not opposed to cooperative marketing, if rightly handled, if such a thing could be done, but as it is there are too many high-salaried, white-collared, hangers-on in most of our associations and exchanges and our editors of the American Press know it as well as

a big share of the farmers. In my own estimation, and I know I am not alone, farmers would of been much better off today if they had been left alone, all this proposed help and advise costs money. Why pay county agents to learn us to grow more and bigger crops, and also teach a lot of new beginners from city and lumber woods to be farmers, even urge and spend more time teaching the greenhorn to farm, then they spend on the real farmers, why do all this at taxpayers expense when we already grow too much and have too much tax to pay. Why import so much food stuffs from foreign countries? Please find out and tell the American farmers just how much beef and hides, are imported from South America and see if this is not the cause of cheap beef in U. S. and also wool and pork. Saw a short time ago that we bought of South America 4 billion dollars more than we exported to that country outside of coffee and tea. What farm products do we need to buy from South America that will run up to 4 billion dollars?—E. D. Post, Antrim County.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

TO the Editor:—The writer on consolidated schools speaks of "the little red school house" in the rural districts, must be ignorant of the rural school as there is no such school building. They speak of the poor incompetent teachers in the rural schools. Now are they aware that as smart men as ever were in the halls of Congress got there education up to eighth grade in these rural schools and if the teachers in the rural schools were so inefficient they could not get a certificate to teach. I have nothing to say against the consolidated schools when you get them. But the transportation is a problem to be seriously considered. To get the children up early and ready for school and walk one quarter to one half a mile to the corner at seven o'clock and wait there in the cold and storm, sometimes zero weather, for the carry-all to come, and then ride one hour and a half around the district gathering up the scholars and to the consolidated school is hard on the children for they often suffer with cold feet and get so cold being so long on the way that they are not fit to work for half the forenoon. Now of all articles I have ever read on consolidated schools I have never seen any thing on the transportation part. The consolidated school is fine, but it is the getting there, that is a problem that should be well considered before going into it.—M. B., Berrien County.

"Tea or coffee?"

"Coffee without cream."

"You'll have to take it sir, without milk, sir; we're out of cream."—Puppet.

Butterfield Talks At Elevator Exchange Meet

ASSURANCE that the co-operative marketing work of the Michigan Agricultural College will be increased rather than diminished under his administration was given by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, new president of the college, who addressed the members of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at their fourth annual meeting held at Lansing, July 16th.

After the address, the delegates adopted a resolution commending Dr. Butterfield for his stand on co-operative marketing and pledging the co-operation of the exchange.

The meeting was attended by representatives of farmer's elevator associations holding membership in the exchange, representing 25,000 farmers. H. D. Horton, of Kinde, was elected president; L. C. Kamlowske, of Washington, was reelected vice-president, and Carl Martin, of Coldwater, secretary-treasurer.

The exchange delegates voted to change their type of organization from a membership basis to a cooperative stock company, issuing stock to member elevators in the amount of their membership fee. They authorized a patronage dividend from the surplus of \$10,000 to be distributed in stock according to the amount of business done through the exchange. The total capital stock authorized was limited to \$50,000.

The delegates also authorized the Elevator Exchange to subscribe \$20,000 in stock to the Michlex

Elevator & Warehouse Co. at Port Huron where the Elevator Exchange is fostering a farmer controlled terminal elevator for bean picking and storage service at cooperative elevators.

The delegates approved the Michigan State Farm Bureau's plan for a reorganization on an endowment plan providing for the establishment of a trust fund for the permanent support of the Farm Bureau.

A comprehensive program of tax reform was adopted, including support for a state income tax, a two-cent gasoline tax and a demand for a fair assessment ratio between city and farm real estate.

The Exchange expressed indebtedness to the Michigan Agricultural College markets department for the marked success the Exchange had attained, and for aid in the establishment of some 700 farmers' co-operative associations in Michigan, most of whom are identified with five great commodity marketing organizations.

The delegates re-elected four directors for two-year periods; L. C. Kamlowske, of Washington; Carl Martin, of Coldwater; H. D. Horton, of Kinde; John Nicholson, of Marlette. O. L. Miner, of Dowagiac, also was elected to the board of directors. Other directors of the Exchange are George McCalla, of Ypsilanti; M. R. Shisler, of Caledonia; F. M. Oehmke, of Bach, and W. R. Phillips, of Decatur.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

TELEPHONE RADIO RECEIVERS

A TELEPHONE receiver consists of a very small permanent magnet around which is wrapped many turns of very fine wire and which then is mounted in a metal or composition case that fits against the ear, and mounted near the magnet but not touching it there is a very thin piece of iron, called the diaphragm, which vibrates with the varying intensity of the current that passes through the wire. It is this vibrating of the diaphragm that produces sound which you hear.

Two receivers mounted on a band that fits over the head is called a "headset."

Owing to the delicacy with which the receivers are adjusted for the best results, it is absolutely necessary that they be handled carefully. A fall on the floor may ruin them beyond repair.

Receivers are made of varying resistances, such as 2000 or 3000 ohms. This means that the combined pair of receivers, or headset, has wire wound on the magnets with the resistance as stated above. The higher the resistance the more sensitive the receivers are to weak signals, though there is little if any increase in volume with normally loud signals.

Most radio outfits will operate two or more headsets. To obtain the best results the headsets should be alike, or at least have the same number of ohms resistance. It two or more sets are to be used together connect them in series as shown by the accompanying figure.

Some headsets are equipped with cords of two different colors and with such headsets there is usually an accompanying slip telling you to be sure and connect the tip of a certain color to the "positive" terminal of the "B" battery. Where such directions are given they should be followed, for if they are connected wrong, the current will weaken the magnets. If no such instructions came with your headsets, then try connecting them in both ways, that is, reverse the connections and whichever connection gives the loudest response is the way that they should remain.

Do not remove the ear caps unless absolutely necessary, as a very small dent or injury to the diaphragm will spoil the correct distance that separates the diaphragm from the magnets. No dust should be permitted to get between the diaphragm and the magnet; this will prevent the free vibration of the diaphragm and decrease the sensitivity.

Most headsets when used on a radio set employing two or more stages of amplification will rattle and not produce as good or true tones as they do on the detector circuit alone. If you want volume, use receivers that are especially made for loud speaker use. This type of receiver has a greater separation between the diaphragm and the magnet and also a different shaped interior sound chamber as well as mounting to prevent the rattle and to give great volume to the sound.

LOUD SPEAKERS

AT the present time there are on the market many types of loud speakers and loud speaker units. The loud speakers are equipped with some kind of a horn, while the units are for use with phonographs or to be attached to a horn.

The loud speaker consists of a special type of receiver that will give a greater volume of sound than an ordinary radio receiver. It is generally of a sturdier construction, heavier and larger than ordinary receivers and will only give good results when attached to a horn of the proper shape and material. The loud speakers use the same type of unit as are sold separately for attaching to a phonograph.

Loud speaker horns should be made of a material that will not vibrate at voice frequencies, or it will tend to rattle and distort the sound as received. Metal horns, unless made of heavy metal or non-vibrating metal, will tend to give a metal or "tin panny" sound to the music

or voice. Wood, fibre and the composition horns seem to give the truest tones.

The shape of the horn also affects the sound, as a straight tapered horn will not give the volume as one with a flaring bell on the end. The "goose neck" type of horn has been adapted by the better makers as giving the best results. Every effort has been made to make them of the same shape as the human throat in order to reproduce the voice in a natural manner.

Nearly all of the better loud speaker units will give satisfaction on a radio set having two steps of amplification and using from 60 to 90 volts of "B" battery. Such units are made to fit the standard types of phonographs now on the market and will please as well as surprise you with the great volume that they will give you.

To get the most out of your radio for yourself and friends or family, it will pay you to get a complete loud speaker unit for your phonograph, and in this way you are relieved from the wearing of a headset, which is tiresome after a short time, and all in a room can enjoy the music or talk.

For great volume of sound, for use in schools, churches or halls there is made a special loud speaker that requires a separate battery to excite it, and which will give forth such a large volume of sound that it is too loud ordinarily for use in the home.

Where loud speakers are used there is a slightly greater demand placed on the "B" batteries used on the amplifier than where head sets are used. This will shorten the life of the "B" batteries a very little and should not be an obstacle in the way of your having such a loud speaker for use with your set.

COCKADAY CIRCUIT

I wish to take advantage of your kind offer to help amateurs with their radio troubles. I built a set using the Cockaday circuit. I desired this set for its unusual selectivity, unlimited range of distance, ease of tuning, etc., as claimed by some, but mine has none of those fine qualities. As compared with the Haynes circuit which I have been using it has no place. I get only our local stations, Detroit (loud and clear) while with the other we listened to Havana, Cuba, with pleasure.

I am using Cockaday coil, Tett and Kimmel condensers in the stabilizer and secondary windings. They are not the makes called for but are good condensers of the vernier type and correct capacity (.0005). The other parts (Bradley Leak and rheostat) are correct capacity with the exception of two variable condensers in the plate and grid circuits which I made myself and which I think are correct capacity. My tube is 301-A Cunningham. Aerial and ground are good. The aerial is 30 feet high, 150 feet in length, with 30 feet insulated lead-in. I put this set in a black painted box well shellaced inside. Now can you offer any suggestions that will help me? What is your opinion of the Cockaday circuit? Do you think my condensers are at fault? I would not mind the cost if I was sure the set would work right.—Laverne Wallace, Wayne County, Mich.

THIS is a difficulty that many have with this circuit. There is something which we do not know that effects some circuits and not others in a certain locality. Strange that a properly made set of one kind of circuit will give good results, and a really better circuit will give poorer results under exactly the same circumstances. This is sometimes due to inherent faults in the pieces of apparatus used; such as poor insulation, poor dielectric qualities and poor connections.

It is possible that your grid and

plate condensers are of the wrong capacity, you may have a very poor connection that holds well but of high resistance. It would be well to trace each wire, resolder each connection as sometimes the flux used gets between the wires and makes a poor high-resistance joint. See that the contacts on the socket are clean and make good contact with the bulb. Try placing your rheostat in the opposite lead of the A battery from the one you now use. Change the B battery connection so that the negative is connected to the positive of the A battery, if that way now try the negative to negative. (Sometimes one tube works better one way and another tube will work better the opposite.)

Try each change, one at a time, and then test for results. Sometimes it is necessary to reverse the connections of the secondary winding, or the stabilizer winding. Try this first as it seems possible that his may be your whole trouble.

The "Cockaday" circuit has proved good for some, but like most circuits the operator must get accustomed to it in order to get the best results. Let me hear what results you have after trying some of these suggestions.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station KYW, Chicago. Central standard time 8:20. Wave length 536 meters.

August 19—"What's Doing in Illinois," by H. C. Butcher, Director of Information, Illinois Agricultural Association. "Keynoters," by H. F. Jones, Executive Secretary, National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association.

August 22—"Club Work, Farm Prosperity and Business," by Frank B. White, Agricultural Advertisers' Service. "A View of the Live Stock Situation," by D. C. Waterman, Editorial Staff of Orange Judd Illinois Farmer.



"A GOOD MANY
cars have come
into our part of
the country during
the past two
years equipped with
Fisk tires.

**"Their owners tell me
that they are getting unusual
service from them; dealers
say they are made by one of
the largest and most reputable
concerns in the business; from
experience I know for our
roads it is the best tire I
have ever used."**

FISK
CORD TIRES



Time to Re-tire
Get a Fisk
TRADE MARK REG. U.S.
PAT. OFF.

(Continued from last issue.)

THE woman dropped her hands from her face and looked up wildly, half defiantly.

"Mr. Smith, you know Fred. You liked him didn't you? He isn't bad and wicked, is he? And they can't shut him up if— if we pay it back—all of it that he took? They won't take my boy—to prison?"

"To prison—Fred!"

"Yes, I know, I know." Impatiently she jerked off the rich coat and tossed it into his arms; then she dropped into the chair again and fell to wringing her hands. "Oh, what shall I do, what shall I do?"

"Oh, I don't know—I don't know," moaned the woman, flinging herself into a chair. "There can't anybody do anything, I s'pose; but I've got to have somebody. I can't stay there in that house—I can't—I can't—I can't!"

Mr. Smith sprang to his feet and hastened toward her.

"Why, Mrs. Blaisdell, what is it? No, she isn't here. I'm so sorry! Can't I do anything?"

"No, no, of course not. And you shan't," soothed the man. "And she'll be here soon, I'm sure—Miss Maggie will. But just let me help you off with your things," he urged, somewhat awkwardly trying to unfasten her heavy wraps. "You'll be so warm here."

"But what is it?" stammered Mr. Smith helplessly. "Can't I do—something? Can't I send for—your husband?"

At the mention of her husband, Mrs. Blaisdell fell to weeping afresh.

"No, no! He's gone—to Fred, you know."

"To—Fred?"

"Yes, yes, that's what's the matter. Oh, Fred, Fred, my boy!"

"Fred! Oh, Mrs. Blaisdell, I'm so sorry! But what—is it?"

At the look of horror on Mr. Smith's face, she began to wring her hands again. "You don't know, of course. I'll have to tell you—I'll have to," she moaned.

"But my dear woman,—not unless you want to."

"I do want to—I do want to! I've got to talk—to somebody. It's this way." With a visible effort she calmed herself a little and forced herself to talk more coherently. "We got a letter from Fred. It came this morning. He wanted some money—quick. He wanted seven hundred dollars and forty-two cents. He said he'd got to have it—if he didn't, he'd go and kill himself. He said he'd spent all of his allowance, every cent, and that's what made him take it—this other money, in the first place."

"You mean—money that didn't belong to him?" Mr. Smith's voice was a little stern.

"Yes; but you mustn't blame him, you mustn't blame him, Mr. Smith. He said he owed it. It was a—debt of honor, those were his very words."

"Oh! A debt of honor, was it?" Mr. Smith's lips came together grimly.

"Yes; and—Oh, Maggie, Maggie, what shall I do? What shall I do?" she broke off wildly, leaping to her feet as Miss Maggie pushed open the door and hurried in.

"Yes, I know. Don't worry. We'll find something to do." Miss Maggie, white-faced, but with a cheery smile, was throwing off her heavy coat and her hat. A moment later she came over and took Mrs. Hattie's trembling hands in both her own. "Now, first, tell me all about it, dear."

"You know, then?"

"Only a little," answered Miss Maggie, gently pushing the other back into her chair. "I met Frank. Jim telephoned him something, just before he left. But I want the whole story. Now, what is it?"

"I was just telling Mr. Smith." She began to wring her hands again, but Miss Maggie caught and held them firmly. "You see, Fred, he was treasurer of some club, or society, or something; and—and he—he needed some money to—pay a man, and he took that—the money that belonged to the club, you know, and he thought he could pay it back, little by little. But something happened—I don't know what—a new treasurer, or something; anyhow, it was going to be found out—that he'd taken it. It was going to be found out to-morrow, and so he wrote the letter to his father. And Jim's gone. But he looked so—oh, I never saw him look so white and terrible. And I'm so afraid—of what he'll do—to Fred. My boy—my boy!"

"Is Jim going to give him the money?" asked Miss Maggie.

"Yes, oh, yes. Jim drew it out of the bank. Fred said he must have cash. And he's going to give it to him. Oh, they can't shut him up—they can't send him to prison now, can they?"

"Hush, dear! No, they won't send him to prison. If Jim has gone with the money, Fred will pay it back and nobody will know it. But, Hattie, Fred did it, just the same."

"I—I know it."

"And, Hattie, don't you see? Something will have to be done. Don't you see where all this is leading? Fred has been gambling, hasn't he?"

"I'm—I'm afraid so."

"And you know he drinks."

"Y-yes. But he isn't going to, any more. He said he wasn't. He wrote a beautiful letter. He said if his father would help him out of this scrape, he'd never get into another one, and he'd show him how much he appreciated it."

"Good! I'm glad to hear that." cried



Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Company

Miss Maggie. "He'll come out all right, yet."

"Of course he will!" Mr. Smith, over at the window, blew his nose vigorously. Mr. Smith had not sat down since Miss Maggie's entrance. He had crossed to the window, and had stood looking out—at nothing—all through Mrs. Hattie's story.

"You do think he will, don't you?" choked Mrs. Hattie, turning from one to the other pitteously. "He said he was ashamed of himself; that this thing had been an awful lesson to him, and he promised—oh, he promised a lot of things, if Jim would only go up and help him out of this. He'd never, never have to again. But he will, I know he will, if that Gaylord fellow stays there. The whole thing was his fault—I know it was. I hate him! I hate the whole family!"

"Why, Hattie, I thought you liked them!"

"I don't. They're mean, stuck-up things, and they snub me awfully. Don't you suppose I know when I'm being snubbed? And that Gaylord girl—she's just as bad, and she's making my Bessie just like her. I got Bess into the same school with her, you know, and I was so proud and happy. But I'm not—any longer. Why, my Bess, my own daughter, actually looks down on us. She's ashamed of her own father and mother—and she shows it. And it's that Gaylord girl that's done it, too, I believe. I thought I—I was training my daughter to be a lady; but I never meant to train her to look down on—on her own mother!"

"I'm afraid Bessie—needs something of a lesson commented Miss Maggie tersely. "But Bessie will be older, one of these days, Hattie, and then she'll—know more."

"But that's what I've been trying to teach her—more, something more all the time, Maggie" sighed Mrs. Hattie, wiping her eyes. "And I've tried to remember and call her Elizabeth, too—but I can't. But, somehow, to-day, nothing seems of any use, any way. And even if she learns more and more, I don't see as it's going to do any good. I haven't got any friends now. I'm not fine enough yet, it seems, for Mrs. Gaylord and all that crowd. They don't want me among them and they show it. And all my old friends are so envious and jealous since the money came that they don't want me, and they show it; so I don't feel comfortable anywhere."

"Never mind, just stop trying to live as you think other folks want you to live, and live as you want to, for a while."

Mrs. Hattie smiled faintly, wiped her eyes again, and got to her feet.

You talk just like Jim. He's always saying that."

"Well, just try it," smiled Miss Maggie, helping her visitor into the luxurious fur coat. "You've no idea how much more comfort you'll take."

"Would I? Mrs. Hattie's eyes were wistful, but almost instantly they showed an alert gleam of anger.

"Well, anyhow, I'm not going to try to do what those Gaylords do any longer. And—and you're sure Fred won't have to go to prison?"

"I'm very sure," nodded Miss Maggie.

"All right, then. I can go home now with some comfort. You always make me feel better, Maggie, and you, too, Mr. Smith. I'm much obliged to you. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," said Mr. Smith.

"Good-bye," said Miss Maggie. "Now, go home and go to bed, and don't worry any more or you'll have one of your headaches."

As the door closed behind her visitor, Miss Maggie turned and sank into a chair. She looked worn and white, and utterly weary.

"I hope she won't meet Frank or Jane anywhere," she sighed profoundly.

"Why? What do you mean? Do you think they'd blame her—about this unfortunate affair of Fred's?"

Miss Maggie sighed again.

"I wasn't thinking of that. I was thinking of another matter. I just came from Frank's, and—"

"Yes?" Something in her face sent a questioning frown to Mr. Smith's own countenance.

"Do you remember hearing Flora say that Jane had bought a lot of the Benson gold-mine stock?"

"Yes."

"Well, Benson has failed; and they've just found out that that old gold-mine stock is worth—about two cents on a dollar."

"Two cents! And how much—"

"About forty thousand dollars," said Miss Maggie wearily.

Mr. Smith sat down.

"Well, I'll be—"

He did not finish his sentence.

CHAPTER XX

Frankenstein: Being a letter from John Smith to Edward D. Norton, Attorney at Law

My Dear Ned:—Wasn't there a story written once about a fellow who created some sort of a machine man without any soul that raised the very dickens and all for him? Frank—Frankenstein?—I guess that was it. Well, I've created a Frankenstein creature—and I'm dead up against it to know what to do with him.

Ned, what in Heaven's name am I going to do with Mr. John Smith? Mr. John Smith, let me tell you, is a very healthy, persistent, insistent, important person, with many kind friends, a definite position in the world, and no small degree of influence. Worse yet (now prepare for a stunning blow, Ned!), Mr. Smith has been so inconsiderate as to fall in love. Yes, he has. And he has fallen in love as absolutely and as idiotically as if he were twenty-one instead of fifty-two. Now, will you kindly tell me how Mr. John Smith is going to fade away into nothingness? And, even if he finds a way to do that, shall he, before fading, pop the question for Mr. Stanley G. Fulton, or shall he trust to Mr. Stanley G. Fulton's being able to win for himself the love Mr. John Smith fondly hopes is his?

Seriously, joking aside, I'm afraid I've made a mess of things, not only for myself, but for everybody else.

First, my own future. I'll spare you rhapsodies, Ned. They say, anyway, that there's no fool like an old fool. But I will admit that that future looks very dark to me if I am not to have the companionship of the little woman, Maggie Duff. Oh, yes, it's "Poor Maggie." You've probably guessed as much. As for Miss Maggie herself, perhaps it's concealed, but I believe she's not entirely indifferent to Mr. John Smith. How she'll like Mr. Stanley G. Fulton I have my doubts; but, alas! I have no doubts whatever as to what her opinion will be of Mr. Stanley G. Fulton's masquerading as Mr. John

Smith! And I don't envy Mr. Stanley G. Fulton the job he's got on his hands to put himself right with her, either. But there's one thing he can be sure of, at least; if she does care for Mr. John Smith, it wasn't Mr. Stanley G. Fulton's money that was the bait.

Poor Maggie! (There! you see already I have adopted the Hillerton vernacular.) But I fear Miss Maggie is indeed "poor" now. She has had several letters that I don't like the looks of and a call from a villainous-looking man from Boston—one of your craft, I believe (begging your pardon). I think she's lost some money, and I don't believe she had any extra to lose. She's as proud as Lucifer, however, and she's determined no one shall find out she's lost any money, so her laugh is gayer than ever. But I know, just the same. I can hear something in her voice that isn't laughter.

Jove! Ned, what a mess I have made of it! I feel more than ever now like the boy with his ear to the keyhole. These people are my friends—or, rather, they are Mr. John Smith's friends. As for being mine—who am I, Smith, or Fulton? Will they be Fulton's friends, after they find he is John Smith? Will they be Smith's friends, even after they find he is Fulton? Pleasant position I am in! What?

Oh, yes, I can hear you say that it serves me right, and that you warned me, and that I was deaf to all remonstrances. It does. You did. I was. Now, we'll waste no more time on that. I've admitted all you could say. I've acknowledged my error, and my transgression is ever before me. I built the box, I walked into it, and I deliberately shut the cover down. But now I want to get out. I've got to get out—some way. I can't spend the rest of my natural existence as John Smith, hunting Blaisdell data—though sometimes I think I'd be willing to, if it's the only way to stay with Miss Maggie. I tell you, that little woman can make a home out of—

But I couldn't stay with Miss Maggie. John Smith wouldn't have money enough to pay his board, to say nothing of inviting Miss Maggie to board with him, would he? The opening of Mr. Stanley G. Fulton's last will and testament on the first day of next November will effectually cut off Mr. John Smith's source of income. There is no provision in the will for Mr. John Smith. Smith would have to go to work. I don't think he'd like that. By the way, I wonder: do you suppose John Smith could earn—his salt, if he was hard put to it? Very plainly, then, something has got to be done about getting John Smith to fade away, and Stanley G. Fulton to appear before next November.

And I had thought it would be so easy! Early this summer John Smith was to pack up his Blaisdell data, bid a pleasant adieu to Hillerton, and betake himself to South America. In due course, after a short trip to some obscure Inca city, or down some little-known river, Mr. Stanley G. Fulton would arrive at some South American hotel from the interior, and would take immediate passage for the States, reaching Chicago long before November first.

There would be a slight flurry, of course, and a few annoying interviews and write-ups; but Mr. Stanley G. Fulton always was known to keep his affairs to himself pretty well, and the matter would soon be put down as merely another of the multi-millionaire's eccentricities. The whole thing would then be all over, and well over. But—nowhere had there been taken into consideration the possibilities of—a Maggie Duff. And now, to me, that same Maggie Duff is the only thing worth considering—anywhere. So there you are!

And even after all this, I haven't accomplished what I set out to do—that is, find the future possessor of the Fulton millions (unless Miss Maggie—bless her!—says "yes." And even then, some one will have to have them after us). I have found out one thing, though. As conditions are now, I should not want either Frank, or James, or Flora to have them—not unless the millions could bring them more happiness than these hundred thousand apiece have brought.

Honest, Ned, that miserable money has made more—But, never mind. It's too long a story to write. I'll tell you when I see you—if I ever do see you. There's still the possibility, you know, that Mr. Stanley G. Fulton is lost in darkest South America; and of course John Smith can go to work!

I believe I won't sign my name—I haven't got any name—that I feel really belongs to me now. Still I might—yes, I will sign it

"Frankenstein."

CHAPTER XXI

Sympathies Misplaced

The first time Mr. Smith saw Frank Blaisdell, after Miss Maggie's news of the forty-thousand-dollar loss, he tried somewhat awkwardly, to express his interest and sympathy. But Frank Blaisdell cut him short.

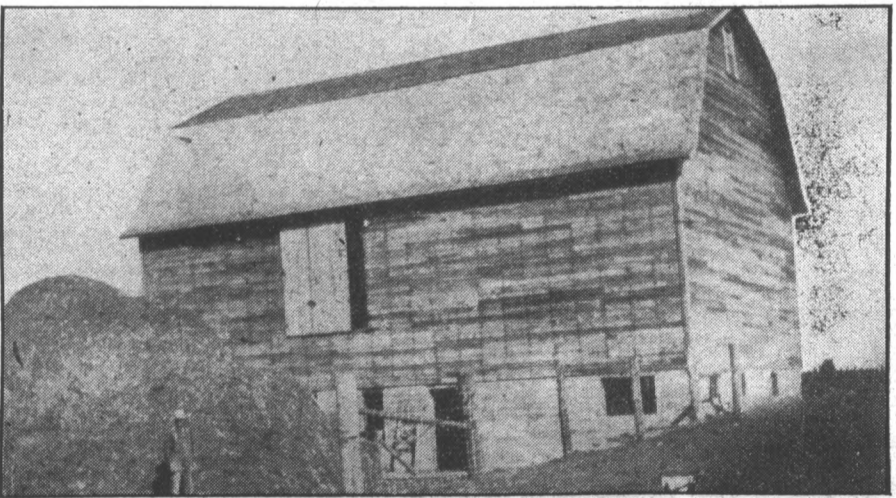
"That's all right, and I thank you," he cried heartily. "And I know most folks would think losing forty thousand dollars was about as bad as it could be. Jane, now, is all worked up over it; can't sleep nights, and has gone back to turning down the gas and eating sour cream so's to save and help make it up. But me—I call it the best thing that ever happened."

"Well, really," laughed Mr. Smith; "I'm sure that's a very delightful way to look at it—if you can."

(Continued in Aug. 30th issue.)

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

Have you built any up-to-date farm buildings lately? If you have send us a picture of the new building and we will print it in this new department. It will show the M. B. F. readers what their distant neighbors are doing to change the scenery. And, incidentally, you may be able to help some farmer decide the type of house, or barn, or other buildings he desires to put up. He may like the appearance of your building and will want the plan of it. Kodak pictures are all right if the details show up well. Do not send the negative, just a good print.



NEW BARN ON FARM OF LOUIS SCHERLITZ AT SEARS, MICHIGAN
"Here is a picture of my barn I built last year," writes Louis Scherlitz of Sears, Mich. "This barn cost less than \$1,000, but I cut some of the timbers on my farm and my two boys, age 17 and 19, and I done most of the work; in fact our bill for hired help was only about \$50. This is a basement barn on an 8 foot concrete wall and we have room in the basement for 12 cows, 6 horses and three box stalls for cows. This barn is 34 feet by 50 feet and has a 16-foot drive in the center with a mow on both sides. I have a storage tank for water under the approach to the barn."

ANON-RESISTANT CHRISTIANITY

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Ye have heard it was said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, Resist not him that is evil: but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." Matthew 5:38, 39.

WHAT saith the law? Well, ye have heard that Moses said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." As God's legislator he was declaring the legal punishment due the evil doer. Constituted legal authority was to bring punishment upon law-breakers that the community might be protected. And this will always attach to the power of the state. So, the law of Moses was a friend to mankind. It was stern; and aimed, also, to bring men to see wrongdoing and emphasize the wrong of the doing. Then its work was done. Its mission was to bring men to Jesus' way which was creative and regenerative.

But we are not appreciating the responsibilities and privileges of Christ's way of life. Under the old law, social violations were settled by public judges. Under the New, Jesus makes each individual his own judge. As, "If thine hand offend thee, cut it off" yourself. It is a far step from the old to the New; from law to Grace; and from bondage to Freedom, where a personal religion of new and brotherly desires works unchecked. "Resist not him that is evil," for example, is a principle that Jesus worked out in life and on the Cross, in anticipation of teaching men such a spirit of brotherhood that the law against retaliating will not be broken. Some folks have been willing to make Jesus a drudge to carry their sins and sorrows, but have refused to take delight in his ways, which are social and unselfish. Here are recent words from a prominent Christian prophet: "I fling this out as a challenge to the princes and leaders of the earth, to captains and leaders of labor and industry, to the bosses of political parties, old and new, to presidents and governor, to the average man: Unless and until this Nation and this world of ours comes to Jesus' way of thinking about life, there will be hatred, suspicions, jealousies, strifes, and wars."

Christian grace rises so far above Mosaic Law that retaliation and all selfish resistance is swept away entirely. And the great question is not, "Am I right in holding to a religion of non-resistance?" But, "Am I obeying the way of Christ?" To resist not evil means as indicated in the illustrations of the text and context. Turning the other cheek and going the second mile, is not only non-resistance, but it is meeting resistance with love. Jesus is here advancing to the greatest thing in the world, LOVE. "Love your enemies," saith he. This Love does not resist, but "beareth all things." And bless God, many individuals today, both known and unknown, are living this miracle way. But the world is yet waiting for the nation that will be used of God to form its ideals and live its life around Love.

The disposition that does not nurse or coddle the desire to hurt or seek revenge, is that which keeps us out of war. War is entirely foreign to the ethical teaching of Christ. It is time we are checking up on some of this modern philosophy of life. Jesus is saying that retaliation will not save men's souls or vindicate social righteousness. "My kingdom is not of this world or else would my servants fight." The kingdom of God is to be brought about by the moral resistance of love and kindness. Nothing else can produce character in an individual or righteousness in a nation. A daily paper says, "Marching thousands (of soldiers) show love for their native land." We hope so. But, how be it, that the martial spirit is not necessarily synonymous with patriotism. And the writer believes that the militaristic temper is in obvious contradiction to the temper of Christ; and he here avers, that the call by our Secretary of War, for a national Mobilization Day next September, is seriously

disturbing to the present day efforts of churches and Christian forces to bring about the outlawry of war. When will we come to admire that sovereignty of Christian conscience that does not truckle to Mars, that religion that does not yield to worldly policy, and that passion to put to work the teachings of the Nazarene, and suffer and bear, until they are realized in a large and universal sense?

Jesus Christ intends that the law of non-resistance shall hold, not only between men as individuals, but between men as groups or nations. This is comprehended in "Make disciples of all nations," and "he made of one every nation of men to dwell on the face of the earth." We shall always believe that His Gospel is to Christianize and unify the nations. This ideal is, even now, the heart cry of the world. The pending resolution to outlaw war, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Borah, may be timed to meet this cry. Let Christian America get back of it. Men who are deliberately opposed to such political organization against war, are blind to the spiritual tendency of world events; but above all to the moral purposes of God which are eternal and fixed. With the confusion of peoples and issues today, God has pleased to entangle us that we might have the responsibility and high privilege of pointing the way out, of setting to work the rule of non-militarism among nations. Then, the writer would urge our church power to the support of the Borah resolution. This resolution lies before me on my desk and I find it contains some vital principles. Here is one: "Further use of war as an institution for the settlement of international disputes, shall be abolished." Here is another: "Every nation should by agreement or treaty, bind itself to indict and punish its own international war breeders, or instigators and war profiteers." The resolution is reasonable in its demands and pacifying in spirit, and why not return men to the Senate who will support it?

Again, a few more intimate words. We are to believe that resisting the evil-doer is most effectually done thru not resisting. This acts like "coals of fire upon the head." We don't know just how it works, but it must start up a flame of fire that burns up hatred and malice. This turning the other cheek calmly takes the threat out of the other fellow's fist. And you will recall that Jesus in the hands of his foes, was as "a lamb led to the slaughter, yet he opened not his mouth," only to say, "Father forgive." We are to believe that such a reality of love and non-retaliation is to become irresistible in its power to cover the earth.

But ought we never to resist? Well, be sure any limit is found in the principle itself, which involves doing good to others. Physical resistance which does the enemy good and protects the helpless and innocent, would seem to be permissible. But any resistance must not run to killing.

Now, the challenge is, to bring our hearts under dominion to this gentle teaching. It is the Golden Rule way of living, and workable on the part of individuals or nations as they yield to the non-violence of Christian brotherhood. It assumes a Christianity, not static or at ease with itself; but dynamic and capable of exalting peace and good-will toward men.

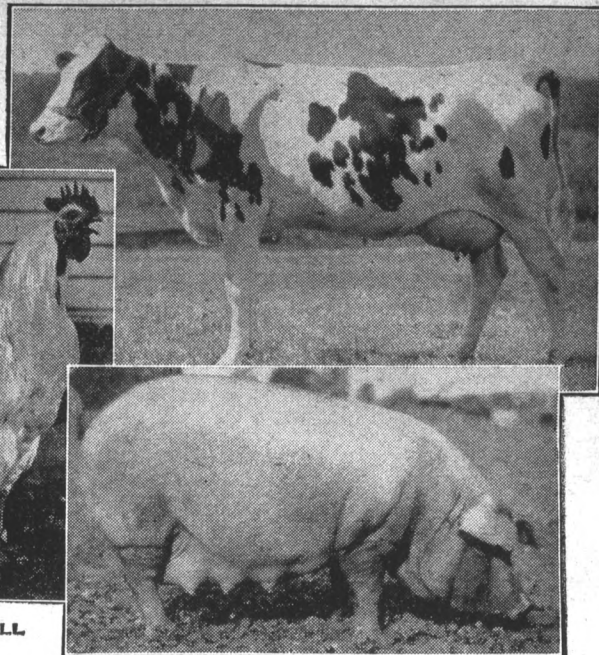
BE KINDLY AFFECTIONED one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another; recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:10, 17, 21.

THOU ART MY LAMP, O Lord: and the Lord will lighten my darkness. For by Thee I have run through a troop: by my God have I leaped over a wall.—2 Samuel 22:29, 30.

TRUST IN THE LORD with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.—Proverbs 3:5.



PICTURES YOU'LL PRIZE



Kodak at the Fair

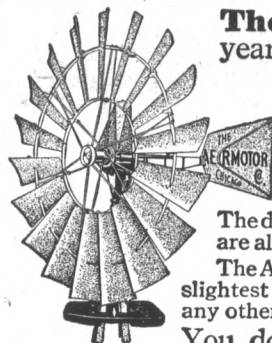
Fair time means vacation time to you and your family, and that means Kodak pictures as a matter of course. Everybody takes a Kodak on vacation.

You'll make pictures of the picnic along the roadside, of prize stock at the fair grounds, of your own entries in county or state competitions. Then as the years go by, the prints in your Kodak album bring back the fun you had.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up. "Kodak on the Farm," just off the press, is free at your dealer's or from us.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

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

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

HOLDEN Lime and Fertilizer Spreader

Sour soil means poor crops. Experts agree fertilizer is useless on sour soil—it must have lime. The "Holden" Spreader makes bigger crops. Guaranteed to handle lime in any form, fertilizer, phosphate, gypsum, wood ashes or crushed shells.

Soil Tested-free

What about your soil?—your crops? Are they big and sturdy as they should be? Find out today with our free Litmus Test Papers—positive sour soil test recommended by all soil experts. Write for them now.

THE HOLDEN CO., Inc. Dept 264 Peoria Illinois

Cannot Clog. Try Spreader 10 days Free. The Holden Lime and Fertilizer Spreader will make your soil healthy and productive. Spreads twice as far as any other; 16½ ft. Attaches to any wagon or truck. No holes to bore. Spreads evenly 100 to 10,000 lbs. per acre. Handle material only once, from car to field. Get literature and low prices now and ask about 10 Day Free Trial.

SPREADS 16½ FEET



GOLD CORN HARVESTER Worth its weight in gold to every farmer raising corn, cane and kafir in rows. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials from pleased customers in every state. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. **PROCESS MFG. CORP., SALINA, KAN.**

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1924

Edited and Published by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
GEORGE M. SLOCUM, President
M. L. Clemens, Michigan

Detroit Office—818 Washington Boulevard Bldg., Cadillac 9440
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated
Member of Agricultural Publishers Association
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Milton Grinnell	Managing Editor
Mrs. Annie Taylor	Farm Home Editor
Frank D. Wells	Fruit Editor
J. Herbert Ferris	Radio Editor
William E. Brown	Legal Editor
W. W. Foote	Market Editor
Rev. David F. Warner	Religious Editor
Carl H. Knopf	Special Correspondent
Robert J. McColgan	Circulation Manager
R. E. Griffith	Editor
Henry F. Hopkins	Plant Superintendent

ONE YEAR 60c. TWO YEARS \$1. FIVE YEARS \$2.
Published Bi-Weekly

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

HOW ARE THINGS IN EUROPE?

FOUR weeks in France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and England do not entitle one to pass an expert opinion on European conditions that may be considered infallible and yet we might be quite as well qualified to pass judgment as are many of the senators who return from their junkets as members of so-called investigating committees.

We arrived in France on the twentieth of June and left England on the twenty-third of July and, in a nutshell, we were impressed by the following facts which we may allude to more fully in future issues:

All of the countries mentioned appear prosperous. England alone has a great unemployment problem, and the resulting unrest she is erroneously trying to appease with a weekly "dole" that is building only an army of beggars. Belgium is practically rebuilt and is now engaged in doubling her forts along the German border to preclude an invasion, which they assume must come again. France in attempting to extract "the pound of flesh" has lost the support of England and the sympathy of America. Belgium is playing a minor part in this game France has so stubbornly attempted. Only the happy solution which seems to have attended the meeting just held in London to consider the Dawes plan could have prevented France from plunging headlong over the abyss of another great war, in which, who knows, but what Germany would have had the resources of Russia, that great enigma nation of the north, for her own.

The people of England are determined to win the friendship of the United States even at the cost of some of their self-esteem, knowing that the two great English speaking nations thus united would stand like Gibraltar against the rest of the world. No American in England this summer can fail to be impressed with this fact and his visit to the great British Empire exposition at Wembley will convince him that such a merger of resources would not be one-sided.

With the exceptions of France and Belgium, where the world's attitude towards them is reflected in the low rate of their exchange, the dollar is worth little more in Europe than it is here. Germany has turned a handspring with her deflated currency that has placed it, almost overnight, where it stood in 1914. We paid two Renten marks, each worth 25 cents in U. S. currency, for two peaches in Cologne-on-the-Rhine!

We went over on the "Leviathan," the world's largest passenger vessel, which, taken from the Germans, carried more than a million troops to France during the war. We came back on the "George Washington," which bore the same name when she was under the German flag and the ship that proudly carried out late President on his great and ill-fated crusade. Both ships are well patronized by Americans. It seemed good to see an American flag flying on the breeze and to know that the men who manned them were U. S. naval reserve officers ready to place these great ships in transport service in time of war. With the great markets in Germany and elsewhere for our livestock and foodstuffs opened again, the farmers of America will have something to be thankful for, in the fleet of American vessels now available, thanks to the farsighted

devotion of the men who have directed the United States Shipping Board.

We will, if you who read this page are interested, have more to say about European conditions in other issues, and for a detailed story of the trip made by our group of agricultural editors and publishers, we have arranged for a series of articles by Mr. Floyd Flood, a thoroughly trained farmer and breeder, to begin in the next issue, with his observations at the Royal Stock Show in England.

THE GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY

WE will watch with more than passing interest the actions of the Grain Marketing Company, that twenty-six million dollar baby, to which the American Farm Bureau Federation has just given birth.

The company went into operation on August first with branches at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, Buffalo, Norfolk, Fort Worth, Galveston, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee, its officers are Gray Silver, Martinsburg, West Virginia, president; Harry L. Keefe, Walthill, Nebraska, first vice-president; G. M. Dyer, Spencer, Iowa, second vice-president; and John W. Coverdale, Ames, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

The men named are not unknown to the farmers of the United States and bear good reputations in every instance, so far as we know. The question is whether they have had the experience which will enable them to direct the marketing operations of a company which in potential capitalization rivals some of the largest and best known corporations in the United States.

The opponents of the present plan claim that there has been a large shrinkage in the valuation of the properties which the new company proposed to take over, and that this is simply a scheme to unload some unprofitable property on the farmers of the United States who have been working so diligently the past two decades to improve their marketing facilities.

The present plan is a stupendous one and we do not wish to be understood as in the least criticizing the methods of the present organization or the almost Eutopian aim which its founders have set as its ultimate goal. We are charitable and have supported every cooperative proposition which has been presented to the farmer, but we must admit that the present one appals us a little. We feel like the man on the sidewalk in front of the Woolworth building being asked how he likes the building. We will have to get off at a perspective of several months before we will be able to give a true picture for the benefit of our readers, and we have an idea that most of the sound thinking business farmers in Michigan will harbor very much the same idea.

FARMERS' DAY AT M. A. C.

EVERY year the number of farmers who attend Farmers' Day at M. A. C. see a new record set, and the Seventh Annual affair held last week was no exception.

This is a good sign. It proves that farmers have come to see that there is something more in farm life than the mere gathering together of more acres and more dollars, which usually bring with them more trouble to the farmer and his family.

We have no time for the loafer but we do admire the man who with the help of his family works a few hours extra several days in advance and then hitches up his automobile and takes the whole crowd to the Farmers' Day, picnic, fair or whatever it is that will contribute to their lives and well being.

The program prepared for Farmers' Day at Lansing, this year, was one of the best that the college has ever given for the benefit of its guests, and a great deal of credit is due to the active heads of the college for their good work and painstaking plans for the success of this year's big day.

It would have been worth your while to have seen the big crowd gathered around the "Old Timers' Mowing Contest," and the beam of satisfaction on the face of the winner was worth a trip all the way to Lansing to see.

That there is more occasion for smiles in the present indication of farm prices and farm crops was easily seen in the faces of men and women who came from farms in all parts of Michigan. They had something to be thankful for, especially when they passed groups of factory workers standing before the employment windows in Lansing, looking for "a job."

MASSACHUSETTS' LOSS OUR GAIN

THAT the Massachusetts Agricultural College is genuinely sorry to lose Kenyon L. Butterfield, who comes to the Michigan Agricultural College, as president September first, was expressed by Director John B. Willard on the occasion of Dr. Butterfield's public retreatal. "It is

with genuine regret that we present him for the last time as our president. For eighteen years Massachusetts farmers have had the leadership of the foremost agricultural thinker in the United States."

Into his valedictory Dr. Butterfield packed his whole philosophy of country life. He spoke of "the permanent abiding problems farmers must always face." Of all these problems, the one he most emphasized was the lack of study and discussion among rural groups. He deplored the decay of the lyceum and the old-fashioned village store debating society. "There is a tendency today not to participate in the debate that draws out the individual. We have somebody else think for us and talk for us. The whole tendency of the times is to be so busy that we get only second-hand fragments of discussion." He saw this lack of study and discussion most apparent among farm people.

The farmers' political activity he evidently regards as not deeply significant, because, he explained, all the farmers cannot come together in a political party; farm people in different sections have interests as diverse as industrial and mercantile groups. But he believed the farm group could and ought to unite on certain political fundamentals. The chief of these was their attitude toward the peace of the world. "I doubt if any group of people in the world is as set in the interests of world peace as the farmers. Yet I doubt if in any other group peace problems are as little discussed."

"If the farmers and the college people do not look out it will not be long before the labor group in this country will be the best educated group in America; because the forum idea of study and debate is taking hold in this group as in no other. It is a development that ought to be at the root of interest in a democracy."

Dr. Butterfield's remarks may or may not be as applicable to Michigan as they are to Massachusetts; this fact he will soon have an opportunity to determine. Awfully sorry, Massachusetts, but we need Kenyon at home now!

A MASTER STROKE

THIS week we are going to hand the palm to our good friend A. B. Cook, master of the state grange, who in a newspaper report states that if the Wayne County automobile interests initiate a referendum on the proposed two-cent gasoline tax, he will for the Grange initiate a referendum for a three-cent tax!

It is pretty well admitted that the gasoline tax in Michigan is an assured fact, and according to Mr. Cook the opponents are initiating a referendum simply to stall for time, so he proposes to retaliate by getting an even larger tax than was first proposed and we have no doubt but that will be as easy to get three as two cents per gallon.

We have always admired friend Cook but we never knew he had so much sagacity. His present ruse would do credit to a Yankee lawyer and from Connecticut, too!

LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS WIN

ACCORDING to a report just published for the first six months of the year, 1924, livestock producers at the various terminal markets have shown a saving to members of nearly \$400,000.00. In the Chicago market alone more than \$13,000,000 worth of livestock was handled and at St. Paul nearly \$12,000,000.

Where are those men who said cooperation never could succeed in the United States? Cooperation will always succeed when the men behind it are honest and efficient and the individual members stick to it through thick and thin.

Gradually the farmers of this country are learning this fact!

FAREWELL, PITTSBURGH PLUS!

THE old "Pittsburgh Plus" hoax has gone down to an inglorious defeat and the farmers of America pray that it may never be re-established no matter what the conditions were that forced it on an unsuspecting public.

Statisticians claim that the abolishment by the Federal Trade Commission of this "fictitious freight" item will save the farmers in the middle west \$30,000,000.00, and make Gary, Indiana, the center of the steel industry in America.

Michigan alone it is estimated will save \$2,000,000.00 each year; Illinois, \$3,500,000.00; Wisconsin, \$3,000,000.00; Indiana, \$2,500,000.00; Minnesota, \$2,500,000.00, and most of this is represented in the added cost of freight on all articles manufactured of steel which the farmer uses in his business.

This is a step in the right direction and one which has taken the united effort of the agricultural associations, organizations and press to deal the final blow. It is all over now and you should begin to feel the effects of it when you buy machinery.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

PLEASE SIGN YOUR COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS

IN our June 7th issue I wrote about your signing your complete name and address when writing to us or sending in your subscription. Our circulation manager just told me that he continues to receive letters with only the name signed. Some times he is able to get the post office address from the envelop and again other times it is not printed clear enough to be readable—and then the subscriber wonders why he doesn't get his paper, while we wonder if he will write in so that we can get his full address to send him his BUSINESS FARMER. Please remember we want YOUR COMPLETE NAME AND ADDRESS and sign it plainly.

LOOK OUT FOR PICTURE ENLARGEMENT SHARKS

THE picture enlargement sharks have been letting the farmers of Michigan alone since we exposed them and we heard nothing about them for quite a while but now we are getting reports from different parts of the state that they are back again and up to their old tricks.

They come to your door and ask if you have a photograph of a child or relative that you would like to preserve. They try to learn from your neighbor if you have lost through death a child or a close relative and when they call they ask you for a photograph of the child or relative and then proceed to work on your sympathy. You bring the photograph and they become enthusiastic over the possibilities of enlarging it and show you how their company enlarged one for Mr. So-and-so "and the photograph wasn't near as good as the one you have." The picture is in a frame and they promise to enlarge your photograph "just like this one" and deliver it to you for a fixed amount, usually ranging from \$3 to \$5.

You are asked to sign an agreement, which, while it does not bind you to accept a picture in a frame, it does obligate you to pay for the enlargement. When delivery is made you find they have placed the picture in a frame and you are asked to pay a fancy price for the frame. The price for the frame ranges from \$15 to \$3; if the purchaser will pay the top price all right but if he will not they reduce the price and even at \$3 they make money on it.

If one of these agents calls at your house sic the dog on to him. If you want to have a photograph enlarged go to a reliable photographer in the nearest town and have the work done properly and at an honest price.

OFFICERS OF CHICAGO WHOLESALE SEED COMPANY INDICTED

"I would like to know if you could help me out with a deal I had last winter and spring with a mail order seed house. It was the Chicago Wholesale Seed Company. They wanted me to represent them in my territory and take orders for grass seed. In the deal I gave them my order for clover seed amounting to \$45.00 and about \$35.00 worth of this seed wasn't fit to sow. I had it retested and one lot was condemned for sale in this state. I wrote them about it and they have not

made me any reply about the seed. They owe me \$9.00 commission and say they haven't the money to pay up all their debts and want to give a note for 2 years at 7% interest. They sent a note to be filled out and I wrote them but have received no answer. I received a letter from the post office inspector at Chicago asking if I had had any dealing with this company and if I had to send the papers to him. This I did and I have not heard from him.

YOU are "out of luck" as the officers of the Chicago Wholesale Seed Company were indicted on May 29th, 1924, for using the mails to defraud farmers and agents. The principal officer is Edwin L. Rosenberg, who formerly operated the World Seed Company of Milwaukee, the St. Louis Seed Company of St. Louis, Mo., the Lawrence Seed Company of Kansas City, Mo., and other seed companies at Milwaukee, Wis. He has been in this business for a number of years, and the banks at Milwaukee suffered a tremendous loss several years ago because of his manipulations. For years he has been defrauding farmers and agents through his seed companies, the post office officials declare.

FIGHT OPTICAL QUACKS

A WARNING that the eyesight of thousands of persons is being jeopardized by mail order houses specializing in eye-glasses has been sent out by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. Admitting that there is apparently no way of prosecuting these firms because of the legal technicalities behind which they can shelter themselves, the committee holds that the only way of combating the menace is a campaign of education, and this has been started.

Widespread sales campaigns are being conducted by the firms accused, according to the committee, and glasses are being sold "without the slightest sort of an examination of the eye of the prospective purchaser and without even an inquiry as to the condition of the eyes.

"These optical quacks ask merely 'How old are you?' the warning continues, 'How many years have you worn glasses, if any?' and 'What is the shape of your face, round or slender?' and upon this information they offer to fit any person with glasses promising 'the most perfect vision of any lenses you can get.' 'These splendid glasses,' read the circulars which are being sent out by the tons, 'will enable anyone to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near and will prevent eye-strain and headache.'

"The mail order houses play upon the vanity of their prospective customers, all of their advertising emphasizing in particular the beauty of their product and the improvement in appearance they will bring to the wearer. The 'handsome shell rims' give anyone a 'younger, yet more distinguished appearance,' say the circulars. Cheapness of price is of course another bait. Premiums, such as sewing shears for women and leather billfolders for men are often offered as a special inducement to buy.

"Investigation has shown that the glasses which are actually sent are simply a fair grade of magnifying glasses mounted in an extremely poor grade of frame. These are advertised as 'scientifically ground and curved lenses.'

"The glasses do nothing that the exploiters claim for them. They simply make the print look larger; as a consequence many persons receiving them, particularly old people with failing eyesight, will worry along with them, occasionally feeling satisfied because of their own ignorance of the harm that is being done their eyes and lack of knowledge of what proper fitting of glasses require."

Dear Sir: Received a card again in regards to ——— settlement. Have received my money at last and a thousand thanks for your effort or I would never received a cent as I had written so many times. I will close, thanking you again for your trouble.—M. D., Woodland, Mich.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Farmers have come to know the 7% first mortgage bonds recommended by this house as being matchless investments for safety and generous income.

Write for Booklet AG1260

Tax Free in Michigan

4% Normal Income Tax Paid by Borrower

7%

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1260)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

SHIP YOUR WOOL

to TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS,

512 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich., and get the following high prices, f. o. b., Detroit: Fine Delaine, 47c; Fine Clothing, 37c; Medium, 45c; Rejections, 35c.

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

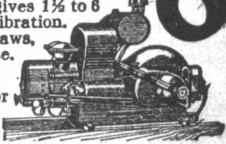


Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1 1/2 to 6 H. P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

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

Edwards Motor Co., 134 Main St., Springfield, Ohio



GENERAL

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ENSILAGE CUTTER. Perfect condition. Sell cheap, for cash or trade for cattle, sheep or car. Write what you have. G. M. MCCORMICK, R3, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED A JOB AS MANAGER ON FARM for wife and self. 35 years experience in farming. Or want to rent a furnished farm on shares. BOX 155, Turner, Michigan.

CULL BEANS \$23.00 TON, SACKS INCLUDED, f. o. b. Port Huron. PORT HURON STORAGE & BEAN CO., Port Huron, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY BLACK WALNUTS Bought, bushels, carloads. AMERICAN WALNUT CO., Morgan Park, Ill.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED Crockery, Hotel chinaware, glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Report Ending August 8, 1924
Total number claims filed.....2525
Amount involved.....\$24,769.97
Total number claims settled.....2020
Amount secured.....\$22,923.38

THE BUSINESS FARMER,
Protective Service Bureau,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

() I enclose a dollar for a two year renewal and 25c for a Metal Sign and certificate.

() My subscription is paid to 1925, so I enclose 25c for a Metal Sign and certificate.

Name.....

Post Office.....RFD No.....

County.....State.....

MEMBER
The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU

5x11 1/2 inches Red and Black on White Background

GETTIN' HOME AG'IN

I've been away off yonder where the stylish people go
When summer days are brillin' hot, to spend a week or so;
Off yonder where the city runs right down into the sea,
Where everything is noise an' fun an' style an' gaiety.

An' tho I seed a lot of things I never seed before,
An' tho I did a lot of things I mustn't do no more,
An' tho I had a roll o' cash, an' freely blowed it in,
The sweetest part of all my trip was gettin' home ag'in.

An' now I'm back at home ag'in an' knockin' 'round the place,
An' every old familiar spot seems like a friendly face;
The hogs, the horses, and the cows, all seem to know me, too,
An' every rooster on the farm is crowin' "How-de-do!"

There ain't no other spot o' ground be-twixt the pole an' line
That seems to grip the soul o' me like this old farm o' mine,
An' if I make the Golden Gate, an' Peter lets me in,
I'm 'fraid I'll even worry then 'bout gettin' home ag'in.
—Whitney Montgomery.

GROPING

WE are restless creatures, never at peace with ourselves, never content with out lot, ever in search of an abiding-place and finding no rest for the sole of the foot. The birds of the air and the beasts of the field take no thought, but only man searches and questions and will not be stilled.

"Who is God?" asks the grave-eyed self. I don't know. I look into the sky on a night when it is deep blue, filled with swimming stars. Over my head arches the Milky Way: a spray of star-dust shot through with millions of gleaming stars—a gesture of the Creator.

Low in the sky rides the cool, shining moon, flooding the earth with light indescribable, throwing shadows purple black under the trees, creating a fairy world for lingering lovers. I look with wonder-startled eyes, but no hint of the matter comes to me. I would gather and hold to me a glint of this beauty. But the light wind of morning wafts it away with the promise of other loveliness.

Close to the old rail fence stands a cluster of mallows that glow in the sun, each huge flower of a texture and sheen beyond the skill of mortal weaver, of a line and form that fills the heart of the artist with adoration and despair. Gay, taunting, aloof and bewitching they grow by the old rail fence. I stand beside them in wistful silence. They are of God. I can know no further.

"True," says the prodding soul, "the loveliness of this earth is past knowing, but why am I here? I work and I play; I suffer agony and again rejoice greatly. I pass away as I came, a lonely, questing stranger, groping endlessly. Why?"

I don't know. On the plains of Judea there was born in a manger a child of poverty. A star lighted his birth and sank from sight. He struggled and lived—a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief. He was blameless; there was no fault in Him—yet He died the death of a malefactor. Died, and lives always.

Countless hosts of men have come here asking the same question and answering it by their eager desire to live high-spiritedly, holding hard to their deep-rooted faith in the immortality of their living.

"Ah, but what is life that we cherish it so? What is it that defies time's effort to bind it; that eludes pursuit, only to return and return eternally when we have ceased to be concerned?"

Once the students of a famous laboratory pressed their master for an answer and he set them a problem: "Take these barley-corns and analyze them. Now make some barley-corns complete, perfect, in their chemical elements. So. Now I shall plant some barley from my field and do you plant the barley of the laboratory and we shall see."

From the barley of the field came new barley, but from the scientists' barley came no sign save silence. "What, then, did you leave out of your barley? Certainly no material element. 'Twas the life germ, the breath of the Creator."

We believe. We trust. We have

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Before another issue the State Fair will be under headway, and most of us will be getting our exhibits ready for our own county fair. The fair is a wonderful institution and we should all do our part to make our fair (we all attend a certain fair each year and feel a personal interest in it) better each year. It is here that we women enter our best canned fruit, some fancy work, etc., into friendly competition with our neighbors. If we fail to win first prize we are determined to do better next time. Father takes special care of a calf that he intends to enter and he says he will "win first prize or bust a tug". If Neighbor Brown's calf is just a little bit better according to the judge (but not father) and father loses out, father says to Brown "You beat me this year but you won't next." The result is father improves the livestock, and the same is true of grains and produce.

Let's all boost the fair.
And try to attend the State Fair this year, Aug. 29-Sept. 7. Plan one whole day at least and two if possible.

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

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

faith in this breath of life that is breathed into our souls directly from the soul of the Creator—and we know we are here for some destined end and good. For God would have it so, and God is good.—Angelo Patri.

(Editor's Note:—We are indebted to the Delineator for the above. I think it is so true, don't you?)

BOBBING HAIR WILL NOT MAKE IT GROW

DON'T bob your hair to make it grow faster! Bobbing the hair for esthetic reasons is quite proper, providing your mother, your husband, or your grandchildren do not object, but says Dr. Herman Goodman in Hygeia:

"Cutting the hair (table talk to the contrary), does not improve its growing qualities. Under general conditions, it takes a hair about six weeks to grow one inch.

"However, not all the hairs of the scalp, even if uncut, would grow to the same length. On the crown and the back of the head, the hair may grow 40 to 50 inches and be not unusually long, while at the sides 18 inches is generally the limit. In men, of course, such long hair is very uncommon and with the fashion, it becomes increasingly unusual among women."

Dr. Goodman makes another statement, surprising to the uninitiated. The years when the hair grows most quickly, he says, are those between 35 and 60.

If you find a hair on your coat collar, don't get nervous, this hair specialist advises. The hair is continually shedding and regrowing and in the healthiest of persons a hair grows old, is lost, and a new one takes its place.

Only when the number of new hairs runs behind the number of

fallen ones, should one become alarmed. The thing to do then is not to consult the barber, the drug clerk, or the hair dresser, but to go to a physician who can find out the cause of the falling hair and can start prompt treatment to restore the scalp to a healthy condition.

HANDY TO KNOW

WHERE warts trouble as they often do in the case of young people, the juice of the milkweed plant frequently applied will cure them. Or the old fashioned live-for-ever with the thick oily leaf used in the same manner is also efficacious; or a little baking soda moistened and applied each night, being left to dry on will cause their disappearance if continued.

* * *

If you get a cinder in your eye take a single whole flaxseed, and if left in the eye a short time will enmesh the cinder which may be removed with the seed.

Personal Column

Wants Clothing for Ladies' Aid.—I am wondering if there are any readers that have articles of clothing that they do not use any more, also that have nice pieces that they do not want and pieces that would work up into quilt blocks. If there are any such ladies would they please donate them to the Bethel Ladies' Aid? We would appreciate them very much as we would like to furnish our church and it is slow work and we live in a new country and everybody is poor. These donations are to go towards our church and please send them to my address. Thanking you many times and asking God to bless you all I remain, Mrs. Jennie Foutch, Gladwin, R4, Michigan.

Help!—Will some reader of the M. B. F. send in a recipe for scalloped potatoes, to be printed in the M. B. F.? Does any

EDUCATION AND THE BALLOT BOX

NO doubt a good many parents living on farms are still debating whether or not they will send the boys and girls to high schools, who, last spring, completed the courses offered in the small district schools. Less than one month remains in which to make this decision. Upon it rests the future welfare, not only of the boys and girls, but to a considerable extent that of the nation itself, for within a few years these boys and girls will be voters. By means of the ballot they will help decide upon the officers who shall administer the laws of our states and Nation and so upon the nature of the laws by which we shall be governed.

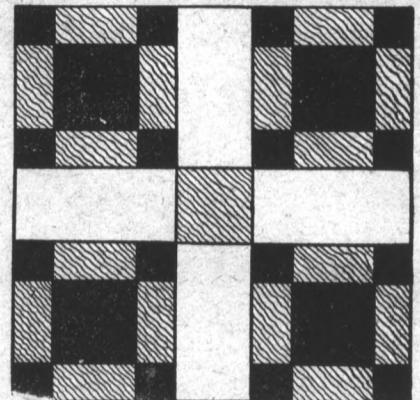
On the Fourth of July President Coolidge said in an address before the teachers of the United States, meeting in Washington, ". . . America has . . . placed the power of government squarely, securely, and entirely in the hands of the people. For all changes which they may desire, for all grievances which they may suffer, the ballot box furnishes a complete method and remedy. Into their hands has been committed complete jurisdiction and control over all the functions of government. . . . The body politic has little chance of choosing patriotic officials who can administer its financial affairs with wisdom and safety, unless there is a general diffusion of knowledge and information on elementary economic subjects sufficient to create and adequately to guide public opinion."

Practically every President from Washington to Coolidge has warned us that the improvement of American institutions depends upon the intelligence of the voters. Think of this mothers and fathers, living on the farms, before you decide not to give your boys and girls and the nation's future voters the advantages of a high school education.

reader know of anything that can be burned in a soft coal range to prevent the soot from gathering and filling up the stove pipe and chimney?—A. K. G., Weidman, Michigan.

—Have you ever tried burning a dry cell battery in your range? I have a friend that uses nothing else and she has little trouble with soot. She takes old dry cell batteries that are worn out, and burns one in her range and one in her heater every week or so.—Mrs. A. T.

This beautiful quilt block design is the work of Mrs. J. VanAntwerp of Mayville, Michigan. The original block is made up in three colors, brown, green and white, and it is very pretty. I have this block



and if you wish a pattern I will be pleased to loan it to you so that you may cut a pattern. I have several other designs to publish in the near future. Watch for them.

Canning Pickles.—Please let me know how to can pickles in wooden containers so they will be sour like those you buy and will keep indefinitely.—E. B., Beaverton, Michigan.

Here's Pickle Recipe.—In the issue of July 19th C. K. asks for a pickle recipe. Here is one we use and we are fond of the pickles and they keep fine. 1 cup of salt (barrel), ½ cup ground mustard, 1 gallon vinegar. Mix good. Add cucumbers as picked and stir every day, and for three days after last cucumbers are added. This makes two gallons of pickles.—I. F.

—if you are well bred!

More Finger Foods.—Apricots, nectarines and mandarins are finger foods. Bananas are stripped, laid on a plate and cut in mouthfuls. Fresh peaches, apples, pears (avocado and others), large plums and oranges should be quartered, the quarters peeled in turn, cut into portions and carried to the mouth by the fingers.

At the dinner-table (where fruit knife and fork are supplied with fruit) the orange may be speared with the fork, outer and inner skin cut away with the knife, and while the fruit is held on the fork, mouthfuls may be lopped from the heart and in the end carried to the mouth by the fingers.

Cherries, served with fruit shears, as a rule are eaten with the fingers; but watermelon (cut in wedges) is always served with fruit-knife and spoon.

Ginger in syrup, stuffed or stoned prunes, pineapples, and fresh figs call for a fork and spoon or fork and knife.

When any small fruits (including grapes, dried dates and raisins) are eaten, pits or seeds must never be spit out into a plate. The cupped hand should be unostentatiously raised to the mouth, the pits or seeds dropped into it close to the lips, and then noiselessly placed on the fruit-plate.

The rule for pits and seeds applies as well to terrapin and fish bones, which may be removed one at a time from the mouth by thumb and first finger.

Fruit stains are indelible, so a finger bowl should always be used before fingers wet with juice are wiped on a napkin. If the finger bowl is lacking, wait to wipe your fingers until they dry.

Menu for August 16th

Cream of Asparagus Soup	
*Lamb Fricassee with Dumplings	Green Peas
Mine Jelly	Romaine Salad
	Cheese
	Toasted Crackers
	Watermelon
	Coffee

*Lamb Fricassee with Dumplings.—Cup and dice enough cold lamb to make 1 quart. Season with salt and white pepper, put into greased baking dish and pour over following sauce: Blend 2 tablespoons fat with 2 tablespoons flour, and cook until brown. Now add 2 cups water and when it boils season with salt, pepper, onion juice to taste and pour over meat. Cover and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes.

To make dumplings, sift together 2 cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon sugar, and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 tablespoon fat and rub it with tips of fingers, then add sufficient milk to make soft dough. Roll out and cut into small biscuits. Place on top of lamb and bake in hot oven for 12 minutes. Serve hot.

RECIPES

Cheese Soup.—4 tablespoonfuls grated cheese, 3 quarts clear soup stock, 1½ cupfuls flour, 4 tablespoonfuls fat, 2 cupfuls cream, 2 eggs, salt, pepper, and paprika to taste, finely grated cheese. Put flour into double boiler, add gradually cream, fat, 4 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and paprika to taste, stir over fire till a smooth paste. Break in eggs, mix well, cook two minutes longer and allow to cool. Roll into balls, when they are all formed, drop into boiling water and cook gently five minutes. Drain and put into soup tureen. Pour over boiling stock and serve with dish of finely grated cheese.

Green Peas a la Maitre d'Hotel.—4 tablespoonfuls fat, 1 quart peas, salt and pepper to taste, 1 tablespoonful lemon juice, 2 sprigs mint, 1 tablespoonful chopped parsley, 1 teaspoonful sugar. Shell peas and throw into plenty boiling water containing teaspoonful salt, sugar, and mint; boil fast until tender, then drain. Mix lemon juice with fat, and parsley; stir this among peas, reheat them and serve at once.

Lunch Rolls.—1 yeast cake, 1½ cupfuls milk, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls fat, 4 cupfuls flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful salt. Scald and cool the milk, then add yeast and sugar. Now add fat and 2 cupfuls flour. Beat thoroughly, then add egg well beaten, remainder of flour and salt. Mix and turn out on floured board and knead lightly and thoroughly, using as little flour as possible. Place in greased bowl, cover and set aside in warm place to rise two hours. When light, form into small rounds, place one inch apart on greased pan. Allow to rise half an hour. Brush over with fat and bake in hot oven fifteen minutes. Sufficient for twenty rolls.

A Fruit Cookie Recipe that Some Farmers Wife May Like.—2 cups brown sugar,

½ cup of sour cream, 1 cup lard, 2 cups raisins, chopped fine, 1 cup walnut meats chopped, 1½ teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm water, 3 eggs well beaten, 2 teaspoons lemon extract and enough flour to make a soft sponge not too much flour as it will make cookies dry and brisk, 3½ cups preferred.—Mrs. A. C.

Columbia Muffins.—3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls fat, 1 egg, 1½ cupfuls milk, 1 teaspoonful salt, 3½ teaspoonfuls baking powder, 3½ cupfuls of sifted flour. Sift flour, salt, and baking powder together. Cream fat and sugar, add egg well beaten, then milk and flour mixture. Divide into greased and floured gem pans and bake twenty-five minutes in hot oven. Sufficient for twenty muffins.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint. Isa. 40:31.

Fatigue is the result of a lack of understanding, as ignorance of the Truth, a punishment for not observing the law of the Spirit. If before you begin your labors you would "seek the Kingdom of God" you would find your way made plain, your work made easier and much of it done for you.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

119.—Embroidered dollies for 10 in. blocks of bleached muslin with flowers appliqued on.—Mrs. Mae Mattinson, Turner, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 10c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1924-1925 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, 500 designs of Ladies' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dress-maker.

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4814. A Stylish Youthful Frock.—Printed or embroidered voile, figured silk or linen would be good for this model. Organza, tulle or other plain material in contrast is nice for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 1½ yard. For collar, vestee and facings of contrasting material ¾ yard 32 inches wide is required.

4815. A Popular Style.—This sleeveless dress is simple, and easy to develop. It may be of wash silk, printed voile, crepe or gingham. The guimpe may be of contrasting material, or may be overlaid with material to form a vest as illustrated. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3½ yards of 32 inch material. The guimpe of contrasting material requires 1½ yard 40 inches wide.

4801. A Pretty Draped Frock.—Figured foulard is here portrayed. Piping in a plain color form a suitable finish. One could have this in crepe, pongee or in the new printed voiles now so popular. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4½ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 1½ yard.

4802. A Pretty Bathing Suit.—White alpaca with bands of black sateen is here shown. This style is also attractive for satin, crepe, jersey and taffeta. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material.

4797. A Comfortable Undergarment.—This model may be developed in cambric, nainsook, crepe, silk or washable satin. The fullness at the lower edges may be gathered in knicker style, or finished with a hem in straight line. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. To make this style for a Medium size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material.

4818. A Pleasing Dress Style for the Little Miss.—Cotton repp or linene would be good for this model. The collar, belt, sleeve facings and pocket flap could be of contrasting color. Gingham, ratine and pongee are also nice for dresses of this kind. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2½ yards of 27 inch material.

4796. A Good Corset Substitute for Slender Figures.—This brassiere has good lines. It is comfortable. The closing may be effected at the side front or under arm seam. Jean, cambric, brocade, linen, mesh, or sateen are good materials for this style. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Medium for Ladies, and 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses. A 16 year size requires ¾ yard of 36 inch material.

4803. A Pleasing Morning Dress.—This is a good model for women of mature figure. The closing is effected under the panel in front. Figured percale would be nice for this style. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 40 inch size requires 5½ yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2½ yard.

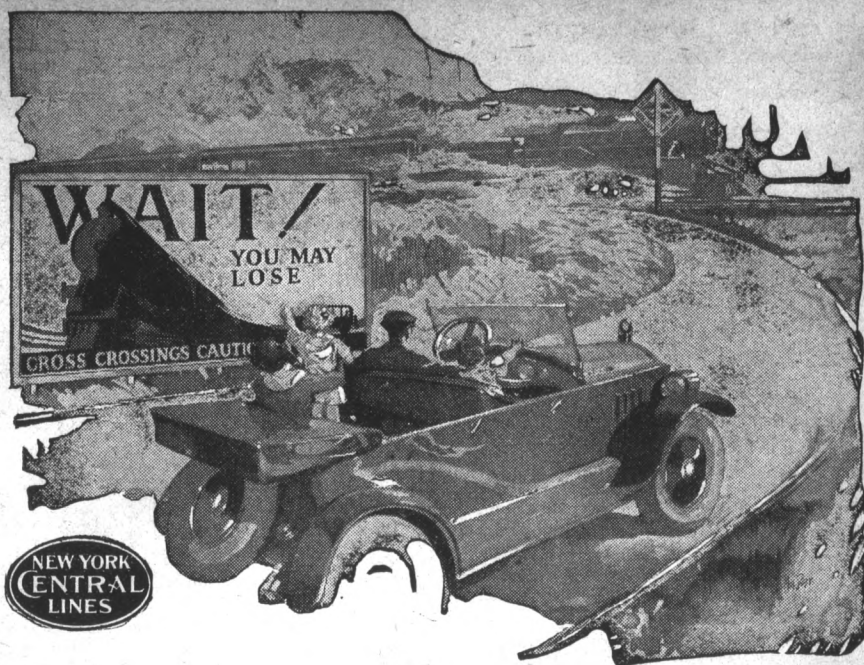
ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH—
3 FOR 30c POSTPAID

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

ADD 10c FOR FALL AND WINTER 1924-1925 FASHION BOOK

Address all orders for patterns to
Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Safety at the Crossing

PROTECTION of life at railroad crossings is a work that the New York Central Lines, through its Safety Bureau, has been aggressively engaged in since the coming of the automobile.

While the records show that only a small proportion of automobile accidents occur at railroad crossings, loss of life at crossings is a cause of deep concern to railroad managements.

When it is realized that 70% of crossing accidents occur in daylight, that 63% are in the open country where approaching trains can easily be seen, and that the majority are at crossings with which drivers are very familiar—it is plain that the number of crossing accidents can be greatly reduced if automobile drivers will not attempt to cross the tracks until they are sure that it is absolutely safe to cross.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

FREE! NEW MONEY SAVING BOOK

RANGES \$37.75 UP
Buy direct from factory! Save ¼ to ½ on your stove, range or furnace. Take advantage of the biggest SALE in our 24 years. Kalamazoo quality is the highest; prices are at bedrock. This is the year to buy. Send for our big, new catalog—it's full of new ideas, new features, new models. 200 bargains in heating stoves, gas ranges, combination ranges, coal ranges, furnaces, both pipe and pipeless, and household goods. Cash or easy payments. 30 days' trial. Money-back guarantee. Quick, safe delivery. 530,000 pleased customers.

Write today for Your FREE Book Now Ready
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
682 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.
A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Ship Your Poultry Direct to DETROIT BEEF CO.

Write for our shippers guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry.
DETROIT BEEF CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

COAL

Ohio, W.-Va. and Ky. Shaker Screened Lump Coal in carload lots at attractive prices. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer Agents Wanted. Buy direct from the mines and save money.
THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER
ALBION
Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pinion bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governors by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to
Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.,
Dept. 34
Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

FORD RUNS 57 MILES ON GALLON OF GASOLINE

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 2872 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.)

SPECIAL OFFER

Save One-Half On Your Magazines

REDUCTION OFFER No. 18
American Fruit Grower } A \$1.50 Value
People's Popular Monthly } for only
Good Stories } \$1.00
Michigan Business Farmer }
THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

KEEP WORKING

Though your goal seems far away
Keep working.
Always keep your spirits gay
Keep working.
If the sky's not always blue
Don't do what you'd like to do
For it is a trial of you
Keep working.

If you work, the sky will clear
Keep working
For it proves you have no fear
Keep working
And always when the sky looks black
Again the test is on your track
So be prepared for the attack
Keep working.

—Orville H. Trueblood.

DEAR girls and boys:—How many of you like to perform tricks of magic? I am going to tell you how to do a very good trick but do not attempt to repeat your performance if you do not wish them to know how it is done.

This trick is knocking a tumbler through a table. You sit on a chair behind a table, keeping your audience in front of you. Place an ordinary tumbler upside down on the table. Cover the tumbler with a newspaper and press the paper down around the glass so it takes the form of the tumbler. Hold the paper to the edge of the table, let the tumbler drop into your lap, quickly returning the paper to the center of the table. The stiffness of the paper will preserve the form of the tumbler. Hold the paper form with one hand and with the other strike it a heavy blow. At the same instant let the tumbler roll easily from your lap onto the floor. It looks like you have positively knocked the tumbler through the table. Smooth out the paper before anyone can examine it.

But remember, once is enough for this trick, that is if you wish to keep it a secret.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was just reading the Children's Hour, and I thought I would try my luck at writing. I have never written to you before. I see all the cousins are describing themselves so I will too. I have dark brown bobbed hair, blue eyes, am 5 feet short, and weigh 100 pounds. I am a store-keeper's girl, 13 years old. I have one brother and one sister. I hope Mr. Waste Basket does not get my letter. I hope some of the cousins will write to me. Your niece, —Evelyn E. Crosby, R4, Merrill, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour for a long time. I will describe myself: I am five feet one inch high, weigh 114 pounds and have dark blue eyes and brown hair and fair complexion. My birthday is the 5th day of November. I live on a farm, 83 acres, with my parents, and one brother. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. For pets I have 1 dog and 1 cat. We have 3 head of horses, 7 cows, 4 calves and 75 chickens. One of the riddles Agnes Posey, Marine City put in the paper was: What is the last hair on a dog's tail called? Answer, dogs hair. Now Agnes I am looking for a letter from you, and Agnes you send me your picture too. Now for a riddle: What side of a horse has the most hair on? Answer, Outside. Will some of the boys and girls please write to me? I will gladly send a letter to them. I hope Mr. Waste Basket does not get his hands on me. Your niece, —Gertrude Angel, Standish, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have written before but Mr. Waste Basket got my letter. This time I hope Uncle Ned gets it. I am a farmer's girl eleven years old and am four feet and six inches tall. I am in the sixth grade at school and we have already had our picnic. I have two sisters and two brothers. My sisters are fifteen and thirteen years old, my brothers are six and two years old. There were some violets in our woods and in one place there were so many you could not step without stepping on them. I got a pretty bouquet. As my letter is getting long I will close hoping some of the boys and

The Children's Hour

girls will write to me. I will answer all letters received. Your niece,—Louise Frederickson, R1, Elberta, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was just reading the Children's Hour and thought that I would write a letter too. I hardly ever see any letters from Ithaca. I live on a farm (80 acres) north east of Ithaca. I am five feet four inches tall and I am fifteen years old. We have two canary birds which I enjoy very much. I have four brothers. Their names are Wayne, Clark, Theodore, and Ernar. We have an Overland car and I drive it. We have a dog and his name is Mack. I go to town school and I will be in the eighth grade next year. I hope to get lots of letters from the girls and boys. I will close as it is late. Your niece,—Margaret Deveraux, Ithaca, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have just been reading the M. B. F. and the Children's Hour. Say Uncle Ned, I think that Irene Wingard and Helen Goodrow has some good ideas, don't you? Well I believe I had better describe myself. I am real short for my age but I weigh 103 pounds. Can anyone guess my age? I have blue eyes, dark hair (and it is not bobbed). Well my letter is getting a little long so will close hoping that you have moved the waste paper basket a little way off. I will answer any letters from those who try to guess my age. Your long-haired niece,—Kathryn Seaton, R. 3, Fenton, Michigan.

Oh you dear old Uncle Ned:—How glad I was today to know you were still among the living. Do you remember me? You surely do. It has only been two or three years (but it seems ages) since I was a friend among the cousins. I made many dear chums during my stay. I think I received letters from nearly 50 boys and girls.

If you remember when I last wrote my daddy was very sick and was in the hospital several weeks during which time I was away from home. Many letters

came to me during that time and when I came home papa was so very sick yet—well it just seemed some way after papa's trouble things changed—I didn't answer all of my big stack of letters, partly for lack of postage and stationery and partly because I was too sad to sit and write I guess, then our M. B. F. expired and we failed to renew and I got completely lost from you. But we have again subscribed for our good old friend. We got our first copy today and I was real surprised to see our page still lived, as a friend had told me the Children's Hour had been taken out.

Although it has only been two or three years since you heard from me (as I said before) I have changed quite a bit. I am now 16 years old and have changed my long curls for "bob" but I am still the same old "farmer John" helping daddy out of doors, ride horse-back, hoe—yes "Whistle and hoe, sing as I go". I am as busy as a bee all week but I go to church every Sunday. Our minister is just the loveliest old gentleman you ever saw Uncle Ned. We had a Sunday school picnic at the beach on the 4th. We sure all had a lovely day. I won second prize in the girls' foot race.

My! Did I hear you say you did not remember me? Why don't you remember Eathel Fay Sharp that sent you the hand-made string to wear around your neck? The "kid" that won the flashlight for the best letter written about the fair they attended? I knew you just couldn't forget her. Ha! Ha!

I will send you a picture of myself taken the day I graduated as soon as they are finished. Guess I must close now. Am glad I found you and hope we will meet again. Your want-to-be niece,—Eathel Fay Sharp, R3, Akron, Michigan.

—Well, well—and a couple more wells, if here isn't Eathel back. It's about time you came back young lady and I don't want you to neglect writing for such a long period again. If you do—well. And you, an old friend, even thought the Children's Hour had been taken out of M. B. F. Why the very idea. Tell your friend

Why the Ostrich Hides Head

"MY dear," said Father Ostrich to the tallest and finest of his four wives, "it is your turn to watch our twenty new, white eggs."

And Father Ostrich, who was very tall, craned his neck and looked proudly toward the nest of eggs which were snuggled away in a pit in the warm sand.

The eggs were as large as coconuts, and the shells pure white and very thick. About the thickness of a china cup. And, of course, Father Ostrich was very proud of them. For soon tiny, fuzzy-uzzy baby ostriches would peep through, and they would grow bigger and bigger and some day their feathers would be sold for a great deal of money.

Mother Ostrich waved a fond farewell to Father Ostrich, declaring she would take care of the beautiful, white eggs. But no sooner had Father Ostrich left, than Mother Ostrich happened to think of a lovely little spring of water a short distance away. Now in the Sahara desert where the Ostrich family lived, there are very, very few springs of water. And mother Ostrich dearly loved a cool bath, and a fresh drink.

She looked at the twenty new eggs, which were pure white with very thick shells.

"Surely nothing will harm them", thought Mother Ostrich, thinking of the bath she loved so well and the cool, fresh drink. And slowly, almost without realizing what she was doing Mother Ostrich paddled over the ocean of sand toward the cool spring.

The more she thought of the cool spring and the fresh drink, the faster went her long, strong legs. Soon she was going faster than a horse could trot. Her little blue bonnet bounced as she ran.

True, my dears, she was a little worried about those twenty white eggs, from which twenty little fuzzy-uzzy heads would soon peep.

"Oh well, I am sure nothing will harm them", she reasoned with herself. "And perhaps one of the other ostriches will return and guard them." You see, Mr. Ostrich always has four or five wives.

Well, while the neglectful Mother Ostrich was running very fast toward the cooling oasis which was very far away from her home, Mr. Jackall was hunting, hunting for a

feast of ostrich eggs. Just think of that!

Mr. Jackall was becoming very much discouraged. For you see, wild ostriches have become very, very scarce. Of course, my dears, many tame ones are raised on ostrich farms.

But there, I must tell you about that horrid old Mr. Jackall. Because of course you are wondering about those twenty white eggs.

About the time Mr. Jackall had decided to give up the search he happened to spy those beautiful, pure white eggs, which Father Ostrich had guarded every night so proudly for such a long, long time. And which Mother Ostrich had neglected.

"Oh my, oh me!" snapped Mr. Jackall, putting one lean paw over his empty stomach. "Such a fine meal!" Um-m-m-m!"

And, my dears, before you could say "Jack Robinson" that horrid old Mr. Jackall had gobbled up those twenty beautiful, white eggs which were as big as coconuts.

Then very, very quickly and quietly he stole away.

At just this time the Mother Ostrich was hurrying, hurrying home. It is true she was very much worried, and why should she not be? She had shirked her duty!

As soon as she reached the nest which was in a pit in the warm sand, she started running wildly around in a circle, for, goodness gracious me! every one of those snowy white eggs were gone! Even the few eggs which had been laid outside the nest for food for the young fuzzy-uzzy ostriches was gone. Just think of that!

Mother Ostrich's heart sank. And there came Father Ostrich!

Mother Ostrich was so ashamed. What would she do? Suddenly, in desperation, she dove her long neck, little blue bonnet and all, into the sand, thinking that Father Ostrich would not see her.

And whether he did or not, my dears, you may guess. And what poor, sad Father Ostrich said to Mother Ostrich you may also guess. For, of course, Mother Ostrich could not expect mercy when she had neglected her duty.

And ever since the Ostrich family has had the sly little trick of burying their heads in the sand, when they do not wish to be seen.—Helen Gregg Green.

that as long as M. B. F. is printed the Children's Hour will be a part of it. Come again, Eathel, and don't forget to send that picture.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Knock, knock. Can I come in? I hope so as I have never before. Whoa back, hold on! I had better describe myself hadn't I? Well I am 15 years old and am in the seventh grade at school. Do you think that is very good? My hair is quite dark and of course it is bobbed. I wouldn't have long hair, would you Uncle Ned? Say Uncle Ned why couldn't we have a drawing contest on some things? I think it would be fun. Well I think Mr. Waste Basket has got his eye on this letter. Your want-to-be niece,—Miss Belma Hogan, Muir, Mich., in care of Hogan Bros.

—No I would not have long hair, in fact I believe long hair would not be very becoming to me.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As you see from my address I have moved since you last heard from me. I moved ten miles, on the 17th of January, 1924. Some cold day to move, too, especially a long one. We did it in a sleigh and it did not seem very long to me. Well Uncle Ned, I am sending you another poem which I hope you will see fit to publish. Not very long ago, I saw a poem at the head of our page and it looked so nice I decided to try my luck again. Well, as I don't want to take up too much space, I guess I will close for the present. Good-bye, Uncle Ned and all the cousins. From your poetic nephew—Orville H. Trueblood, R2, Muir, Michigan.

—Your poem is very good, Orville, and I am publishing it at the head of our page. Send in more of your poems.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Oh! now don't say you don't want me to come in because I come so often. If you let me in now I won't come again for a long while. Cousins don't you think that would be all right? I think Billy Frank is 17. Am I right? What did all the cousins do on the 4th? I had an awful good time. We went to a lake, it is a resort. Went in bathing in the forenoon and danced in the afternoon and there were fireworks at night. I will close with a riddle. What is it goes all over the fields and through the woods and comes to the doorstep yet never comes in? I would like all the cousins to write to me, girls and boys, old and young. Your loving niece—Beatrice Campbell, R. No. 5, Box 39, Hesperia, Michigan.

—Sure I will let you in. There is not limit to the number of letters you may write to me.

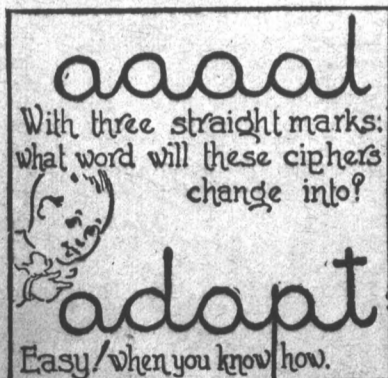
Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have been a reader of the M. B. F. for a long time. I live on a farm of 90 acres. We have 3 horses, 13 head of cattle, 18 head of sheep and 200 chickens. For pets we have 8 cats and a collie dog named "Jiggs". Jiggs is a regular playfellow. If the cows are in sight he will go after them and does many other things. He likes to play ball and if he catches the ball sometimes runs away with it and sometimes takes it to someone not playing. I think I had better describe myself or you will be wondering what kind of a "chicken" I am. Ha! Ha! I am 5 feet 3 inches tall, weigh 125 pounds, have medium brown bobbed hair and grey blue eyes. I will be a junior in Hillsdale high school next year. I wear glasses which are a lot of bother when I'd like some fun but cannot see very good without them. I am a Girl Reserve, our club is called "Honembo", it was organized last fall—four district schools going together, we have lots of fun. Oh yes, I will let you guess my age and birthday. My age is between 15 and 20 and my birthday is between July 2nd and 10th. Those who guess my birthday and age right or nearly right will receive a letter from me. I like English, history and domestic science. I have enrolled in English XI, modern history, economics, music and cooking. I have had 2 years of sewing. I like camping and horseback riding best of all sports. Well I must close for this time as the catchall waste paper basket will surely catch this. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 20. From a want-to-be niece—Ruth Brown, R. 1, Box 71, Hillsdale, Michigan.

—I enjoyed all of my studies when I went to school and especially reading. As for sports I like to skate, swim and play ball.



Add and subtract the names of the objects, and have an edible nut as the result. What kind is it?

Answer to last puzzle: OCELOT, MARMOT.



Michigan Crops Look Promising!

Much Wheat Threshed Direct From Field—Less Oats Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Hay, but more Beans and Beets Forecasted.
Too much rain in some sections.

CORN

Present conditions point to another good crop in Michigan, the present condition of 90 percent representing a production of 62,213,000 bushels, the fifth crop in succession to exceed 60,000,000 bushels. On good lands, the stands are excellent, the growth is large, and the stalks are earing well. Dry weather has caused some firing in small areas but no excessive damage is reported.

WHEAT

Threshing is well under way, much grain being threshed direct from the field because of extreme labor shortage. Returns to date indicate an average yield of 17.0 bushels per acre or a total winter wheat crop of 16,456,000 bushels. The average yield in Michigan is 16.7 bushels per acre. The quality of the grain is excellent and is rated at 90 per cent, two per cent better than last year and the ten-year average.

The condition of spring wheat is similar to that of other spring sown grains, the early part of the season being too dry. The present outlook is 80 per cent, representing a production of 125,000 bushels.

OATS

Oats continued to improve up to the time of cutting, and on heavy soils is a generally good crop except in localities where drought has prevailed. On the rolling and light lands the straw is very short but a good yield in proportion to the quantity of straw is expected. The probable production is estimated to be 48,043,000 bushels, or slightly less than that of last year. The portion of last year's crop still remaining on farms is reported as 7 per cent.

BARLEY

Beneficial rains occurred in some of the best counties, and the estimate is increased to 3,483,000 bushels which is about the same as that of last year. The condition is 82 per cent or three per cent below the ten-year average.

RYE

Threshing is in progress and early returns indicate an average yield of 14.0 bushels per acre. The average for the last ten years is 14.3 bushels. The production is estimated to be 7,252,000 bushels the least since 1917. The quality of the grain is generally good, averaging 92 per cent.

BUCKWHEAT

The preliminary inquiry regarding the acreage sown this year has been completed and resulted in an estimate of 60,000 acres as compared with 62,000 last year. There was a considerable increase in some sections, but the general shortage of labor and heavy farm abandonment in many of the principal counties caused the smaller total. The crop is generally doing well and shows a condition of 87 per cent or three per cent above the ten-year average. This represents a production of 887,000 bushels.

POTATOES

The condition of the potato crop is slightly above the average being 83 per cent as compared with 87 per cent last month and last year. Some of the seed was damaged by extreme heat following planting causing poor stands. Dry weather has also caused a spindling growth in some localities, but there are many fields in excellent condition. The present outlook is for a crop of 29,297,000 bushels on the 318,000 acres planted. Last year's final estimate was 37,842,000 bushels. The rainfall during the next four or five weeks will be the principal factor in establishing the actual yield.

HAY

Clover and timothy hay was a light crop except in a few eastern and northern counties where ample rainfall produced a good yield. Alfalfa yielded well in most sections although not quite up to the average. The total production of tame hay is estimated at 3,408,000 tons or a little over one million tons less than last year. Considerable hay was damaged by rains in eastern and northeastern counties.

FIELD BEANS

The crop is exceedingly good in nearly all sections. There has been a little local damage by dry weather, and there are some complaints of disease and failure to set pods. This has lowered the average condition two points from last month which was less than the average decline in July, hence the estimated production is slightly greater than that of July 1 being 6,825,000 bushels.

SUGAR BEETS

Fields present a varying condition, ranging from stands of 50 per cent or less up to perfect stands. Moisture has been insufficient in some sections but on the whole the growth is satisfactory and the condition is 85 per cent, one per cent higher than last month.

TRUCK CROPS

Tomatoes have maintained the same condition as one month ago, 86 per cent. Cabbage shows a decline of one per cent to 85 per cent. Early varieties are being harvested and marketed. Onions now show a condition of 87 per cent, having improved five cent as a result of rains in the main commercial districts.

FRUIT

The estimate on the agricultural crop of apples is increased to 12,045,000 bushels

as compared with a total production last year of 11,850,000 bushels.

The peach crop is maintaining its earlier favorable prospect, the present indications pointing to a crop of 1,172,000 bushels as compared with a production of 1,440,000 bushels last year. The early varieties are being harvested and marketed.

CROP REPORTS BY COUNTIES

CALHOUN—Crops very good except corn which will be as good as ever if frost will hold off till Oct. 1st.—B. E. C., County Agent.

MUSKEGON—Corn about 4 weeks behind calendar but improving. Potatoes are good, also oats and wheat. Small fruits, good yields. Apples fair set.

JACKSON—Oat crop very good, corn way behind, abundance of hay, new seedlings generally good and some wheat being threshed with fair yields reported.—R. E. Decker, County Agent.

IONIA—Wheat in shock being quite badly damaged by too much rain—yield heavy. Corn very short and poor stand. Hay fair crop—badly damaged in making. Beans very good. Oats unusually heavy crops—down badly.—R. L. Helm, County Agent.

CRAWFORD—Abundant and timely rains making corn, oats and potatoes splendidly; also bringing on good second cutting of alfalfa and clover, as well as

making it safe to sow clover. Crops got a late start this spring. Will be little or no hard corn in this county.—R. D. Bailey, County Agent.

MANISTEE—Cherries, cracked and brown rot developed due to excessive rain. Crop 60 per cent. Berries heavy crop—bad rain damage. Potatoes, cucumbers, beans—good prospect. Grain—weather interferes with; heaviest prospective yield good. Corn—very late—poor prospect.—H. M. Vaughn, County Agent.

VAN BUREN—Corn poor stand, backward, alfalfa heavy first cutting, second cutting good but poor weather to get it up. Grapes fair crop, quality promises good at present. Apples light crop, lots of scab. Wheat fair crop, poor weather for harvesting. Peaches but very few around S. Haven, fair crop.—W. C. Eckard, County Agent.

OTSEGO—Corn very backward; oats normal crop; rye about 5 year average; potatoes showing fairly well for this date. Pasture continues good on account abundant rains; hay exceeding June promise and feed supply; excellent corn seem assured, alfalfa again stepping out in front as a champion producer of quantity hay. Excellent year for seedings.—A. C. Lytle.

NEWAYGO—Corn three weeks late. Wheat 75 per cent damage from excessive rains during harvest, growing in shock. Beans suffering from too much rain. Potatoes fair but above cause damaging crop. Oats getting over ripe and storms have caused them to lodge badly. Apples fair average with light crop of winter varieties.—Clair Taylor, County Agent.

OGEMAW—Crops appear the best all around that they have appeared at this time of year for several years. Hay crop has been at least normal, potatoes never looked better, oats have overcome their

late start, wheat is the best in several years, rye is a normal crop, and corn has gained much with a late start. Corn is perhaps the one crop that is below normal for this time of year.—W. C. McCarthy, County Agent.

TUSCOLA—Wheat a fine yield but much sprouting in shock. Oats average down very much. Barley good if wet weather does not continue. Beans—rains did great deal of damage, many fields look as if they will not be worth harvesting. Potatoes late blight starting, potatoes set heavy. Corn very uneven much will not mature. Alfalfa good but bad curing weather. Rye good but some sprouting. Beets fair to good. Clover as with alfalfa.—County Agent.

ST. CLAIR—The incessant rains of the past two weeks have been very detrimental to the crops being harvested. Much hay is still uncut, also many acres of wheat. Wheat in the shock is beginning to sprout. Oats are down badly although will undoubtedly fill fairly well on account of the moisture in the soil. Corn has picked up in the past three weeks. Corn and beans very weedy on the average. New seeding exceptionally good, although much mildew on the clover. C. M. Kidman, County Agent.

OTTAWA—Wheat was best looking crop ever, but continued rains have sprouted considerable. Early potatoes best crop ever raised in county. Late potatoes not doing so well, too wet for them. Corn very backward altho some on light soil is coming satisfactory. Oats ripe and being cut. Good crop. New seedlings of alfalfa and clover are fine. This is also an exceptionally good season for development of weeds. Farmers felt fine about conditions of crops, but unless warm clean weather prevails they will feel pretty blue.—C. F. Milhan, County Agent.

Hudson's—Detroit

Erecting a New 15-Story Building



The New 15 Story Building
(Now Under Construction)

This new 15 story building now under construction, added to our other buildings, will give Detroit and Michigan one of the largest and finest retail establishments in America.

It is concrete evidence of our faith in the future of Detroit and Michigan—and of our determination to keep pace with their remarkable growth.

We are building "A Greater Store for Better Service for a Greater Detroit and a Greater Michigan."

We Reach an Important Milestone in our History This Year and Will Celebrate with our 43rd Anniversary Sale

Beginning Tuesday, September 2, this great annual sale will offer you the opportunity to supply your Fall and Winter needs in merchandise of good quality for home and family at very remarkable savings.

The Hudson Anniversary Sale Starts During State Fair

Visit the fair (August 30 to September 6). Do your buying for Fall and Winter at the same time at the Anniversary Sale, (beginning September 2).

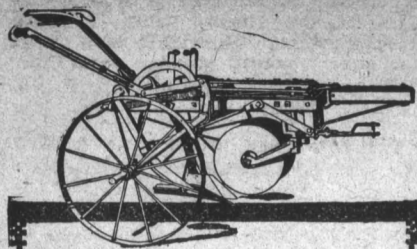
You will find every convenience of this great store at your service while in the city and you are cordially invited to make full use of it.

Further Details of the Anniversary Sale will appear in the August 30th issue of this paper and in the Detroit Daily Newspapers.



The Woodward Ave. Building

The J. L. HUDSON CO.
WOODWARD & FARMER AT GRATIOT—DETROIT



Harvest Beets the Easy Way

Lift them while you ride, do the work quickly and with less damage to the roots; make it easy for the hired help to get all of them by using the

JOHN DEERE Riding Beet Lifter

This machine loosens the soil and raises the beets slightly so they can be readily pulled. They are not jerked out and strewn on the ground where they will lose weight by being exposed to rain and frost and the sun's rays. Remember, beets are sold by weight.

The blades do not injure roots. Foot dodge enables you to follow uneven rows. Light draft; only two horses needed under ordinary conditions.

Write for FREE BOOKLET. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet EJ-633



ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. N. F. YOUNG, Inc., 369 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Ads under this heading 30c per agate line for 4 lines or more. \$1.00 per insertion for 3 lines or less.



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

Oct. 16—Holsteins, C. S. Heeg and Sons, Howell, Michigan. F. J. Fishbeck, Sale Manager.



HEREFORDS

WE HAVE BRED HEREFORDS SINCE 1860 Our herd bulls are International Prize Winners. Stock of all ages for sale, at Farmers prices. Write for further information. Feed Herefords that fatten quickly. CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

Hereford Steers

60 Wt. around 850 lbs. 74 Wt. around 775 lbs.
62 Wt. around 860 lbs. 44 Wt. around 600 lbs.
68 Wt. around 880 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Deep red, good grass flesh. Some bunches just off flesh account short pasture. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.

V. V. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co. Iowa.

ANGUS

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

JERSEYS

BRED JERSEYS, POBIS 99th OF N. F. AND Jersey breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description. GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

HARNESSING FENCE JUMPERS

MANY contrivances have been devised to prevent horses from jumping fences. Yokes of all descriptions have been constructed with the central thought of punishing the animal when he approached the fence, with the result that horses are often injured by such contrivances. A contrivance free from such dangers, and equally, if not more efficient, is made as follows: Procure a surcingle with a ring at the bottom, a short piece of rope, and two leg-straps provided with rings. Place the surcingle on the horse and buckle the straps about the forelegs just above the knees. Tie one end of the rope in the ring at the back of the left knee, then pass the free end up through the ring at the bottom of the surcingle, then down, drawn medium tight, and tie in the ring at the back of the right knee. This will permit the horse to walk naturally, lie down, get up, and in fact, do almost anything except run or jump, which it most effectively prevents. The principal advantages are that there is no risk attached to its use and the horse's head and neck are perfectly free.—Nor'West Farmer.

STATE FAIRS WILL AWARD HOLSTEIN PRIZES

THE two leading fairs to be held in Michigan this year will receive special prizes from The Holstein-Friesian Association of America in addition to those awarded by the fair associations. The Michigan State Fair, Detroit, August 29 to September 7, will receive \$718.50 and the West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, September 15 to 19, \$107.40.

To be eligible for receiving this money the following requirements prevail:

1. All animals must be registered before exhibition and must stand on the records of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America in the name of the exhibitor.

2. The awards must be placed by one of the official judges of the Association who will award no prize except where the animals are strictly first-class.

3. The judge or the superintendent of dairy cattle shall examine the certificates of registry and transfer to see that the provisions of the first requirement have been complied with.

4. The Association's share of the prizes will be paid direct from the Secretary's office and not by the fair management.

5. All animals over six months old must have been tested for tu-

berculosis within six months by a duly accredited Federal or State veterinarian. The certificate showing freedom from this disease must be exhibited to the fair authorities. Grounds and barns must be disinfected in accordance with Federal or State requirements.

Special prizes to boys and girls in calf club work will also be awarded at state fairs and national dairy shows by the national Holstein Association. The amount offered at each show is determined by the number of Holstein calf club members enrolled by the state college boys and girls club leader.

DETROIT CREAMERY OWNS NEW HOLSTEIN CHAMPION

MICHIGAN'S new Holstein champion cow for ten months' production as a junior three-year-old Traverse Duchess Korn-dyke, owned by the Detroit Creamery Company at Mt. Clemens. Her record is 20,456.4 pounds milk containing 671.43 pounds butterfat, equivalent to 839.2 pounds butter, according to the advanced registry department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

As a consequence of this record she displaces the former state champion in her class, Flint Maple Crest Crown De Kol, who in the herd of D. D. Aitken of Flint, made a record of 17,849.1 pounds milk and 743.5 pounds butter.

GOAT TO PROTECT SHEEP FROM DOGS

Could you tell if goats were used as a protection in large flocks of sheep against dogs? If so is it the buck or ewe goats that are the best? I am a reader of your paper and have a large flock of sheep and would like to protect them against dogs.—E. J. F., Lambs, Michigan.

THE goat is not as timid an animal as a sheep and consequently not as easily frightened and will in many cases turn to fight a dog rather than fleeing from it.

Sheep on the other hand are very timid and easily frightened, and once they are running it is of course sport for the dog to catch them.

Billy goats are, therefore, a slight measure of protection against dogs, as the sheep are not nearly as apt to be stampeded and it is extremely doubtful if a dog would commence a sheep killing career in a flock where there were several goats. On the other hand, a dog which was a real sheep killer, or especially savage, would not be in the least deterred by goats.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

HIGH COWS IN TESTING WORK IN MICHIGAN DURING JUNE

The following tables show the 5 high cows in the respective age classes in the Michigan Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of June. These are the highest butterfat producers in the test work in the seventy-eight associations reporting. There were eighty-nine associations in operation.

Mature Cows—Five Years and Over

Association	Owner	Breed	Date Fresh	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Ionia-Belding	State Hospital	PB H	4/25/24	2490.0	*89.6
Genesee No. 3	John P. Eddy	Gr. H	4/10/24	2053.4	88.4
Genesee No. 7	J. E. Post	PB H	3/28/24	2397.0	**86.29
Muskegon-Ravenna	L. J. Bennett	Gr. H	3/26/24	1725.0	86.25
Washtenaw-Chelsea	Roland Waltrous	Gr. H	5/25/24	2135.0	85.4

Under Five Years

Gratiot-North	George Davis	Gr. J	5/16/24	1581.0	98.0
Macomb No. 1	Frank Wilcox	PB H	5/15/24	1680.0	89.0
St. Clair No. 1	L. G. Meharg	PB H	5/25/24	2235.0	88.2
Ionia-Belding	Mich. Reform	PB. H	5/27/24	1698.0	**79.8
Macomb No. 1	Frank Wilcox	Gr. H	3/2/24	1643.0	77.2

Under Four Years

St. Clair No. 1	Dunning & Nolan	PB H	5/18/24	2646.0	*97.0
Washtenaw-Ann Arbor	J. G. Lewis	PB H	3/17/24	2016.0	*76.6
Macomb No. 1	Frank Wilcox	Gr. H	3/3/24	1816.0	72.6
Marquette	J. B. Duetsch	PB G	4/5/24	1173.0	*71.0
Van Vuren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/25/24	1905.0	*70.4

Under Three Years

Livingston No. 1	J. R. Crouse	PB H	3/24/24	1850.0	64.8
Genesee No. 1	L. E. Parsons	Gr. J	6/2/24	828.0	63.7
Allegan-Central	John Tobin	PB H	5/13/24	1584.0	61.8
Marquette	J. B. Duetsch	PB G	12/17/23	1281.0	**59.0
Berrien	P. F. Schriener	Gr. G	5/12/24	1180.0	57.8

The following table shows the ten high cows in milk production in the seventy-eight Cow Testing Associations reporting in Michigan for the month of June.

Association	Owner	Breed	Date Fresh	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
Ionia-Lake Odessa	Fred Reahm	PB H	5/14/24	3069.0	79.8
Kent-W. Alpine	J. N. Lamoreaux	PB H	4/27/24	2724.0	73.8
Eaton-South	E. F. Reynolds	PB H	4/19/24	2691.0	*78.0
St. Clair No. 1	Dunning & Nolan	PB H	5/18/24	2646.0	97.0
Calhoun	Lakewood Dairy	PB H	3/2/24	2526.0	**63.2
Genesee No. 3	H. E. Helms	PB H	1/8/24	2501.7	*75.0
Ionia-Belding	State Hospital	Gr. H	4/25/24	2490.0	*89.6
Van Buren-North	T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	3/23/24	2484.0	*81.9
Genesee No. 7	J. E. Post	PB H	1/31/24	2442.0	*73.2
Genesee No. 7	J. E. Post	PB H	3/28/24	2397.0	**86.3

*Three milkings per day. **Four milkings per day.



The Cow and the SOW

REMEMBER, it's but a short distance from your cow's udder to the cream pitcher—the butter plate—the nursing bottle.

Keep her surroundings healthful, free from disease germs, and clean smelling, with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. To each 25 gallons of water, add about one quart of Dr. Hess Dip. Your hogs will do the rest. Good night lice and disease germs!

Use the sprinkling can—in the poultry-house for lice and mites, wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc. Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

This Absolutely Guaranteed Everwear Harness for

\$59.00



\$5 down easy payments

Made of best Oak Tanned Leather

At your dealer's today—you can carefully examine it before buying—also other styles.

REMEMBER, you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who guarantees and stands back of this harness. No freight or express to pay.

Only the finest heavy leather, highest grade workmanship and best hardware ever goes into Everwear harness.

Thousands of farmers have been using Everwear harness for a long time—they know its quality and have proven it pays to buy Everwear brand. Your dealer has Everwear harness and collars—or can get them for you.



McIntyre-Burrall Co.

Green Bay, Wis.

Look for this trademark on the harness

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to 877 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls: Shuttlewick May Rose Sequel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat. GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULL CALF for sale. C. R. TALBOT, Farmington, Michigan.

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS AND BOARS at bargain prices. Write your wants, 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 2.

DUROC

We Can Offer Real Bargains in High Class Durocs

Prices delivered your station on request.

LOEB FARMS

The home of Grand Champions, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE BUNCH OF DUROC PIGS, big long kind. Price \$10.00. Registered and immune. F. A. LAMB & SON, Cassopolis, Mich.

FOR SALE: Large Poland China, Either Sex. Hampshire sheep. One year old Shetland Pony. H. W. Garman & Sons, Route 3, Mendon, Mich.

THE FUTURE IN DAIRYING

The farmer has been feeling competition most keenly since the war. This is due to many causes: poor prices for farm products compared with prices for other commodities, high labor costs, and a higher standard of living on the part of the farmer. How much we can change these conditions thru legislation is a question that will not be discussed here.

The American dairy farmer is protected by a tariff which in round figures is 32 cents on 100 pounds of milk or its products. This does not prevent the importation of dairy products from eight or ten countries but consumption has taken it all and prices are still pretty good.

In my opinion the time is coming when we will have a surplus of dairy products and turn from an importing to an exporting country. This will mean a lower price which we must be prepared to meet. The principal expense in dairy production is the cost of feeding the cows, and we are fortunate in being able to compete with any country on this score. We who live in the land of clover, alfalfa and corn are favored and should be able to compete with any state or country. If we have to go out of the dairy business because we cannot compete, then I say we ought to quit, for it shows we are lame ducks on the essential economic factors of dairying.

Keep in mind there are a lot of states doing great work in the dairy business, and are increasing their output at a rapid rate, the government figures show that the state of Michigan has doubled her output of butter during the past seven years; Minnesota and Wisconsin have increased from 40 to 50 per cent; California, Ohio, and Indiana have shown a marked increase. The Dakotas and Nebraska are also increasing rapidly. Idaho and Montana are putting on dairy campaigns, and Nebraska is preparing to double her dairy business in the next five years. The southern states are encouraging dairying, and Kentucky has a Better Sires—Better Breeding campaign, which beyond question will result in a big increase. The dairy farmer has prospered and has come through this agricultural depression with flying colors. Dairy districts are not complaining of hard times. The country banker will tell you in short order that his patrons who milk cows have good credit in his bank.

We can stand over-production providing we are producing with economy. States keeping cows that produce from 100 to 150 pounds of butterfat cannot compete with states keeping cows that produce 200 or 250 pounds per cow. Neither farmers compete who feed inefficiently, who ignore the economic value of the silo or the value and use of legume hay.

While we are building our dairy industry let us understand the importance of laying the foundation on a substantial basis so we can turn from an importing to an exporting country without suffering a loss.—A. L. Haecker.

TESTING WORK COMING ALONG FINE

FOR many years Huron county has been known as the center for excellent beef cattle. A gradual change has occurred and the nearness of large cities has necessitated the using of dairy cows in place of the beef cows. In June, 1923, work was started in Huron county to put these dairy cows on a better paying basis. Twenty-six dairymen went together and organized what was known as the Huron-Ubly Cow Testing Association. In June Otto Vestergaard cow tester reported that the average production for the 229 cows owned by these 26 dairymen averaged 267 pounds fat and 7788 pounds milk. One of the outstanding herds was owned by Mr. Donald Gordon. His seven cows were high in both milk and butter fat, producing 11,313 pounds milk and 420.3 pounds fat. Mr. Gordon's cow Diana, a grade Holstein nine years old, made 14,418 pounds milk and 550.1 pounds fat, highest cow in milk and butter fat production in the association.

Other herds that did well were owned by Ernest Hagen, Chris Krug, Frank Bensinger and Howard Nugent. That there is still plenty

of chance for further improvement is evident in a summary of the four poorest herds in butter fat production which averaged 196.6 pounds butter fat and 5,629 pounds milk. The four highest herds averaged 365.9 pounds fat and 10,380.5 pounds milk. Sixteen cows made better than 365 pounds fat for the association year. The four poorest cows in the association averaged 3,948 pounds milk and 144.9 pounds fat. Not more cows but better cows are needed.—A. C. B., Dairy Ext., M. A. C.

MONROE FARMERS CONTINUE COW TESTING WORK

LYNN DEXTER, tester in the Monroe Association, reports that George Ihrig & Son had high herd in butter fat and milk production in the Monroe C. T. A. Ihrig & Son's nine purebred Holstein cows averaged 11,524 pounds milk and 357.1 pounds fat.

Guy Doty had high cow in milk and butter fat production. His seven year old purebred Holstein cow Flossie made 15,756 pounds milk and 532.6 pounds fat. Three hundred fifteen cows averaged 232 pounds butter fat and 6,590 pounds milk. The four poorest herds averaged 162 pounds fat and 4,940 pounds milk. Twenty-four cows made better than 365 pounds fat.

All members in this Association are using purebred sires. Mr. Dex-

ter, the tester, reports that members without silos had a higher feed cost than members who used silos. The Monroe Association is carrying on the work and Mr. Dexter is continuing the testing.—A. C. B., Dairy Ext., M. A. C.

FLY REPELLANT

Can you give us a recipe for a spray mixture as a fly repellent on stock?—J. N., East Jordan, Mich.

WE send you two formulae for fly repellants which we find pretty fairly satisfactory: 12 oz. oil of tar, 12 oz. turpentine, 12 oz. crude carbolic acid, 10 or 15 cents worth of tannin. Make up to 5 gallons with kerosene. Apply lightly with atomizer.

Another formula: Coal oil, lard, carbolineum. Mix equal parts.—B. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

ONE QUARTER OF UDDER HARDENS

"I am writing to ask advice about one of my cows. About once a month one quarter of her udder will swell up hard and I will be unable to get but very little milk and then the next milking that quarter will soften up and I will milk out a lot of rosy milk and then that quarter will be

all right. Sometimes it will occur twice in the quarter then in some other quarter. Now this is a good cow and I would like to cure her. Is this a sign of T. B.?—F. B. T., Midland, Michigan.

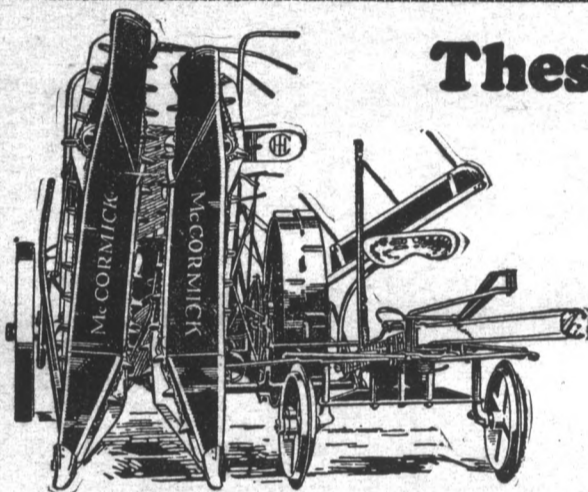
THE symptoms would indicate that your cow is suffering from mastitis. The cause of mastitis is infection. The infection may gain entrance into the udder through the teat opening or through the blood stream, more often the former.

The only way to find out if your cow has tuberculosis is to have the tuberculin test applied. Better have your local veterinarian examine your cow. He can prescribe the necessary treatment for mastitis, and, if he thinks it advisable, you can have him apply the tuberculin test.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. & Med., M. A. C.

COW IS ALL RIGHT

Since my cow has been let out on grass her bowels are very loose and keeps very dirty. Can I do anything? If I salt her she is worse.—I. H., Edmore, Michigan.

IT is not at all unusual for a cow's bowels to be quite loose when she is on good pasture. I think in all probability it is a perfectly physiological condition with the cow.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

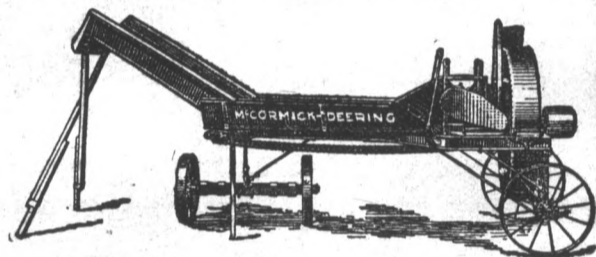


McCormick and Deering Corn Binders

FOR years these binders have made fast work of the corn harvest. They do the hand work of five to seven men, and at the same time they do the cleanest kind of job. They pick up tangled and down corn. They can be adjusted for tall and short corn and they make easily handled bundles.

Both McCormick and Deering Corn Binders have been popular with owners for many years but they are of different design. The McCormick binds the bundles while they are in the upright position, and the Deering ties them as they lie flat. Both binders have roller bearings. Both have channel steel frames, securely bolted and riveted together. Sensible construction for avoiding field difficulties. Can be equipped to load bundles onto a wagon. Be ready for corn harvest. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about these binders and any of the modern corn machines mentioned here, or write us direct for complete catalog.

These Machines Save Corn, Time, Labor, Money



McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters

FILL your silo easily, economically, and at just the right time with a McCormick-Deering ensilage cutter. Built in five sizes. Capacities from 3 to 25 tons of cut fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force-feed, large throat, and heavy fly-wheels of boiler-plate steel. Cutting and elevating done in one operation, saving power. Power required from 6 to 25 h. p.

If you want to husk the corn and shred the fodder, look over the line of McCormick-Deering huskers and shredders. Made in 4, 6, 8 and 10-roll sizes, for individual and custom work.

McCormick-Deering Corn Pickers

THIS is the day of the corn picker. The McCormick-Deering goes through a field and picks, husks, and loads onto a wagon the crop on a half-dozen acres a day without anybody doing any unusual work. The husking



is cleaner than average hand husking and many times as fast. This big-capacity machine is of surprisingly light draft; it has 37 roller bearings. One man and a tractor or 4 or 5 horses handle it. Ask the dealer or write us for information about the McCormick-Deering corn picker.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America

23 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Business Farmer territory—
Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw.

Chicago, Ill.

Save Soft Corn in Hoosier Silos

Turn your late soft corn crop into a big money-maker by saving it in a HOOSIER SILO for winter feeding. Prompt shipments certain. Your order placed now insures delivery by the time corn is ready. HOOSIER SILOS in Oregon fir or glazed vitrified tile. Best materials and construction on the market.

Write Today for SPECIAL BULLETIN



We have prepared a special bulletin covering this year's corn situation, showing how you can turn late corn into big profit. Sent free on request.

Write today.
Hoosier Building
Tile & Silo Co.
Dept. MB-17
Albany, Ind.

CHICKS 6c UP

Quality Chicks, Postpaid, 100 Leghorns, Anconas, Large Asst. 45; Rocks, Reds, 5; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 40; I. A. Brahmas 15; Asst. 45. Free 64 page cat. gives quantity prices. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—TOMPKINS STRAIN Stock Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks. May chicks \$20.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred. June Chicks \$16.00 per hundred. Eggs \$7.00 per hundred. Hen hatched chicks on request.

WM. H. FROMM, Rt. 1, New Baltimore, Mich.

STURDY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY AND exhibition flocks, culled by experts. Reasonable prices. Catalog free. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes. Sunnybrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winners. No better chicks available at same price. Extremely low prices after 29th. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Michigan.

POULTRY BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

COCKERELS AND PULLETS

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas. Also Geese, Turkeys, Ducks. All breeds.

Send for complete circular with full description of stock and price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Member International Baby Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

PULLETS—PULLETS—PULLETS—TOM BARON White Leghorns, Banded Rocks, Reds and Anconas. H. KNOLL, Jr., Rt. 1, Holland, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and Banded Rocks. Nearly all of this stock has been imported from Canada by us.

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you even do not pay postage.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 946B
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

Poultry Department

AGE AND SIZE OF COCKERELS DETERMINE TIME TO CAPONIZE

WITHIN the last few years the business of producing capons has grown rapidly in this country, and increasing numbers of capons are being raised in the Middle Western States. During the winter months capon is regularly quoted in the markets of the large eastern cities. Massachusetts and New Jersey are the great centers for the growing of capons, while Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are the important markets.

The time of year when caponizing should be performed, so far as the effects of the operation and the rapidity and ease of healing are concerned, is of little importance. The capons seem to recover and do well at any time. Certain other considerations, however, do influence the time, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The age and size of the cockerel are very important. As soon as the cockerels weigh 1½ to 2½ pounds, or when 2 to 4 months old, they should be operated upon. The lower age and weight limits apply particularly to the American breeds, while the higher apply to Asiatics. If smaller than this, their bodies do not give room enough to work handily. On the other hand they should never be over 6 months old, as by this time the testicles have developed to a considerable extent, the spermatic arteries carry greater amounts of blood, and the danger of pricking these arteries and causing the fowl to bleed to death is greatly increased.

The fact that capons are in great demand and bring the best prices from the Christmas season until the end of March, and that it takes about 10 months to grow and finish them properly, makes it important to hatch the chicks in early spring so that they will be of the proper size for caponizing in June, July, and August. These are by far the most popular months for the operation, though in some cases it is performed still later.

CHICKS NEED SUNLIGHT AND YELLOW CORN

THE importance of sunlight and yellow corn in the growth and development of chickens is strikingly shown in a series of interesting experiments made at the Wisconsin University Experiment Station.

It has long been known that sunlight plays an important part in the development of all green plants, but the direct relation of this form of energy to animal life has but recently attracted attention. Nutrition studies during the past few years indicate that in some cases at least light may be almost as important a factor in the normal development of certain animals as it is in the growth of green plants.

Four groups of birds, each group consisting of ten White Leghorn baby chicks, were used in the experiments. Group 1 received a ration consisting of 97 parts of white corn, 2 parts of ground limestone, and 1 part of common salt, and had free access to skim milk. The birds were confined in a runway in the basement of the poultry building with the windows closed. Group 2 received exactly the same ration as the first, but the birds were placed upon a board floor out of doors and exposed to sunlight during the day.

Group 3 received yellow corn instead of white corn and like the first group were confined in the basement of the building. Group 4 received the same ration as Group 3, but the birds were placed out of doors on board floors and in the sunlight in the same manner as Group 2.

Comparative Growth

Growth in all four lots for the first two weeks was apparently normal, due to the fact that the vitamin factors had been stored up in sufficient quantity in the egg yolks and the hatched chicks. After that time, however, the Group 1 birds practically ceased to grow, and all of the chicks soon died. The birds that received yellow corn instead of white corn and were confined to the basement made somewhat better growth,

but at the end of five weeks all but two of the chicks had died. The remaining two reached a live weight of 340 grams, but from then on lost weight and died at the end of twelve weeks.

Both groups of chicks that were exposed to sunlight made remarkable growth. The chicks on white corn did unusually well at first, but ceased to grow after reaching a weight of 600 grams. At this stage they developed eye trouble and an unsteady gait accompanied by more or less dizziness. It became apparent that it would be impossible to raise chicks even in the sunlight with such a ration as white corn and skim milk.

The birds in Group 4 which lived on yellow corn, skim milk, and sunlight were in good condition throughout the experiment and showed every prospect of continuing their growth to complete maturity. All of the necessary factors of growth were available, a good protein mixture, ample ash, and the necessary vitamins. The birds produced eggs at the age of four months.

Overcoming Leg Weakness

The experiments showed clearly that diseases in chickens, such as leg weakness, which is a form of rickets, may be overcome by supplementing with sunlight and otherwise satisfactory ration. This is due to the curative or preventive power of the radiant energy of sunlight.

Other experiments showed that cod-liver oil, eggs, milk, and green feed are active agents in preventing leg weakness in chickens when fed during the early growing period. A number of groups of chickens fed separately with a ration consisting of 80 parts of yellow corn, 20 of middlings, 5 of lime rock, 5 of bone meal, and 1 of salt together with skim milk as a drink, made satisfactory growth although confined on a cement floor during the first six weeks of their lives.

It was found that no difference occurs in the time in which leg weakness develops as between chicks hatched from a ration of white corn plus pork liver, placed in the same brooder with chicks of the same age hatched from a ration of yellow corn plus pork liver, and both groups fed on a ration known to produce leg weakness. The chickens fed on yellow corn made better growth than did those on the white corn ration. Most of the chicks from the white corn ration died within forty-eight hours after hatching, thus indicating the necessity of vitamin-rich feed (as found in the yellow corn) in the poultry ration to maintain the hatchability of the eggs.

Further experiments showed that whereas white corn and similar feed produce white yolks, and that yellow corn and green feed produce yellow yolks, a slight yellowness in egg yolks can be obtained by the feeding of yellow carrots.

The experiments proved conclusively that diseases such as rickets are the result of a deficiency of certain factors in the diet of animals, and that the substitution of yellow corn for white may overcome difficulties which have been encountered because of the lack of the fat-soluble vitamins in the grain. Further, that the use of green feeds of cod-liver oil has a pronounced influence upon the health and growth of various animals when fed on ricket-producing rations.

The production of hens, as well as the hatchability of their eggs, may to a very large extent be dependent upon the supply of vitamins in their food and the same factors have been found to be of particular importance in the normal rearing of young chicks which, because of their early maturity and relative sensitiveness, make splendid experimental animals for such studies. Wisconsin University officials feel that the practical application of these findings will have an important bearing in the chicken industry.—Farm and Ranch.

NO INTERNAL INSECTICIDE CURE FOR EXTERNAL PESTS

MANUFACTURING and selling preparations for controlling lice, mites, ticks (blue bugs) and other external parasites of poultry by serving to the fowls in

their drinking water is a popular pastime of a number of concerns and one which the United States Department of Agriculture says should not be tolerated. A number of mixtures advertised for use in controlling external pests by administering in the feed have been tested by the Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the department and all have been found to be ineffective. Among the products which were offered as powders to be mixed with the feed are several containing mixtures of sulphur, charcoal, magnesium sulphate, ferrous sulphate, nuxvomica, capsicum, sodium carbonate, naphthalene, lime salt, and sand. Some of the mixtures were lime-sulphur solutions to be added to the drinking water; some calcium sulphide tablets of various percentages and having quantities of other chemicals as well. All were tested and found to be ineffective for the purpose advertised.

In view of these numerous tests the board has served notice on the manufacturers who may be selling or contemplating selling the above mentioned products to be used in this manner for controlling external pests of poultry that they are guilty of violating the provisions of the insecticide act of 1910, and that the products are misbranded. The board is of the opinion that these tests are sufficient to strongly indicate that such a method is ineffective and further that it is extremely doubtful if any substance will be found which will be effective when used in the feed, or drinking water. Tests have not been made of all of the mixtures advertised against all of the pests named, but, taking into consideration the tests which have been made and the anatomy and physiology of chickens, it is believed that it is unlikely that any of the substances proposed, or any combination of them, when fed to chickens will control any of the external parasites infesting them. These preparations are sold for the most part directly to consumers by parcel post.

BUMBLEFOOT

I have some hens that have a swelling in the foot. The first one I thought had hurt the point above the foot but upon looking at it found it was a large swelling and there was a scab on it nearly as large as a dime. That hen I killed. Then a few days afterward found two others had it. Can you tell me what it is and what I can do for it? I hate to lose all of my chickens and would sure be glad to get information on it.—L. H., So. Rockwood, Michigan.

THE swollen condition of the foot is undoubtedly a condition referred to as Bumblefoot. The cause of Bumblefoot is usually attributed to a mechanical injury, such as walking on gravel floors or runs, roosting on too wide perches or high roosts, combined with narrow buildings, necessitating the birds to jump and alighting heavily on their feet. The symptoms reveal a swollen condition below the foot, and between the toes. This swelling should be lanced and the pus removed, after which the foot should be treated with carbolated vaseline having been thoroughly cleansed.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

Modern Efficiency

Mistress—"Mary, what a kitchen! Every pot, pan and dish is soiled; the table looks like the day after a cyclone! What have you been doing?"

Mary—"Well, ma'am, blessed if it be my fault. The young ladies has just been showing me how they blee a pertater at their cooking school."

GET YOUR COAL FREE

Special Offer to Michigan Business Farmer Readers

The largest concern of its kind in the world, exclusively delivering coal direct from car to consumer, with a long established successful record, the Popular Coal Company, 1509 Coal Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois, is offering this unusual opportunity to one coal user in every neighborhood who has a few hours spare time. This is its method of quickly introducing the finest grade, freshly mined, free-burning coal, which is being sold direct to user at remarkably low prices. Man of good standing in his community can get his coal free. Write this firm today and ask them to explain this offer.—Adv.

Living the Full Life in the Rural Community

(Continued from Page 4)

basis, effecting tremendous economies in the central purchasing of farm supplies and giving to the widely scattered farmers a united voice which is beginning to speak for them effectively in transportation, legislation, taxation and other great matters where the interests of the farmers are vitally at stake and where individual action is futile but collective pressure is extremely effective.

All this is most encouraging as it indicates better social and economic conditions for the farmer, for once the agricultural interests learn to work in harmony they will find that they are the strongest class in the world. The bane of the past has been that the farmers have not realized the importance of cooperation. At best they have worked independently, and in many cases they have actually entered into competition with each other. This day is past, and everywhere we see evidences of rural cooperation — cooperative creameries, live stock shipping associations, fruit associations, potato exchanges, grain elevators, etc.

Now that the farmers have found their power, they will not relinquish the advantages which they have gained, but will continue along the lines which have already proved so successful. Thus they will come into their own and secure those advantages to which they are entitled as one of the greatest classes of producers of the basic wealth of the nation.

The brief review of agricultural conditions given above is merely suggestive and no attempt has been made to be exhaustive. Undoubtedly, anyone who is at all familiar with rural life can think of many other factors which might be included in even an elementary survey of this subject. However, the purpose of this article is merely to point out some of those factors which contrast so strongly with conditions in the restless, throbbing city, and which make the farm such an ideal place in which to live the full life.

Heading the Farm Call

May the young manhood and womanhood of this generation hear the call and feel the lure. It were indeed a catastrophe if they did not. It were little short of a tragic and ironical trick of fate if the young men who went forth and endured the terrible din and roar of cannons and all the hardships of war—all for liberty and better living conditions for mankind—should, now that they are back and fighting the battle of peace, voluntarily choose to live among the unnering conditions of modern city life when all the advantages of life in the country are before them.

Let them select that occupation whose usefulness and dignity is un-

questioned. Let them choose that life which makes them independent—which raises them above the position of mere cogs in the wheels of industry. Let them establish their homes where their children will grow up under their own careful guidance and training and not be away all day and use the home merely for a boarding place.

Let them choose their environment where the birds sing and all nature buds and blossoms, where God's power is daily revealed as the farm animals and crops grow and bring forth their increase, where the beams of the sunrise each morning light up a golden pathway of duty, where each sunset and peaceful twilight brings a benediction upon the day's labors, where each rainbow is a reminder of God's continuing mercy and favor.

Let them live where they daily catch inspiration, and where those wondrous thoughts come to them which slip through mere words and cannot be uttered but are no less deep and potent in their meaning and influence. Let them do all this and forsake the city streets where the sun beats down relentlessly and is reflected back from the pavements, where the dust laden wind sweeps down the canyon between the skyscrapers, where the beauty of the sunrise and sunset is obstructed by buildings and obscured by smoke clouds, where the wonderful verdure (God's covering for His creation) has been displaced by concrete and buildings, and where all the myriad voices of Nature are drowned in the road of the city's bustle and traffic.

'Tis thus I meditate as I sit here. The breeze stirs. A bird sings. The shadows begin to lengthen, reaching out hungry hands toward the east. The sun declines. I hear a whir, a roar. A motor car goes roaring past in a cloud of dust. Why, young man, are you in such haste? Do you seek happiness? Look about you. It is yours for the taking. The old motto comes home to me, "I would rather be able to appreciate things I cannot have than to have things I am unable to appreciate."

Let us learn to count our blessings, to look upon the bright side, to appreciate the distinctive joys and privileges of farm life and to take heart to fight the battle which each day may bring. Let us not be so busy attempting to earn a living that we fail to really live, to feel, to appreciate, to love.

And this is the thought which I would bring to each of the thousands of farm homes in THE BUSINESS FARMER family.

Isn't It So?

Teacher—"Jimmy, what is a fortification?"

Jimmy—"Two twentifications make one fortification."—School Journal.

Good-Bye Mr. Canada Thistle

MICHIGAN is receiving the attention of a beneficent worm this summer, according to Prof. R. H. Pettit, head of the Michigan Agricultural College entomology department, who warns the farmers that they have nothing to fear from an inch and a half caterpillar with long forked spines in rows down its back. Numerous specimens of this caterpillar have been sent to Prof. Pettit by alarmed farmers and he states that examination reveals it to be the larvae of the thistle-butterfly, an insect fairly common during most summers, but occurring in large numbers this year.

This insect, confines its feeding habits almost entirely to thistles, with the Canada thistle as first choice at all times, according to Prof. Pettit. The insects occasionally will feed on burdock, elm, nettles and plantain, but never on any crop of value unless driven to it by starvation, in which case they may do some slight damage to soy beans and to peppermint.

"However, the coming of this creature in Michigan is really a blessing rather than a menace," Prof. Pettit said. "I think we can rest secure and watch these butterfly larvae destroy our bad weeds without incurring any expense. In

any case the larvae are due to pupate very soon, and change into beautiful butterflies, so no one needs to worry about this very unusual invasion."

And now, apparently unheeded of the ravages already suffered this year by the Canada thistle from the thistle-butterflies, Howard C. Rathner, M. A. C. farm crops specialist, announces that the growing of alfalfa is one of the best ways of eradicating Canada thistles.

If the infested fields are not seeded in the spring, are then plowed, and finally seeded to alfalfa during the first week in August or at the end of the droughty season, the thistles will be held in check until the alfalfa has made a start.

In the next year the thistles will be killed out by the frequent cuttings of alfalfa, Mr. Rathner states, adding, however, that "the alfalfa will do little toward the eradication of the thistle the first season."

"In securing a seeding of alfalfa, only northern grown seed should be used," he advises. "The Grimm and other variegated strains are well adapted to Michigan conditions. The seed should be inoculated and the seed bed should be well firmed. If the soil is acid, an application of lime should be made."

A Personal Word of Warning before you buy your Fertilizer

In my forty years experience, conditions in the fertilizer field have never been so uncertain or so threatening to the careless buyer.

Too much talk is being given to what fertilizer costs and not enough to what goes in it. Cheap fertilizer can be as expensive as a cheap lawyer in a big lawsuit. I have given the best years of my life to the development of high grade fertilizer, and these years have taught me one fact I want to pass on to you; and that is, that I can make a given analysis to sell pretty nearly as cheaply as I want, if that's what I want to do!

In the early stages of the fertilizer business I saw that the real future lay in trying to make the best fertilizer I could, and that there were always enough good farmers willing and anxious to pay a fair price for the best. Because, after a few seasons of experiment with cheap fertilizers, the sensible farmer realizes that fertilizer is cheap or high only according to the results it brings, and that therefore, any fertilizer short of the very best is dearly expensive in the long run. My ambition, therefore, became fixed on working out formulas and processes that would every year improve the quality of my goods.

FRIENDS FOR 30 YEARS

Every year my business grew. More and more farmers discovered the cheapness of high quality fertilizer. Some of my customers have been using nothing else but my "Royster" fertilizer for 30 odd years. Many seasons I have been unable to make enough to supply all my orders. Last season I had a record-breaking sale, yet in some states farmers who wanted "Royster's" high grade fertilizer had to go without it, even tho they were glad to pay more for it than for ordinary fertilizer.

It takes time, care and experience to make "Royster's" fertilizer. For instance, every ton of it is "cured" or aged for at least three months, after mixing, to insure perfect chemical and physical condition, and no pressure of orders on hand will make us shorten this curing period just in order to sell more goods. This sort of care for the "Royster" reputation for unsurpassed quality has won me the confidence and trade of millions of farmers, which I value and esteem zealously.

THEY'LL ROT FIRST

This personal word of warning is written to tell you that I am out of the competition now going on to see who can make the cheapest fertilizer. I am going to plug along making the finest quality goods I can, to sell at a few cents a ton profit above cost of manufacture. Before I consent to change the quality standards of the F. S. Royster Guano Co., I would shut every door of my factories, pay off every employee, and see the buildings rot away in idleness. For your own sake, deliberate carefully this season before you buy your fertilizer. If you decide to invest in "Royster's" quality fertilizer, you have my personal promise that you will never regret the purchase after you see the results. It isn't so much what you put into it, but what you get out of it, that counts in buying fertilizer. F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Columbia, Toledo, Montgomery, Atlanta.

F. S. Royster,

President

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

SHARE

with your fellow citizens in this public service
that pays you a tax-free

CASH INCOME

INVEST IN

CONSUMERS POWER PREFERRED SHARES

Tax Free in Michigan—the Company Pays the Taxes

6.6%

Over 16,000 Michigan people are now Profiting
Partners

COMPLETE INFORMATION GLADLY GIVEN
By Any of Our Employees

or write

Securities Department, Jackson, Michigan



MARKET FLASHES



Footo Advises Orderly Wheat Marketing

If Farmers Increase Wheat Average, Lower 1925 Prices Will Result—Future Bright For Live Stock Market

By W. W. FOOTO, Market Editor.

FORECASTING the future of the grain markets is a delicate matter always, and trying to figure out the wheat market a year ahead is obviously some job; but this is involved in the question put by a Michigan farmer who writes asking: "Will you please advise me when to sell my wheat? Also, would you advise sowing a large wheat acreage this fall?" To be frank, I will say I do not know whether it is best to sell now; but it is an old saying that it is a good thing to accept a good price when it is offered, and ruling market prices look good to many old-timers in the leading wheat growing districts. However, there has been a quite recent reaction in prices for wheat for future delivery, and perhaps it would be well to wait for advances of a few cents a bushel before selling; and it might be a good thing to sell from time to time, and take only moderate chances of lower prices. Personally, it seems best not to look for the highest possible prices and taking chances of reduced values in the end, for there is always a limit, and "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," you know. Now as to sowing a large acreage in the coming autumn. Every farmer knows that high prices for wheat or anything else are sure to result in an enlarged acreage, and should the crop do well, the ultimate outcome would naturally be a corresponding fall in prices. Therefore, would it not be the safer policy to devote only a fair average number of acres to winter wheat, and thereby avoid the danger of too much loss from a possible fall in prices? In short, "don't put all your eggs in one basket," which is just as true advice as was ever given by wise men. To a certain extent every farmer is a speculator in raising crops, and diversifying his crops has always proved a good safety valve. Specialists in single lines often make large profits, but diversified crops offer to the average cultivator of the soil the surest returns, and it is a mighty good thing to look to the farm for raising most of the food used by the family.

August Crop Report

The crop report for August made by the Department of Agriculture was a surprise, as it made the wheat and oats crop larger than we expected, and the corn crop much smaller. The wheat crop this year will total 814,000,000 bu. compared with 786,000,000 bu. last year, the department of agriculture estimated. This is an increase of 74,000,000 bu. above the department's July 1 estimate of the crop, which was followed by sky-rocketing prices.

Winter wheat, with an estimated yield of 16 bu. per acre from 36,898,000 acres under cultivation, will account for 589,000,000 bu. of the total. Spring wheat condition, which on Aug. 1 was 79.2 per cent of normal, will, on the basis of a yield of 13.2 bu. per acre from 16,920,000 acres sown, produce 225,000,000 bu., the department estimated.

The average price of all wheat on farms July 15 was \$1.058, against 89.6 cents last year.

The corn crop will amount to only 2,576,000,000 bu., against 3,046,000,000 bu. Aug. 1 was 70.7 per cent of normal, against 72 per cent on July 1. Yield per acre was estimated by the department at 24.4 bu. from 105,604,000 acres in cultivation, with a farm price of 98.3 cents per bu.

An oats crop of 1,439,000,000 bu. is promised, which will compare with 1,300,000,000 bu. last year, and is the largest yield since 1918. Stocks of oats on United States farms Aug. 1 were only 65,256,000 bu. compared with 92,982,000 bu. on the same date last year.

Farm Products Go Higher

Better times have dawned for farmers at last, and substantial advances in prices have taken place

during recent weeks, the upward movement including fat cattle, as well as hogs, the rise in swine being unexpectedly large. Lambs have sold satisfactorily on the whole when they were well fattened, but owners have been apt to glut the market and thereby enable the packers to force prices lower. The future certainly looks much brighter for live stock, while the grain markets have been placed in the strongest position experienced in a long period. There is no longer any good reason to resort to unusual methods for putting wheat on a higher basis, and this is also true of corn, oats, rye and barley. It is simply a matter of supply and demand, farmers having curtailed their wheat acreage, while nature did the rest, the crop in some districts having been reduced by bad weather. Fortunately, there is a fine, large crop of oats, while the rye crop is fairly good, but it is generally admitted that the corn crop is bound to turn out a short one owing to the unusually late start because of cold and rainy weather and a repetition of this since then. Looking into the future so far as is possible, it may be said that some farmers face a partial crop failure, while others will probably harvest a good crop. Those who have good crops of corn may be expected to have their wealth much increased, while the others will fare poorly in spite of high price. Corn looks spindly on untiled fields around Chicago, but plenty of drained fields present a good appearance. The many gardens of vegetables are turning out finely, and the wayside sellers are doing a thriving business. Farmers have been busy as a hive of bees, making hay and plowing their corn fields, and to a much greater extent than ever before farm machinery is taking the place of expensive hired farm workers. Farmers are also using large numbers of motor trucks, and apparently the farmer who owns no automobile is an exception. Not many farms are being sold, and fewer farm mortgages are being made than in past years.

Great Market for Wheat

In every way the wheat market has been a big one, including the volume of business and the boom in

prices. During a recent week sales of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated considerably more than 331,000,000 bushels, and in the same time prices advanced 9½ cents, with July taking the lead. Prices a short time ago reached the high point this year, with reactions later, as was natural after such a sudden boom. The advances in prices which have taken place were due to world conditions, and the improvement is legitimate, with much larger trading in cash lots than last year. Prices have been raised to the highest figures of the year, and sales were the largest of the year. Winnipeg has taken the lead in the advance, that market having gone up as much as 12½ cents in the course of a week. It is natural that the Canadian market should attract a great deal of attention at this time, as Canada, Australia and Argentina are the largest surplus growers of wheat, and a reduction in the wheat crop of Canada means much to the European countries which are short on home crops of grain. Foreigners are good buyers in American markets, and large purchases for export are reported. Active movement of new wheat from the southwest is increasing the visible supply materially, and at last stocks are much larger than a year ago, while exports of wheat and flour are making a good showing. The oats crop is turning out fine, but corn promises to be a short crop, and startling advances have taken place. Very little corn is being shipped out of the country, but good exports of oats and rye are reported. Late sales were made of wheat for September delivery on the Chicago market around \$1.30, September corn at \$1.15½, September oats at 52¢ and September rye at 95 cents.

Chicago's Cattle Market

The recent greatly delayed appearance of summer hot weather exerted a depressing influence in the cattle market, the consumption of beef being checked temporarily, and prices averaged lower for steers and other beef cattle, although some prime heavy cattle and tip-top yearlings went at comparatively high values. Choice heifers also made some high profits for their fortunate owners, and among the most noteworthy salesman may be mentioned those of 52 heifers averaging 834 pounds at \$9 and \$12 heifers averaging 1002 pounds at \$10. But it is the rank and file of the cattle that comprise the real market, and these sell far below prime lots. The other lots of cows and heifers have been selling at \$4 to \$8.75, with a

canner cows at \$2.25 to \$3.50, bulls going at \$3.50 to \$7 and calves at \$4 to \$11. Beef steers sold at \$5 to \$7 for inferior light weights up to \$10.75 to \$11.40 for the better class of long fed lots, no good steers selling under \$9 and the best yearlings taken at \$10 to \$11. The stocker trade was slow at \$5.50 to \$6.50 for the greater part of the offerings, with inferior stock steers salable at \$4.25 and over, the demand being mainly for cattle for grazing, ear corn checking grain feeding.

A year ago beef steers sold at \$5.50 to \$12.25. Combined receipts of cattle in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 7,420,000 head comparing with 7,568,000 a year ago and 7,130,000 two years ago. Within a week cattle prices declined 50 to 75 cents.

The Advance in Hogs

Big advances in prices during recent weeks were wholly legitimate, due to greatly reduced receipts in Chicago and other markets as compared with supplies earlier in the summer packing season and a year ago. Not only were the Chicago packers liberal buyers, but buyers for shipment to eastern packing points also bought many of the choicer class of hogs, and this made keen competition in the market. Better grades of heavy butcher hogs were the favorites with buyers and topped the market, going away above prime light bacon hogs. The boom in hog prices has caused substantial advances in fresh and cured hog products, and exports of cured hog meats have been running much smaller than a year ago, while lard exports were much higher. For 1924 to late date combined receipts in twenty markets amounted to 26,334,000 hogs, comparing with 25,859,000 a year ago and 20,038,000 two years ago. A year ago hogs sold on the Chicago market at \$6 to \$8.15. The past week's receipts of hogs amounted to only 134,775 head, comparing with 146,871 a week earlier and 179,024 a year ago. Active buying put prices up to \$8.25 to \$10.35, comparing with \$7.85 to \$9.90 a week earlier, heavy butchers and light bacon lots going at the top.

The Sheep Industry

Most of the time well finished lambs offered on the Chicago market are in good demand at rather high prices, selling well above prices paid one, two and three years ago; but now and then the market is overstocked after advances in prices resulting from small receipts, and this causes declines in quotations. Breeding ewes are much wanted, but not many are offered, and prices are high, with sales at \$7 to \$11.25, yearlings selling highest. Feeding lambs have been selling at \$12 to \$13, nowhere near enough being offered. A year ago \$12.70 paid for the best killing lambs. Despite greatly increased Chicago receipts of lambs last week, prices advanced, lambs selling at \$8 to \$13.90.

The Bean Crop

As summed up by the Bean Bag and Pea Journal, pea beans are strong, and the price outlook looks promising for higher prices. This is in the face of surface indications of another bumper Michigan crop, but there are a number of contributing causes. The Michigan crop will be later than usual, probably two to three weeks later. There come disquieting reports of heavy damage from the bean maggot. The government crop report just issued gives a condition of 87 per cent against 91 per cent a year ago at this time, but many observers say the maggot damage will astonish the nation when its ravages finally become known. California's white bean acreage and estimated production are cut to an alarming extent, so much so that Michigan's pea beans will form practically one-half of the entire production of beans in the country this year. Colorado and New Mexico are about to produce a crop half again as large as last year, but these are pinto beans, and not strictly in competition with the white bean. New York will show a small increase in production.

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY
and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Aug. 13	Chicago Aug. 13	Detroit July 15	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.32	\$1.31	\$1.21	\$1.05
No. 2 White	1.34		1.23	1.05
No. 2 Mixed	1.33	1.28	1.22	1.05
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.20	1.15	1.12	.92
No. 4 Yellow	1.15	1.13	1.07	.90
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.59½	.51 @ .53	.60	.48
No. 3 White	.57½	.50 @ .52	.58	.46½
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.96	.95½	.83	.71½
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	4.95		4.55 @ 4.60	5.00
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.20 @ 1.30		1.66 @ 1.83	1.30 @ 1.35
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	23.50 @ 24	25 @ 27	23.50 @ 24	19.50 @ 20
No. 2 Tim.	21 @ 23	22 @ 24	21 @ 22	17.50 @ 18
No. 1 Clover	19 @ 20	20 @ 22	19 @ 20	15 @ 16
Light Mixed	22.50 @ 23	24 @ 26	22.50 @ 23	16.50 @ 19

Wednesday, Aug. 13.—Wheat off because of better reports from Southwest and Winnipeg. Corn steady. Beans, dormant. Oats off. Chicago butter, 36½. Eggs 28 @ 30.

Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo Wednesday Live-Stock Markets Next Page.

HASTE IN MARKETING WHEAT CROP MAY CAUSE LOSS TO FARMERS

Millions of dollars may be lost to Michigan farmers through wet wheat, according to Grand Rapids millers, who say they are astounded at the high moisture content of wheat deliveries. The grain, in many instances, gives evidence of having been threshed before it was given an opportunity to properly dry in the shocks. The moisture content of wheat, as well as other farm products, is higher than normal this year because of the heavy rains.

"Millers are finding an alarming condition in this year's wheat crop," said Lee H. Higgins. "The crop passed all expectations as to quality and quantity, but in their haste to market some of the crop or, in many cases, to accommodate threshing crews, farmers have hauled and threshed wheat that was not thoroughly dry. Much of this wheat will heat in storage and become almost a total loss. Even in cases in which farmers have made an effort to dry the grain after threshing, they have had trouble saving it."

"The only proper place to dry wheat caught in the rain after it has been cut is in the shock. Threshing it immediately and attempting to dry it later is a great risk." The maximum moisture content in new wheat, it is said, should not be more than 14 per cent, but Higgins says three samples taken recently showed 17½, 18½ and 20½ per cent moisture.

Michigan interests are working on a plan to inaugurate an advertising campaign of their own. It is planned to get the growers to spend one cent per bag and the elevators another cent a bag. If this goes through an enormous fund can be created and if judiciously used, not only Michigan but all the bean states will see a direct benefit.

BEANS

The latest figures place the crop at 13,688,000 bushels. Michigan leads with 6,242,000 bushels, followed by California with 2,059,000, Colorado with 2,010,000, New York with 1,746,000, Idaho with 775,000, New Mexico with 704,000, Wisconsin with 117,000, and Arizona with 35,000. The total crop in 1923 was 15,740,000 bushels.

POTATOES

The estimated potato crop of the United States is 398,821,000 bushels, which is only thirteen and one-half millions less than the final production figures for last year. Minnesota is in the lead with a report of

with 37,662,000 and Michigan is 39,196,000; New York is second third with 31,611,000. Other important states report as follows: Maine, 28,275,000; Pennsylvania, 24,595,000; Virginia, 18,720,000; Ohio, 10,055,000; Wisconsin, 28,125,000; North Dakota, 13,845,000; Colorado, 11,314,000; Idaho, 10,613,000; California, 6,594,000; and Washington, 6,248,000. The Michigan crop is in excellent condition in all except a few counties, and eight per cent above the ten-year average and six per cent better than one year ago on August 1, according to the official reports.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts 278; market steady but slow. Fancy yearling, \$8.50@9.25; best heavy steers, \$8.25@8.75; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7@7.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$6@6.50; handy light butchers, \$5.50@6; light butchers, \$4.75@5; best cows, \$5@5.50; butcher cows, \$3.75@4.50; common cows, \$3; canners, \$2@2.75; choice light, \$5@5.50; bologna bulls, \$4.50@5.25; stock bulls, \$3.50@4.50; feeders, \$5@6.50; stockers, \$4@5.50; milkers and springers, \$45@85.

Veal calves—Receipts, 345; market higher; best, \$11.50@12; others, \$6@11.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 439. Market opening as follows: Best lambs, \$13@13.25; fair lambs, \$10.50@12; light to common lambs, \$7@8.50; fair to good sheep, \$5@6.50; culls and common, \$1.50@3.

Hogs—Receipts, 781. Market prospects: Mixed hogs and heavy yorkers, \$10.15; pigs, \$9.25.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 56,000; market 10 to 15 cents lower. Bulk, \$8.90@9.90; top, \$10.15; heavy weight, \$9.50@10.15; medium weight, \$9.60@10.15; light weight, \$9.45@10.10; light lights, \$9@10; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.40@8.90; packing sows, rough, \$8@8.40; pigs, \$8.25@9.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; market 15 to 25 cents lower. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$10.50@11.50; medium and good, \$8.50@10; good and choice, \$10@11.25; common and medium, \$7.50@9. Butcher cattle, Heifers, \$5.50@9.50; cows, \$4@8; bulls, \$4@7. Canners and cutters: Cows and heifers, \$2@4; canner steers, \$5@7. Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$8@11; feeder steers, \$5.50@8.25; stocker steers, \$5.25@8; stocker cows and heifers, \$3@5.50; stocker calves, \$5@8. Calves—Receipts, 3,000.

Sheep and lambs—Receipt, 2,000; market steady. Lambs, fat, \$12.50@14; culls and common, \$8@9; yearlings, \$10@11.50; ewes, \$6.50@8; culls and common, \$2@4; breeding, \$4.50@11.50; feeder lambs, \$12@14; wethers, \$7.50@9.

BUFFALO, Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700; market active. Prime steers, \$10@10.75; shipping steers, \$8.25@10.25; butcher grades, \$7.50@9; heifers, \$5.50@8; cows, \$2@6.50; bulls, \$3@6; feeders, \$4.50@7; milk cows and springers, \$30@125.

Calves—Receipts, 1,500; market active. Cull to choice, \$3@11.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; market slow. Choice lambs, \$13@13.50; cull to fair, \$3@12.50; yearlings, \$7@10.50; sheep, \$3@9.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800; market active. Yorkers, \$10@10.75; pigs, \$10@10.25; mixed, \$10.65@10.75; heavy, \$10.65@16.75; roughs, \$8@8.50; stags, \$4@5.

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.)



Week of August 17

TEMPERATURES in Michigan will average below normal for the week of August 17th while we are expecting the rainfall to average above the normal quantity.

During the first part of the week many electrical storms will visit numerous sections of the state. These storms with heavy local rains and moderately strong winds will be more noticeable about Sunday and Wednesday.

On or immediately after the middle of the week the temperature will take a sudden drop and fail to rally much before the end of the week.

About the last day of the week temperatures will rise somewhat above normal and storm conditions will increase. The rainfall period will run into next week but it will not be general nor plentiful.

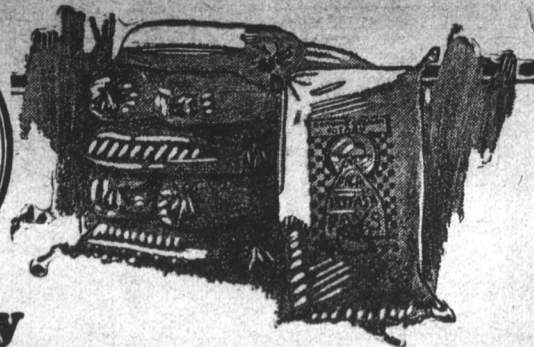
Week of August 24

Following the threatening and showery conditions of last of last week and first of this, the weather will become pleasantly cool and fair. The week, as a whole, will be clear and cool yet there may be expected the usual summer thunder storm. We look for no hot, sultry weather in Michigan this week.

This week ends with the weather becoming unsettled and threatening. During Friday and Saturday following a sudden rise in the temperature, atmospheric conditions will develop into moderately heavy rain and thunder storms.

June Forecast Correct

With only 12 hundredths of an inch of rainfall above the normal in Michigan for June our forecast "precipitation will not average far from normal" was again correct. Our forecast of a cool June was also correct when temperatures averaged two degrees below normal.



How many bushels of wheat?

Does potash pay on winter wheat? Decidedly yes!

Right here in Michigan \$1.75 worth of potash increased the yield nearly 4½ bushels per acre—and at \$1.10 a bushel the potash not only paid for itself but brought in a \$3.00 extra profit. The formula used was 3-9-10, and it was tested out by your own Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, against no fertilizer at all and against 3-9-0, a no-potash formula.

Yes, potash pays. And in your rotation system potash that you apply to wheat also increases the yield of succeeding crops. The potash that gave \$3.00 extra profit on wheat also brought in 160 pounds more clover and 36 bushels more corn than the no-potash formula.

All from \$1.75 worth of potash!

Potash strengthens the stalk and prevents lodging of the grain under high winds and heavy rains. Your wheat will be harder, plumper and the shrinkage will be less. Your grade will be improved with potash—adding still more profit per acre to your income.

Make money on winter wheat. Insist upon having 6% to 10% of Genuine German Potash in the fertilizer you buy. The extra bushels you get take no more seed. You'll be glad to pay the slightly increased threshing charge.

The Bushels That Made Me Money

You should read this interesting story before you plant your winter wheat. Your copy will be sent free of all cost. Simply ask for booklet, "The Bushels That Made Me Money." But do it now!

Genuine German POTASH

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA

81-F FULTON ST., NEW YORK
Branch Office: 564 Market Street, San Francisco

PAPEC The Biggest Value in Ensilage Cutters

THOUSANDS of farmers agree that the Papec is the biggest value in ensilage cutters—simple, rugged, long-lived. Fills the highest silo without plugging the pipe. Light of draft; costs less to operate. Every part is easy to get at.

The Papec is made in four sizes: R-10; N-13; L-16 and K-19. A gasoline engine, developing 3 h.p. or more, will operate the R-10 size. Any tractor can be used with the medium sizes. For heavy tractors use a K-19 Papec—capacity practically unlimited.

Write for free catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage." Every silo owner should read them. Mention size of your silo.

Papec Machine Company
187 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.



Your dollars buy more in the Papec

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

Ads Under this Head 10c per Word, per Issue

FARM LANDS

MICH. FARM—MODERN HOUSE, 10-ACRE orchard, 6 cows and horse, gas engine, full implements, season's crops, money-making city milk route; 80 acres on improved road edge progressive city; 60 acres tillage, 20-cow pasture, woodland, 10-acre bearing apple orchard, berries, grapes; buildings insured \$4500; attractive 2-story 8-room house and bath, electric lights, grand view bay; good 64-ft. basement barn, silo, big garage, granary, poultry house, etc. Owner called away \$5000 secure all if taken now. Details and how \$400 secure 16 productive acres and 7-room house page 37 illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KJ Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

\$400 CASH SECURES 80 ACRES EQUIPPED, near Lake Michigan. Buildings practically new, and you get horses, cow, poultry, implements, hay, oats, potatoes, firewood; fine farming section, high elevation, beautiful view. Unable to care for it and will throw in everything at \$1000, only \$400 cash if you act at once. Don't miss this. G. N. GOULD, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

FOR SALE—360 ACRE FARM. WILL SELL in 40 or 80 acre lots. Has running water with good buildings on gravel road. ½ mile from school. FRANK GLAWIE, Ocuqueo, Michigan.

FOR SALE—40-80 and 240 ACRE FARMS taken on mortgage. Will sell cheap on easy terms, improved and with buildings. Address BOX C, Clare, Michigan.

MEET US AT THE FAIR

THE BUSINESS FARMER believes in the County, District and State Fairs as great educational centers for the farmers. Thousands of our readers will attend the fairs all over the state this fall, and we want you to know we will have representatives at all of these fairs to renew your subscription and to take your friends new subscribers to the only farm paper owned and edited in Michigan The Business Farmer.

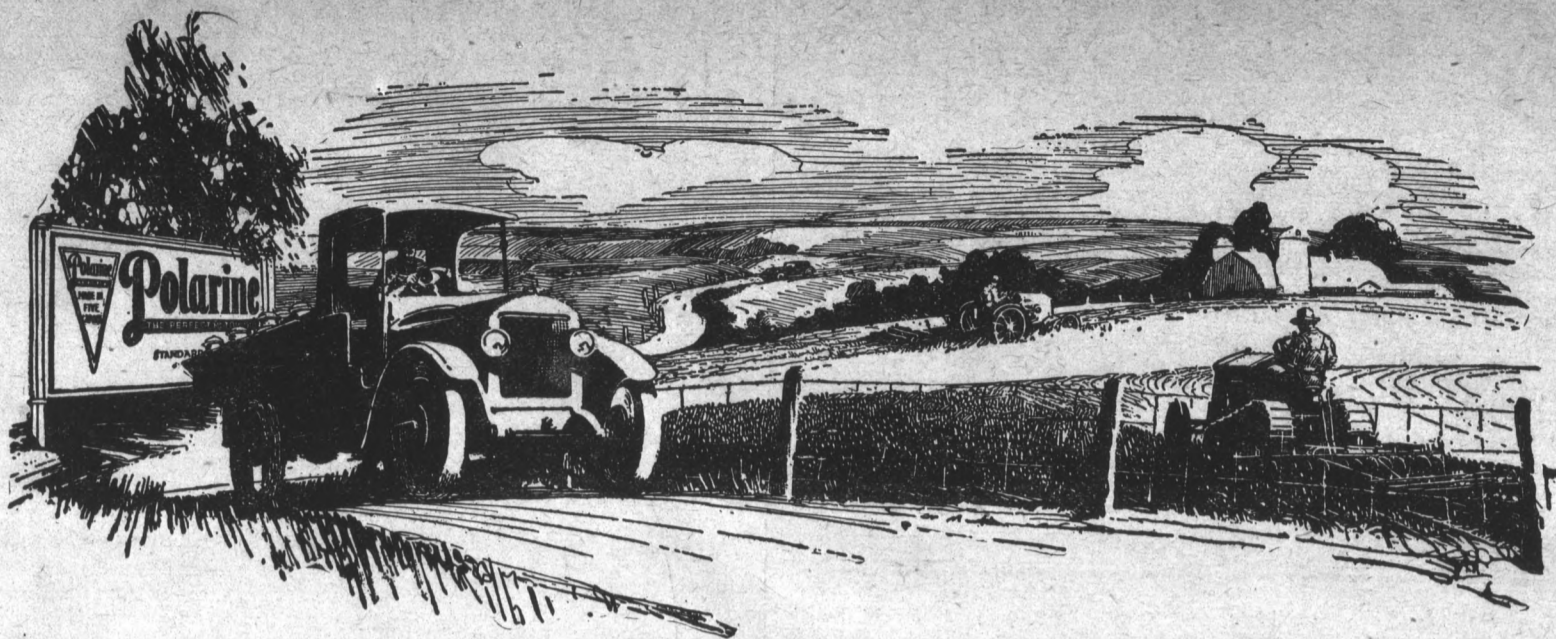
We want our representatives to take care of you in a courteous business-like manner. If in doubt about their methods demand that they show you proper working credentials and should there be any misunderstanding write me.

Attend the Fair—Renew Your Subscription There

and tell your neighbor to take the paper so his family can enjoy the things you enjoy in The Business Farmer.

R. J. MCCOLGAN,
Circulation Manager.

I can use several more good agents on the road and at fairs—If interested write me.



Tractor Owners Prove Polarine Best Oil

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

TRACTOR owners are among the heaviest users of Polarine. They are compelled to use a lubricant that saves parts, because a breakdown in the midst of agricultural activities is costly. The experiences which many tractor operators have related to us prove that Polarine is a superior lubricant for tractors.

Merriman Brothers of Deckerville, Michigan, write:

"We own and farm over 500 acres of land, and we have used Fordson tractors during the last 4 years.

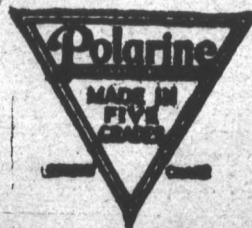
"We have done a great deal of shopping around on tractor oils, trying all of the well-known brands, and have now proved to our satisfaction that your Polarine Heavy is the best oil obtainable for the lubrication of the Fordson Tractor."

There is a correct grade of Polarine for your car, tractor or truck, no matter what make it may be. And when you use this grade, you will note both a marked saving in fuel and a marked drop in repair cost and renewal of parts.

Polarine actually makes tractor fuel go further. This is because Polarine is scientifically made. It forms a perfect seal about the piston to conserve the power your engine develops.

Polarine saves parts because it reduces friction to a minimum. It maintains its body under all working conditions. It does not break down.

Don't experiment. Don't risk layoffs in your busy season. Use the correct grade of Polarine throughout the season. Then compare your tractor's performance under these new conditions with its performance last year. You'll be pleased with the improvement.



Standard Oil Company
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Ill.

3490B

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTION	Motor Oil	TRACTION	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....H.		Mogul.....S. H.	
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....H.		Moline.....S. H.	
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models.....S. H.		Monarch.....H.	
All Work.....S. H.		Nelson.....S. H.	
Andrews-Kincade.....E. H.		Oil-Gas.....E. H.	
Appleton.....S. H.		Peoria.....E. H.	
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....S. H.		Pioneer.....E. H.	
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models.....S. H.		Reed.....S. H.	
Automotive.....H.		Rix.....S. H.	
Avery, C. & Road Racer.....H.		Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....E. H.	
Avery, Track Runner.....S. H.		Rumley, Other Models.....E. H.	
Avery, Other Models.....E. H.		Russell.....S. H.	
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest Motor.....S. H.		Samson.....S. H.	
Bates, Other Models.....H.		Shawnee.....H.	
Bear.....S. H.		Square Turn.....E. H.	
Best Tractor.....E. H.		Stinson.....S. H.	
Big Farmer.....E. H.		Titan.....S. H.	
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27.....H.		Topp-Stewart.....S. H.	
Case, 22-40.....S. H.		Toro.....H.	
Case, Other Models.....E. H.		Townsend.....E. H.	
Cletrac, F.....H.		Traylor.....H.	
Cletrac, W.....S. H.		Trundar.....S. H.	
Coleman.....E. H.		Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....S. H.	
Dart.....S. H.		Twin City, Other Models.....E. H.	
Eagle.....S. H.		Uncle Sam.....S. H.	
E-B.....S. H.		Wallis.....S. H.	
Ellwood.....H.		Waterloo Boy.....S. H.	
Farm Horse.....E. H.		Wetmore.....S. H.	
Fitch.....E. H.		Wisconsin.....S. H.	
Flour City, Junior and 20-35.....S. H.			
Flour City, Other Models.....E. H.			
Fordson.....S. H.			
Fox.....E. H.			
Frick.....S. H.			
Gray.....S. H.			
Hart-Farr.....E. H.			
Heider.....S. H.			
Holt, 2-Ton.....H.			
Holt, Other Models.....E. H.			
Huber.....S. H.			
Indiana.....H.			
International.....H.			
J. T.....E. H.			
Klumb.....E. H.			
La Crosse.....E. H.			
Lauson.....S. H.			
Leader.....S. H.			
Leonard.....S. H.			
Liberty.....E. H.			
Lincoln.....S. H.			
Little Giant.....S. H.			
McCormick-Deering.....H.			
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....S. H.			
Minneapolis, Other Models.....E. H.			

KEY
L.—Polarine Light
M.—Polarine Medium
H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.