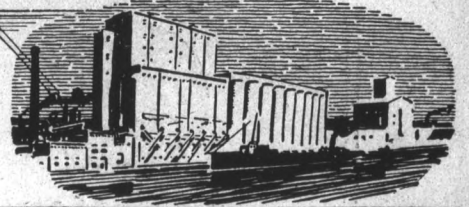


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 26

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1
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Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Aug. 29 to Sept. 7, 1924

In this issue: Sugar Beet Growers Demand No Tariff Cut! See Story Page 3



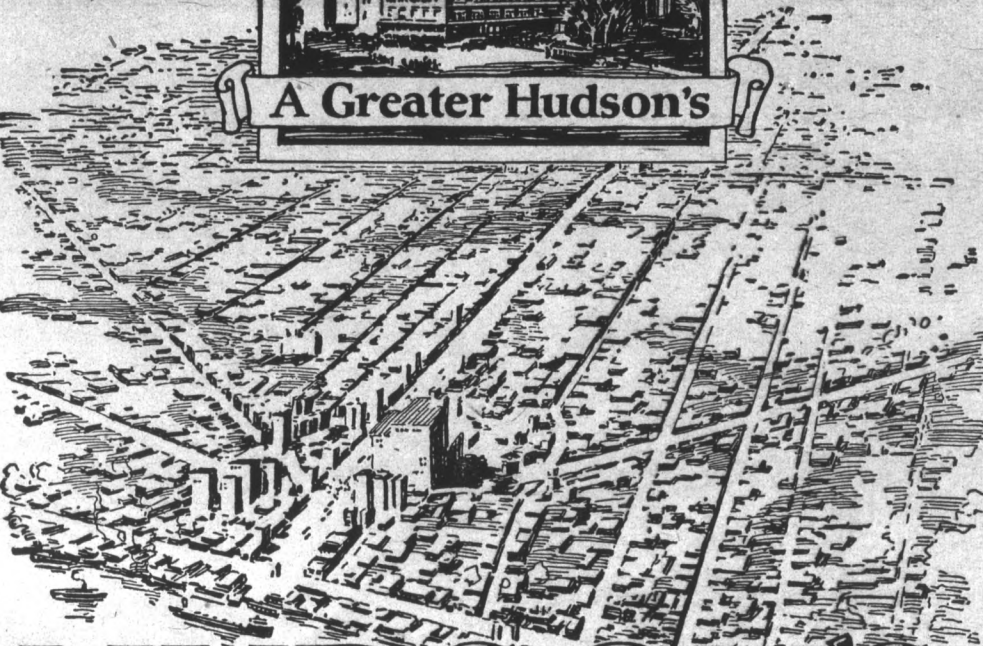
**A Greater
Michigan**



A Greater Hudson's



**A Greater
Detroit**



HUDSON'S

43rd Anniversary Sale

Begins Tuesday Sept. 2

This Anniversary Sale is the most important Hudson merchandising event of the entire year.

For months we make careful preparations for it in markets not only of America but of Europe and the Orient.

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We wish particularly to emphasize that every offering is of new Fall and Winter merchandise of Hudson quality at very definite savings.

You will find Hudson's an interesting, friendly place to shop. You will find the Anniversary savings well worth while.

*Anniversary Sale Begins Tuesday, September 2,
During State Fair Week—"Ever'body Comes"*

The J. L. HUDSON COMPANY—WOODWARD AND FARMER AT GRATIOT—DETROIT

HUDSON DIRECTORY

Main Floor

Haberdashery	Purses
Toilet Goods	Bill Folds
Medicines	Portfolios
Neckwear	Belts
Veilings	Umbrellas
Handkerchiefs	Notions
Stationery	Gloves
Jewelry	Hosiery
Silverware	Ribbons

Mezzanine Floor

Men's Shoes	Books
Men's Hats	Favors
Kodaks	Jewelry Repairs
Cameras	Engraved Cards

Second Floor

Men's Clothing	Embroideries
Yard Goods	Trimming
Bedding	Patterns
Laces	Art Goods

Third Floor

Women's, Misses' and Children's Outer Apparel Including—	
Dresses	Blouses
Coats	Costumes
Suits	Sweaters
Skirts	Furs

Fourth Floor

Infants' Shop	Children's Shoes
Millinery	Boys' Clothing
Women's Shoes	Boys' Furnishings

Fifth Floor

Corsets	Underwear
Negliges	Draperies
House Dresses	Curtains

Sixth Floor

Furniture	Lamps
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Seventh Floor

House Furnishings, Electrical Appliances, Automobile Tires	
China and Glass	Luggage
Radio	Maison de Beauté

Eighth Floor

General Offices	Adjustment
Cashier's Office	Office

Tenth Floor

Rugs	Linoleums
Carpets	Toys

Eleventh Floor

Will Call Office—Lost and Found Desk
Alteration Fitting Room

Personal Service to Our Out-of-Town Customers

Write to Personal Service Bureau, J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, and your orders will be given prompt and efficient attention.

Watch the Detroit Daily Newspapers

for the daily advertisements of the sale

SATURDAY
August 30th
1924

VOL. XI. NO. 26

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
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TWO YEARS \$1

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3rd, 1879.

Michigan Beet Growers Demand No Tariff Cut

*Reduction at this Time Would Imperil Beet Growing in America—Farm Bureau, Dairy Interests
and Others Rally for Defense*

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

SUGAR beet growers of Michigan possibly do not all realize that there is a movement on foot which if carried out would be anything but beneficial to them. There is a menace not generally appreciated in the recommendation recently made to the President by three members of the Tariff Commission that the duty on sugar be reduced.

Michigan sugar beet growers do not need anyone to tell them that if the tariff on foreign sugar is materially reduced it will undermine the price of sugar in the United States until beet fields which now bring in a little profit would actually be operated at a loss.

Especially now that such a large proportion of the Michigan beets are being grown under a participating contract, sugar beet growers are vitally interested in everything which affects the price of sugar.

Means Much to Us

The sugar beet growing industry is just getting nicely established in Michigan. In 1923 there were 131,000 acres planted to beets, of which 109,000 acres were harvested. This season 174,000 acres were planted. Thus the industry is on the gain and if it receives no serious set-back it appears destined to become an important factor in Michigan's agriculture.

It might be timely to state that sugar beet production in Michigan is a far more important factor in influencing the cash incomes of our farms than is commonly realized. During 1923 Michigan farmers received \$8,240,000 for their sugar beet crop. This is more than one-eighth of the \$62,333,000 which constituted their total cash income from the sale of all farm crops, exclusive of fruit and truck produce.

The total value of all farm products produced in Michigan last year was \$242,472,000, but as stated above, only \$62,333,000 of these crops were sold as cash crops, while the balance was consumed on the farm, fed to live stock, etc. However, 100 per cent of the sugar beets produced were sold directly so the price of sugar beets is a big factor in determining the cash incomes of our farms today, and promises to be more so in the years to come.

Last year Michigan forged ahead to second place among the several states as a producer of sugar beets. Colorado had a production of 2,360,000 tons, Michigan 1,273,000 and Utah 766,000 tons. Thus Michigan grew more than one sixth of the 7,439,000 tons of sugar beets which were produced in the United States last year, and which are reported to have yielded 951,000 tons of beet sugar. These few figures prove conclusively that Michigan farmers are profoundly interested in the retention of the present sugar tariff schedules.

Manufacturer Agrees

Commenting of the present situation Mr. W. H. Wallace, General Manager of the Michigan Sugar Company, says,

"Michigan farmers and farm organizations can consistently ask that no change be made in the tariff on sugar, considering the fact that now under the present contract they are just as much interested in the price received for sugar as the manufacturer.

"Why the Commission would spend days listening to the Cuban planters, and not offer to give the United States beet grower an opportunity, is beyond me.

"Just following the War we had an evidence of what the Cubans would do to us, if they had an opportunity. With worlds of sugar in their warehouses, they raised the

FARM BODY SPEAKS

BECAUSE of the situation outlined, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has been watching developments with great interest. It has filed formal protests to the proposed tariff revision with both its Washington office and with C. Bascom Slem, Secretary to President Coolidge. At the August meeting of the State Farm Bureau Board of Directors, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, it appears that a determined effort is being made by certain interests to secure a reduction in the tariff on sugar being imported into the United States.

AND WHEREAS, three members of the Tariff Commission are reported to have recommended to the President that the duty on sugar be reduced,

AND WHEREAS, any such action would be detrimental to the farmers of Michigan who are engaged in sugar beet production, and especially so because of the participating contract which is now in operation between the beet growers and the manufacturers in this state,

AND WHEREAS, we regard a healthy and prosperous domestic sugar producing industry as the best possible protection and insurance against exorbitant prices being charged American consumers by interests which might be in control of the cane sugar industry,

AND WHEREAS, since both labor and industry are today given the benefit of a system of protective legislation, it is only equitable that farmers should be granted a reasonable tariff, especially on these products of which there are substantial imports, thus making possible that such tariff wall shall provide real protection,

AND WHEREAS, we further realize that the growing of sugar beets efficiently utilizes a large acreage which would otherwise be producing other crops of which we already have a distressing surplus.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we strenuously oppose the above-mentioned reduction in the sugar tariff and strongly urge that no action be taken until the sugar beet producers of this and other states and the sugar cane growers of the Southern states have been permitted to appear and present their arguments against the proposed change.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

price of sugar to 24c to 30c. Still the Democrats would turn over to them absolute control of the Sugar market, if they could. The fact that the United States was producing a large amount of beet sugar saved the people millions of dollars during the War.

"It is just a question between beet growers and manufacturers of the United States on one side, and the Cubans with Wall Street, and the Sugar Trust behind them on the other side.

"Wall Street has invested a lot of money in Cuban sugar plantations during the War, and they are making extraordinary efforts now to get the matter into their own hands and get another wallop at the American people, and get their money back."

Michigan sugar beet growers do not stand alone as parties interested in no downward change in the present tariff. They have been joined in their protests by producers of sugar beets and sugar cane in all parts of the United States. Nor is that all. Now the corn growers in the midwest states are adding their protest to that already voiced by western and southern cane and sugar beet growers that the sugar tariff be not lowered. This demand has become insistent since the recommendation of the three members of the Tariff Commission to the President that duty on sugar be reduced.

Corn and Sugar

The corn growers are interested in the sugar tariff because molasses is on an interlocking schedule and if

sugar is lowered, molasses will also come down and molasses will enter into direct competition with about fifteen per cent of the commercial corn.

A great amount of soft corn this year promises to add a good premium to the corn growers' price on the 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels which make up commercial demand of corn in the United States. But if the sugar tariff is lowered the corn growers see part of this anticipated profit fading.

About 30,000,000 bushels of corn are used in making glucose and about 40,000,000 bushels are used in distilling and in mixed feeds. It is evident that the importation of sugar and molasses come in competition with about 70,000,000 bushels of corn, or fifteen per cent of the commercial corn movement. This, of course, is large enough volume to affect the entire corn price.

Ordinarily the dairy interests would be eager for a reduction in the molasses tariff from the advantage they would have in reduction of mixed feeds. However, this year it is becoming apparent that the dairy interests are wanting the tariff kept on sugar since they are after an increased protection on casein and butter.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has pointed out in statements that the proposed reduction on sugar tariff would seriously handicap sugar cane growers in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, as well as large sugar beet areas of Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington, and in addition to these western areas sugar beets are becoming an important crop in Michigan, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota.

Farm Bureau officials have also pointed out that the sugar beet industry is just reaching an important size in states where diversified farming is being urged, and that in Utah and Idaho alone this year a \$15,000,000 crop is anticipated. This crop has been produced at great cost and if anything occurs that materially reduces the return it will cause serious economic suffering in those states.

To Protect Americans

The question seems to be pretty fairly set that our domestic sugar is raised on lands which pay American taxes and command American prices, and by people who maintain American standards of living. If the sugar tariff is lowered this sugar industry will be very seriously handicapped.

As to the actual figures in the case, farm bureau statistics show that the United States consumes about 30 per cent of the world's entire production of sugar. About one-fifth of this is produced in continental United States; almost one-fourth is produced in the territories of the United States and enters duty free. This leaves something over half of the United States consumption to be imported under duty. About 90 per cent of the imports under duty comes from Cuba.

The full tariff duty on sugar on specified grade is 2.2 cents per pound for the specified grade.

In a study made by the Research Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1922, it was estimated that producers of sugar in the United States receive an advantage from tariff duties of about \$50,000,000 per annum. The sugar tariff is a vital matter to them. Michigan growers, who produce one sixth of the sugar beets of the nation, are especially interested.

"Come and Camp on the State Fair Grounds!" Says Dickinson

GEORGE W. DICKINSON, manager of the State Fair is a busy man these days getting ready for what, he admits, will be the greatest exposition ever held in the state of Michigan, but he had time to talk to a representative of The Business Farmer who interviewed him Friday.

When asked if there would be a camping site again this year for farmers and their families who drove down to the fair, equipped with tents to stay over one or more nights, Mr. Dickinson replied, "Sure thing, tell as many to come that way as possible and we'll try our

level best to make them feel at home on the grounds. There are plenty of toilets, running water and good restaurants right handy to our camp site. It will take more than one day to do the state fair this year in the right way and those who come a long distance do not want to drive home after the night shows. Everybody is welcome and you know everybody comes!"

It was The Business Farmer which first suggested a free camping site on the state fair grounds and we hope a lot of our folks will accept the invitation this year. Why not get your friends to join you?



Mr. Flood holding a box of giant prize-winning strawberries at the Horticultural Exhibit of the English Royal.

EVERY Englishman, from the humblest dairy hand to the be-medalled commander of the King's Royal Horse is personally interested in England's livestock.

The eighty-third annual Royal Livestock Show held this year in Leicester, England, was a great success, and the writer, coming from America's middle west which, according to popular superstition, is distinctly a cattle country itself, the great show was a revelation of England's mastery in the field of livestock.

This over-crowded little island with its millions of people bulging out over the stone walls and hedges into the pasture lands of cattle and sheep, and with its thousands of towns and large cities denying space for the cultivation of forage crops has, in spite of all this, a denser livestock population than any of our own great cattle raising states in America.

A mutton chop and a mug of ale are as distinctly English as pretzels and beer are German, and the "Roast Beef of Old England" is a fact and not a fancy. For with all her industries, people, monuments and premiers Merrie England is jolly well holding her own in her pastures as well as on her seas.

The Royal Livestock Show, as everything else in England, is as old as our own great country is young. It began eighty-five years ago and has been held annually ever since except for two years during the war.

The show is nomadic and is held in a different place each year. It was last held in Leicester in 1896. The Englishman is appalled at our method of wasting the great acreage which we set aside in each state to be used for no other purpose than to stage our state and county fairs each year. The buildings and equipment used in connection with the English Royal Livestock Show are temporary and can be taken down and moved, as the Arab does his tent, to a new place each year, without permanently wasting any valuable ground.

The foot and mouth disease, now so prevalent both on the continent and in England, seriously threatened the holding of the show this year, but with strict examinations rigidly enforced the show was held as usual although the entries were considerably curtailed.

There were twenty-one breeds of beet and dairy cattle numbering 1302 individual entries in all. Most of these were dairy breeds with the familiar Milking Shorthorn the most numerous. The British Friesian, which we call the Holstein-Friesian in America, was next in numerical popularity with the beautiful Jerseys a close third.

Friesians, but not Holsteins!

The big, black and white British Friesians are as nearly identical with our heavy milking Holstein-Friesian as can be expected with 3,000 miles of water between, but the "Holstein" and the "Schleswig" part of it is left entirely out of the name. Certainly these two families of the same stock are much more similar to each other than we, ourselves, are like our British cousins.

Livestock is Great Britain's Pride

A Visit to England's Royal Livestock Show, the First of a Series of Articles

By FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THIS is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Flood, who is a member of the Agricultural Editors Association party which went to Europe this summer to study conditions. (See picture on opposite page.) Mr. Flood is a thoroughly trained agriculturalist and has made a wide circle of friends in the west, where for several years he has contributed articles of travel to the leading publications. You can follow this series with the assurance that your time will be well and interestingly spent.—Editor.

Yes, we are certainly different, but I will be charitable to them and not record here which branch makes the better showing today.

The numerical balance of these entries seems to represent fairly accurately the popularity of the different dairy breeds actually on the English farms as we observed them after driving over most of the southern and central shires. The Friesians have supplied the only British cows, sixteen in number, that have produced 1,000 pounds of butter in one year; they have supplied the five 3,000 gallon cows in Europe, the only 2,000 gallon heifer in Europe and 134 of the 146 British 2,000 gallon cows. It must be remembered that in these measurements the British Friesian operates under a handicap for the English gallon is about one-fifth larger than our own gallon. Start her gallons from scratch and her records command respectful attention. But in spite of these records the Milking Shorthorn is still the ranking favorite of the English dairy herdsman, partly perhaps, because it is distinctly of English origin, but no doubt mainly because he knows the milking shortly is just naturally the best cow for his job.

Interesting Types

The little black Dexter cows which except for their short legs and mature form look more like yearling calves than milking matrons are quite common on the English farm and an interesting type to study at the show.

There were twenty-seven breeds of sheep totalling 633 individual entries, most of which were mutton type. The Oxford Down, Shropshire, Hampshire Down, Suffolk Lincoln, and Romney Marsh were the most numerous. We were disappointed in driving for three hours through the heart of the famous Southdown district before seeing a single band of these sheep, and we wondered if they were disappearing. The fact that only seven Southdowns were exhibited at the Royal Livestock Show would support this conclusion.

The Englishman loves good horses! It isn't necessary to attend

a stock show to see that trait of the Britain for it is in evidence throughout the island. There is a great deal of horse traffic in the crooked streets of London and no matter whether they are a team of slapping Suffolks pulling a beer wagon over London Bridge, or a solitary Shire hitched to one of those monstrous two-wheeled carts, the proud Hunters along the bridle paths through Hyde Park or drilling with the King's Horse Guards in St. James' Court, or the Countess Hackneys and Coach Horses still competing so efficiently and impressively with the taxicabs in London—no matter what the job or the breed of these British horses they are English bred and English groomed and reflect the Englishman's pride in good horseflesh.

There were eleven breeds of hogs shown at the English Royal, totalling 1212 in all, and they were all of the bacon type. The middle white seems to be the most common hog on the English farm.

Interest Increasing

It is interesting to note the progress that has been made even in recent years by these pioneers of the livestock industry. When the show was held last in Leicester 28 years ago, there were only eleven breeds of horses shown, eleven of cattle

and fifteen of sheep. Since that time then, there have been six more breeds of horses, ten of cattle and twelve of sheep added which have evidently been developed to a showing stage since that time and each one is designed to fill a particular, definite place in that fine art of English livestock culture. If the Englishman wants a cow or a horse or a sheep that will fit in with his local scheme of things and be exactly suited to the possibilities and vicissitudes of his own Shire he gets to work and develops it. They have learned that it is almost as easy to design livestock and make them to order as it is machinery.

Thus it is that the British Isles and mainly England alone, originated all but four of the seventeen breeds of horses entered at the livestock show. All but four of the twenty-one breeds of cattle came from England or Scotland and of the twenty-seven breeds of sheep shown in Leicester all but two originated right in England.

The great show itself quite apart from the livestock end of it deserves mention and commendation in several instances. Every member of our party declared that the horticultural exhibit was the best they had ever seen. The English garden, front and back, is a sacred institution and the best of its products were most effectively displayed. The strawberries were delicious in spite of their enormous size and the display of flowers of every variety was most ingeniously and elaborately arranged.

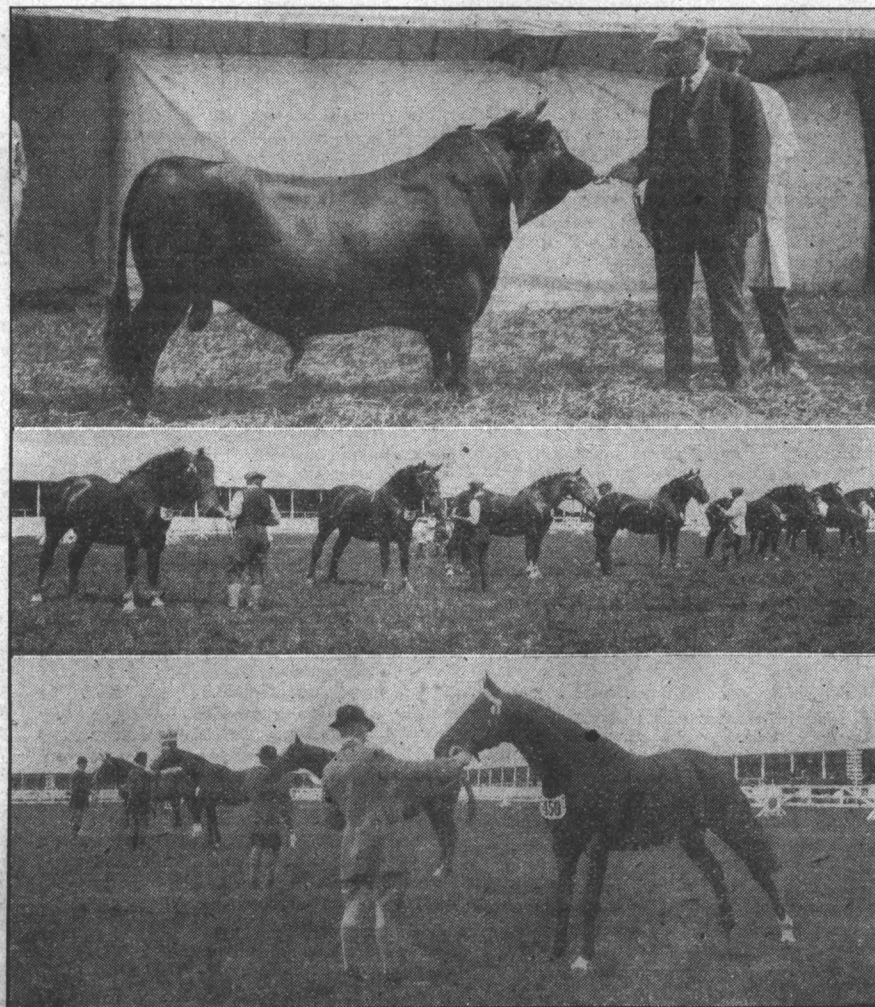
There was no midway! Raising and showing livestock is one thing with the Englishman and he takes it as an art, seriously; and a howling carnival is quite another. The British plunges into each so thoroughly that he can't take them both at once without seriously slighting one—and he would never slight either. He will not profane his Hunters and Hackneys by throwing them in with some wonders of the world. A Suffolk sheep is one thing and a no chance machine is another. The whole atmosphere suggests the intelligent dignity and the solid thoroughness upon which England's greatness in the livestock industry has stood and will stand where others fail.

FAMOUS COW DONATED FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY

Sentiment prevented the famous cow, Sophie Nineteenth, of Hood farm, from falling into unfeeling hands when the herd of which she was a member was dispersed a year ago in April. Her owner, Mrs. C. I. Hood of Lowell, Mass., preferred instead to let this world's champion Jersey cow continue to add to the world's good through her contribution to scientific research, and, accordingly, donated her to the United States Department of Agriculture. Her career as an active producer of dairy products had ceased.

She arrived at the department experimental farm on May 13; and on June 19 she was chloroformed and prepared for study. Outward measurements were made of her body while she was still alive; and afterward the size and weight of her various internal organs were secured. Her wonderful record in production of milk and butterfat over so long a period of time makes the data secured from her an especially valuable contribution to the study that is being made by the Bureau of Dairying of the relation between conformation of dairy cattle and their producing ability. Her skeleton will be prepared and mounted by an expert from the Smithsonian Institution.

Sophie Nineteenth held the world's record for butterfat production in the Jersey breed from January, 1914, to November, 1918, with a production of 17,557 pounds of milk and 999 pounds of butterfat in a year. During 11 lactation periods she produced over 7,500 pounds of butterfat. This is the long-time production record for all breeds.

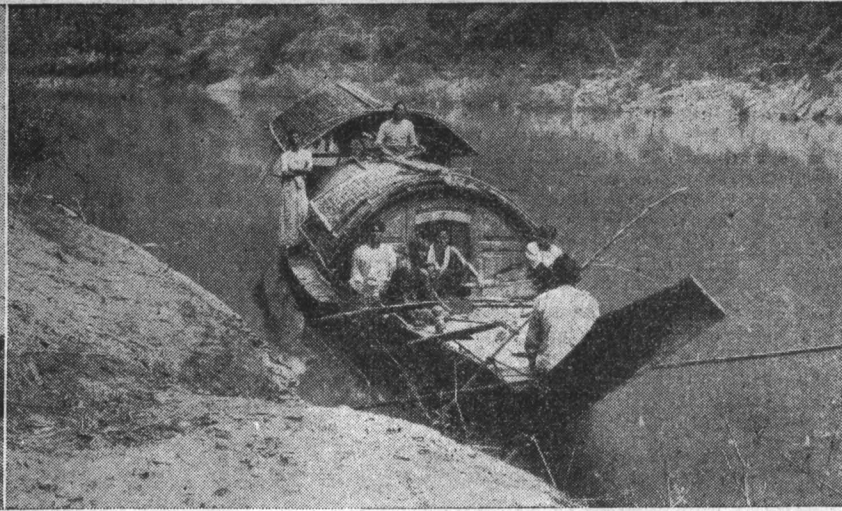


Top—Prize winning Dexter Bull English Royal Livestock Show. Middle—A class of Suffolk Draft Horses at the English Royal. Bottom—A string of hunters in the show ring of the English Royal. Note the absence of spectators in the ring. The rules of the show prohibit people in the ring.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



THE FARM PRESS AT SEA.—You may have suspected it before, but here is the actual proof. This picture shows the Agricultural Editors' Association aboard the U. S. S. "Leviathan" sailing for Europe last June. Evidently our own publisher, Mr. Slocum, is taking no chances, as he is the one at the extreme right in the picture, leaning on the rail. Mrs. Slocum is the lady standing beside him.



IN FAR OFF BURMA.—Here is a peaceful scene far from the maddening crowds, on a peaceful river in Burma. The boat in this picture is a house boat and is waiting while an agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture is away on a trip into the hills of the surrounding country, where he is making researches primarily of interest and value to American agriculture.



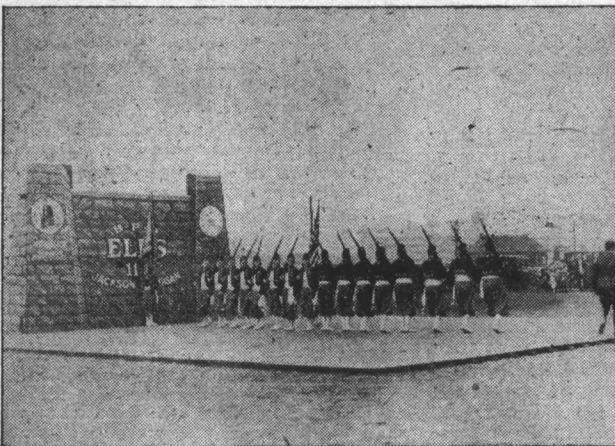
CUTS DEATH RATE.—Dr. Deets Pickett, research secretary of the World Service Commission, proves prohibition has cut death rate from alcoholism 50 per cent.



A WALKER OF THE WORLD.—John Caves, of Boston, is the only survivor of eighteen who started to walk four times around the world five years ago. He claims he inherits his walking ability from his uncle, Edward Payson Weston.



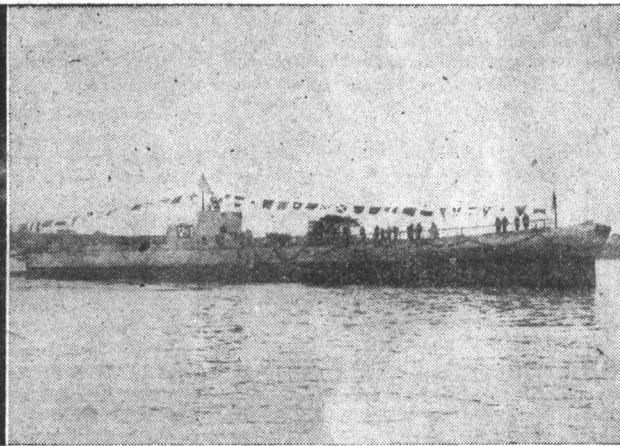
COUNSEL ON MARRIAGE QUESTIONS.—Miss Joanna C. Coleord, of the Am. Ass'n. for Organizing Family Social Work, believes in advice on marriage.



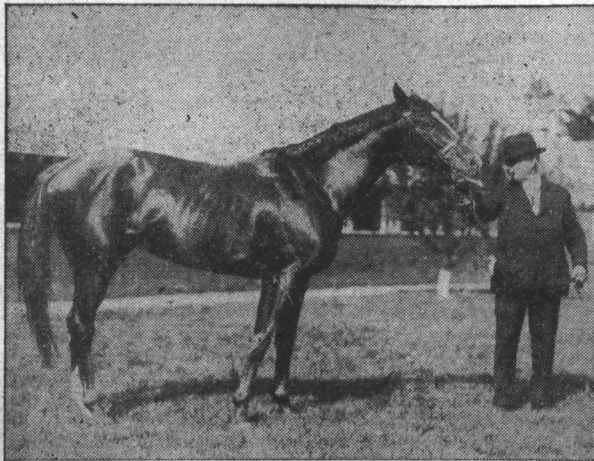
FINEST CIVILIAN SOLDIERS.—The Withington Zouaves drill team of Jackson, Mich., giving exhibition at the Elks convention at Boston. They are finest body of civilian soldiers in the United States.



NEW USE FOR VACUUM CLEANER.—S. S. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio, uses his vacuum sweeper to get rid of the potato bugs in his garden.



GREATEST SUBMARINE.—This U. S. submarine, shown here in the act of being launched, is the greatest in the world. It will cross the Atlantic and return with one filling of fuel and supplies.



A FAMOUS RACE HORSE.—This picture shows Epinard, the famous French race horse, with his trainer at Belmont Park Stables, New York City. He will compete against America's greatest race horses.



"WHITE" INDIANS.—These three San Blas "White" Indian children can hardly be distinguished from the white race. They are Panamanian Indians.



FAMOUS ENGLISH RELIC.—This famous relic of old English days, which is falling to ruin, is Wolf Hall, where King Henry VIII was married to Jane Seymour, while his wife was being beheaded at Windsor Castle.

(Copyright, Keystone View Co.)

PARENTS NOT LIABLE

I come to you for advice on a contagious case (diphtheria). The young couple are minors, although married. I understand he is working out by the month. The doctor says he must pay \$5 for each call, making 12 trips \$60 in all. If he does not pay doctor says the parents of this man must pay for the treatments. Can the doctor make the parents pay this bill? If so what are the regular charges for a doctor in city and out of city per mile. The couple has been shut up for 9 weeks and no other special attention has been paid to them while under quarantine. Could you please furnish particulars to us in this case. I thank you for kindness shown to me.—A Subscriber, Millington, Mich.

UNDER the circumstances, I am of the opinion the parents of the man would not be liable for the payment of his doctor bills. That family relationship, which charges the father with the support of his minor child and entitles him to its earnings, ceases to exist upon the marriage of the child, when he takes upon himself the responsibility not only of supporting himself but a family of his own as well.—Asst. Legal Editor.

HAVE ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED

I would like to know whether I could do anything about this matter: My father died some time ago and had 120 acres of land and personal property. Mother died last November and last January 1924 father sold the farm to my brother, all the money was paid but two thousand dollars and father took mortgage for the two thousand dollars and he was supposed to hold the mortgage until it was paid. The mortgage is supposed to be paid in five years time. Will you please tell me what I can do about this matter? It is now in a bank in safe keeping; that is where father put it. Does this have to be probated, if it has will you please tell all about how to have it probated? When the mortgage was drawn up it was agreed that there was to be paid \$140 a year. How would that money have to be divided up, and who would hold this mortgage until it is paid? Could my brother draw any wages for staying at home? He is now 25 years old and has stayed at home for five years. Would the law permit him to draw any salary? L. M., Michigan.

YOU should make application to the probate court to have an administrator appointed to settle the estate. The mortgage could be held by the administrator or a trustee until the debt is paid, or it could be sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs. The brother could not collect wages unless there was some agreement, expressed or implied, to that effect.—Asst. Legal Editor.

TIME TO FORECLOSE

What is the shortest length of time to foreclose a land mortgage when taken through the Court of Chancery? Could holder of mortgage take this year's crops? Under what conditions may a farmer go into bankruptcy, husband and wife owning property jointly?—A Reader, Ogema County, Michigan.

THE land could not be sold under chancery foreclosure until 6 months after the decree. The purchaser acquires title to the growing crops on the land at the time of the sale. A farmer may go into bankruptcy if his assets are not sufficient to pay his debts, by filing petition with the referee in bankruptcy. This would not affect household goods.—Asst. Legal Editor.

KILL OUT DAISIES

Would you please tell me how to kill white field daisies? I have a field with a lot of them in. And could you tell me where to write to find the name of a mineral I found while digging post holes and would like to find out what it is.—E. C. Q., Lachrine, Mich.

IF the fields are badly infested with the white daisy (Ox-eye daisy) they should be plowed up and put into a short rotation of crops for a number of years. The



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.)

plowing and cultivating that will be given these weeds during the period of rotation will kill them out. Scattered weeds will be killed by cutting them off and then salting them, which will lead stock to eat the plants as they send up new leaves. Where there are but a few it is desirable to hoe them out. Under no circumstances should they be allowed to go to seed, as they are among the noxious weeds specified in the state law which must be prevented from seeding.

The mineral found in digging post holes might well be marl. Send a sample of it to the Soils Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, giving the details as to where it was found, etc.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, Michigan Agricultural College.

HAVE CAUSE FOR ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY

It seems when we farmers get skinned or otherwise badly used we just naturally turn to the M. B. F. to help us out, and I think it a good thing that we can. I am enclosing a stock breeding certificate that was given to me March 1st, 1922, with the understanding that I was to have the service of this bull for 3 years. Shortly afterward I drove my cow over to where this bull was kept and was refused the service and still am refused the service. You will notice by the enclosed note that I paid for the 3 years about a

year ago but still can not get the service. Is there any way I can get a return of this money?—M. C. B., North Star, Michigan.

IF you had an agreement by the terms of which you were to have the services of the bull for three years, and these services were refused you, you have a perfectly good cause of action to recover the amount you paid under the agreement.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WHO IS LIABLE FOR TAXES

A accepted a school office, claiming that he was the owner of land bought on a land contract and on that ground could hold office. Though he has claimed to own this land for six years there is no record of transfer in our county office. Who is guilty of dodging the taxes, A who bought the land or B who sold the land?—Reader, Greenville, Mich.

WHO is liable for the tax on land sold under a contract, the vendee or the vendor? The vendor would be primarily liable for the tax, unless the contract discloses that the vendee is to pay it.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

SUPERINTENDENT CAN CONDEMN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

We have a one-room schoolhouse in our district built in about 1900 and has been a standard school with from 45 to 70 children attending.

State Fair Ready for Banner Year

THE stage is all set in Detroit for the opening of the Seventy-Fifth Annual Michigan State Fair Friday and from the exhibits in place and the entries on the grounds it is a safe bet that when it closes the night of September 7 this year's fair will go into history as the greatest of them all.

More contests are on for every prize than ever before, the contests promise to be closer, new machinery is in place for its first showing, a mighty educational program is ready and against this constructive side of the fair the entertainers are on the ground for the most elaborate program ever offered at a fair.

State's Progress Shown

One big thing this fair will show thousands of people is already evident before it opens and that is that Michigan is making tremendous strides in agriculture and particularly in the raising of blooded stock. Exhibits now in place and stock in their stalls in the great new cattle palace overshadow anything of other years.

The "million dollar parade" of livestock, which begins Monday evening, September 1 and continues through Friday, will be little short of a revelation to those who began pushing blooded stock in Michigan a comparatively few years ago.

More than \$100,000 in cash prizes will be awarded in this fair and judges already on the grounds say competition will be keener in every classification in all departments this year than it has at any time in their experience.

New Buildings Opened

The \$500,000 new buildings, the finest fair buildings in America, are being thrown open for this exposition and without them the fair hardly could have been housed. Three miles of pavement in the fair grounds are making easier the travel between the great buildings.

The active educational program, aside from the education a visitor can get walking through the exhibits, includes more intensive work for the boys in the Boys' State Fair school, in a tent city on the grounds, lecturers in every department representing both state and nation and experts in charge of new machinery that manufacturers are showing for the first time.

The entertainment program for the fair balances the serious side and represents an outlay of money undreamed of a few years ago and

not in the sense of excessive costs but in the quantity of fun talent obtained.

One of the big features of the fair will be the presentation of "Hiawatha" by a company of full blooded Indians from the Garden River reservation. There are more than fifty of them and they are quartered on the grounds in a regular Indian village.

Big Thrill for Young

The play will be presented every day and leading educational authorities say that it will be one of the greatest single things ever done for Michigan children and that they will carry back home a lifelong impression from seeing Longfellow's famous poem enacted by the very people he wrote about. Thrilling music will add the last touch of realism.

Two of the finest fireworks spectacles ever produced have been made for this fair. The first is "The Founding of Detroit" and the second is "Tokyo." The first will be given Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evening and beginning Monday evening, September 1, "Tokyo" will finish a big program of fireworks.

The "Founding of Detroit" will show in lines of fire against the inky sky the history of old Fort Ponchartrain, the battle between the French and English and Indians for the control of that point of advantage where three Detroit skyscrapers now rear their marble heads above one of the greatest cities of the world. It is a special picture for Michigan, interesting and entertaining.

The other big picture in fireworks is a brilliant record of the disaster that struck Japan in 1923. It shows Tokyo in flames, its buildings toppling and its inhabitants running wildly here and there, bewildered and then in a panic to escape what followed the quake.

This picture in fire, high over the race track, will amaze its watchers in the big new grandstand by its detail and accuracy. Many actual photographs of the Japan disaster were used in its making.

Automobile races daily, aeroplanes rides for those who have the nerve, a great cowboy carnival of fancy riders and bull-doggers, Australian axe men who cut through a tree quicker than any one else ever has, and the carnival features on the Midway are a few of the things that will keep the fair visitors thrilled, laughing and wondering what there can be left to see.

Last July at School meeting a few wanted a two-room school, but it was voted down, so during last term two or three men came to inspect, claiming they were state men, and said they would condemn the school and make the district build according to their plan. Please tell me, is there a law that can make us build a two-room school if it is voted down in the district? Taxed are too high now.—F. D., Saginaw, Mich.

ACT 17 of the Public Acts of 1915 as amended by Act 139 of the Public Acts of 1919, gives the Superintendent of Public Instruction the authority to condemn school buildings. Under this act, all plans and specifications for school buildings in Michigan must be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

If this school has the number of children mentioned in the letter, the people should provide for a two-room school because no teacher can render best services for the community under such conditions.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GOING TO BUILD MANURE PIT

How large a manure pit would it take to store the manure from 24 head of stock, 18 cows and yearlings and six horses? What is the estimated cost of this pit, including a good roof over the same? Would the value of this manure so stored in a good pit be enough to barrow the money and pay seven per cent interest and about four per cent taxes, (because it will be taxed at its full valuation) and allowing for the depreciation? The manure would be stored about six or seven months from all of this stock.—L. S., Sears, Mich.

THE size of the manure pit that would be required would depend upon the amount of bedding that was used in the stable. A pit 18 by 24 feet with manure piled 6 feet deep should be large enough, or a pit 20 by 30 feet with manure piled 4½ would be a good size.

I would estimate that the cost of a concrete pit with wooden posts and roof and three ply roofing would cost from \$500 to \$600. It is impossible however to accurately estimate the cost of a building in any given community, as the cost of material and labor would differ greatly and the efficiency of the builder would vary greatly.

The value of the manure is estimated as follows: 6 horses @ \$25 a year, \$150.00; 18 cows @ \$20 per head, \$360.00; Total, \$510.00.

The loss in value of manure when piled out of doors is variously estimated from 45 to 60 per cent. The amount of loss will depend upon the shape and size of the manure pile and upon the amount of rain during the time the manure is stored.

In the vicinity of Sears where manure would be frozen possibly for several months, the losses would be less.

For the purpose of calculation, we will use 50 per cent as the average loss. There will, of course, be some loss in manure when put in a pit. This is estimated from 10 to 20 per cent. For the purpose of calculation we will use 15 per cent.

50 per cent of \$510\$255.00
15 per cent of \$510 76.50

difference \$178.50
saving in favor of the pit.

The cost of the manure pit per year is estimated in the following table:

Interest on \$600 @ 7%\$42
Taxes on \$600 @ 4% 24
Depreciation on building 5% 30

Total.....\$96

Perhaps the best way to handle barnyard manure is to haul it to the field each day or every other day as it is made. This method, where it can be used, not only saves the value of the manure, but furnishes exercise for the horses and distributes the farm labor. This method can not, of course, be used on land that is so rolling that manure would be likely to wash away.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Engineering Dep't., M. A. C.

THE TWO OUTLOOKS ON LIFE

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Enter you in at the straight gate: for wide is the gate and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many are they that enter in thereby. For narrow is the gate and straitened the way, that leadeth unto life, and few are they that find it."—Matthew 7:13, 14.

YESTERDAY we dedicated our remodeled church-house. The Narrow way of living chosen by our folks demanded more room. Rather paradoxical, isn't it, that narrowness should make for more room? But it does, and so we had to build larger. Dr. C. C. Ellis, Christian educator and preacher, splendidly emphasized the need of the Sanctuary of God to interpret aright the things of life. Yes, it was a bit narrow in view-point; but then, that other and Matchless Preacher, many years ago in that great consecration address on the New Sanai, gave us the warrant for the narrow life. He said that the narrowness of faith and obedience leads to life; and the breadth of unfaith and disobedience leads to death. Do you believe it? How emphatic this is made in the two outlooks of our text, which is found in the conclusion of the Sermon on the Mount.

Here are the two gates. Look at them. One is very narrow; the other is broad. One is difficult to enter; the other easy. But we are entreated to enter the narrow, the straitened gate. We are asked to do the difficult thing. We can be sure that our Savior meant to forewarn us that we might be forearmed. Some years ago, the writer with a company of friends, climbed one of the high sand dunes along Lake Michigan's shores. With the aid of shrubs, we crawled up with effort. But the summit view was sublime. There are difficulties in the narrow way, but the end is glorious.

Now, how shall we enter? The introduction to this mountain discourse, would have us enter by way of the Beatitudes. Is that gate narrow? Listen, "Blessed are the poor in spirit." "Blessed are they that mourn." Yes, you know them. Well, these are the steps in the celestial stairway. And like the laws of health, we suffer if we omit even one of them. Rather restricted, you say. But they lead us high upward to the tablelands of the Kingdom. Yet, it is this confession of one's emptiness and need that the world calls too narrow. And why does this narrow gate make it hard for the rich man to get thru? But why is it hard for the camel to get thru the needle's eye? He is bulked out with the traffic of earth. The selfish richman would vulgarize heaven by carrying along the world's junk. But the narrow gate sloughs off all our reputation, self-confidence, dignities and honors. Christ must find us "meek and lowly," naked and helpless. Alone and unclothed with the habiliments of earth, we came into this world. So, shall we enter the next. But the point of the text is, that while citizens of this world, the King's highway is narrow. A thorough reading of Christ's great sermon will convince the simple and unselfish in mind.

But it is easier to enter the broad gate. Of course. This requires no serious effort, no lofty decision, no long purpose in life. This broad, easy gate is catching all the indifferent, all the selfrighteous, and all the filth and scum of humanity. Attention! If you are not a Christain, you are in the broad and downward drift. And if you are but a negative, lazy, disobedient, and unsocial church-member, you are also there. Take your worldliness in possessions and longings and set out if you will, you will find no narrow jambways to catch on to your earthly accretions. But to enter is to go the way to destruction.

Yet, the narrow gate is also wide. It admits of no sin, but it does admit sinners. Sinners, high and low, rich and poor, cultured and uncultured, when they permit their pride and worldliness to be torn off by its

narrow confines. You see, a gate that admits all peoples and classes, is socially and racially wide, as wide as the oceans and the poles. What hope for a lost world!

And here are the two ways. One way is "straightened." Have you found it so, Christain friend? So did Israel when going thru the Red Sea gate. Then, there was a wilderness thru which to travel; but there is yet, and so we go on as pilgrims and strangers. But, now as then, God builds the highway. This is narrow, because it is the highway of holiness, and definitely set apart to spiritual purposes and social aims. This is the way that St. Paul discovered when he said, "This one thing I do," and "Whatsoever you do in word or in deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." This scribe used to teach public school in Michigan. The incident is fresh in mind. We are

singing. And there comes Mary Sanders up to my desk. Now, what does Mary want? But soon she was making this pious request, "Mr. Warner, may I be excused from singing this song?" "You may." But afterward I said to Mary, "And why did you ask such a thing?" She answered quietly, "I can not sing that song in the name of the Lord Jesus."

And Mary Sanders became the wife of a minister. How fitting! I wonder if she is yet as sensitive about that narrow way as in the unspoiled years of her youth. Now, this "one thing I do" purpose in life, after Pauline fashion, constitutes the narrow way. It does not spread itself to the wide tracts of desert land on either side where the crowd is wandering, aimless and helpless. Yet, how roomy is this way to the Christain! The Bay of Fundy is narrow. There the ocean tide rises high, and boats on its bosom may be lifted far inland to a safe resting place. The tide of God's ocean of love in this narrow way, lifts us up and bears us out into the

freedom and rest of his spirit. This is life.

I know our text says there are few on the way. And the proportion yet, I believe, is as the few are to the many. But you will not be lonesome. The Revelator climbs the Mount of Inspiration and sees one hundred forty-four thousand; farther up and he cries out, "ten thousand times ten thousand"; and when he reaches the summit he exclaims, "Behold, a great multitude which no man can number." Now come on, with such companionship and Jesus your heart will burn within you.

But, what of the "broad" way? Well, it is the way of "do as you please." There are no barriers. It is the way in which the serpent found Eve. And there are yet plenty of refreshment stands, gaudy parlors, and retreats of lust. Go that way if you want to. It is easy and attracts and pleases. But after it has fast hold of you, it ceases to have attraction. Many a person has plunged into sin thinking to quit

(Continued on Page 21)

More Milk now— more milk for years to come

Too many dairymen judge a dairy feed only by the immediate results produced in the milk pail. It is just as important for you to know what the long time results will be.

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Actual figures prove this true in thousands of cases—among grade cows and thoroughbreds alike, regardless of breed, regardless of geography.

Cow No. 241 is an ordinary barn Holstein bought by the Larro Research Farm in 1922 for \$125. She had been milking 150 days when she arrived at the farm. Her production during the first 30 days thereafter was 724.5 pounds of milk. In her next lactation, during the corresponding 30 day period, she produced 1,173.3 pounds of milk—more than 50% increase. Her total milk production in the first full lactation period at the Larro Research Farm was 13,646.4 pounds—more than three times the average for all cows in the United States. Larro—maintaining health and condition—plus proper care, did it.

Prince's Rose of Meadowbrook is a Jersey who broke the Pennsylvania state record for 2-year-

olds in 1922 with 9,810 pounds of milk and 462.79 pounds fat. In 1923 she again became state champion with a record of 14,292 pounds and 639.05 pounds fat. As a calf she was started on a Larro grain ration and kept continuously on Larro throughout the milking periods mentioned.

Down in Florida, Ferndell, of the famous Lemon City White Belted Herd, produced 13,477.9 pounds of milk and 585.64 pounds of butter fat in her twelfth year—five or six years past the age of peak production for most cows. The herd she leads has been fed Larro for thirteen years and averages 9,998 pounds per year.

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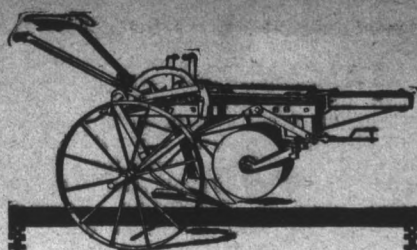
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

What the Neighbors Say

CANNOT EXPOSE GROUP

DEAR EDITOR:—In the July 19th issue Mr. M. S. Dowes writes, "I would like to exchange ideas with other farmers." If this could be done the farmers' problems could be solved and be solved right. Mr. Dowes or any other farmer is headed in for a hard jolt when he attempts to expose the group that is sticking up the farmers and the system by which they pull their stunt through any publication that is a patron of the organized "news agencies." If they succeed they are more fortunate than I. What have they done? I will leave that matter for you to decide. Stuff they will print but to expose the pirates, strip of the "Sheep's clothing," one's "Manuscript" is junked. That which the farmer needs most right now is, the cooperation of an uncontrollable farm paper. One that recognizes its subscribers as the bases of its success. To which none is "yellow backs ringed streaked or speckled."—J. C., Shelby, Mich.

DOESN'T LIKE SECURITIES COMMISSION

DEAR EDITOR:—I see in your July 19th issue an article by Mr. Powell and your editorial in which you give the Michigan Securities law a great boost. But how about the Commission? It seems so strange in face of all the facts. The generally accepted estimate that 90 per cent of the companies organized for the sale of stock fail within 3 years and that 90 per cent of the investors in this stock lose money, as reported by Mr. Powell, is true in Michigan.

I have never bought any stock nor lost any money in this way, but many of my neighbors have, and I cannot see that the securities commission has offered any protection at all. In fact the losses seem to be greater because the people depend on the commission for protection.

And I have never known a stock or bond salesman to offer anything to us folks in the country that I thought was good. I have been approached many times but nothing has ever been offered to me that I would have approved if I had been a member of the securities commission. In my opinion, as an observer, the biggest fake in the securities business is the Securities commission.

There is a man now operating in eastern Michigan who first, for several years, sold stocks which were a loss to the investors. He is now selling bonds, and effects the sale by having one of the local banks pretend to have bought the bond by placing their "C D" on the bond. When the bond is sold to a real purchaser and paid for, with accrued interest, the accrued interest is paid over to the bank. That is the banks reward for okeing the bond. The bank does not purchase the bond or pay one cent on it. The salesman told me this himself and appeared to see nothing wrong in it.

The securities commission looks like the big factor in assisting the fakes in getting money from half-baked suckers who want to get some "Easy Money," and some "big interest."—J. B., Columbiaville, Mich.

THE IMPORTANT DUTY OF THE ELECTORATE

EDITOR BUSINESS FARMER:—The time is not far distant when the voters of Michigan will be called upon to select Candidates to fill important positions in the state government and, to do this duty wisely, will require the possession of knowledge of the qualifications of the various aspirants for official positions.

It is much to be regretted that a portion of those having the right to vote recognize, so little, their duty in this important matter, indeed, some even take credit to themselves because of not "meddling in politics," and the neglecting of this duty, by many citizens is much to be regretted.

Let us fully inform ourselves regarding candidates, then do our

duty as good citizens in this important matter.—Sincerely, J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

BURDEN TOO HEAVY FOR FARMER

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you allow for a few thoughts about the present expression of Agriculture, and the attitude, thoughtful farmers should take in regard to it?

During the war we produced food-stuffs to our greatest possible capacity, not only for our own army, but for the allied nations as well. This left us with a large supply on hand at the close of the war with a much lessened demand. During the war countries like Australia, New Zealand and other far away agricultural countries, could not market their products on account of the submarine menace and lack of shipping. The close of the war released all this supply for the world market. As a natural consequence, the price went to a very low level. The price of farm products is fixed either directly or indirectly by the world market. This I think is proved by the fact that we are importing agricultural products to a greater value than we are exporting them.

In view of this fact, I can see no prospect of any considerable rise in price. But low prices for what he sells is only one of the farmer's problems. Wages for farm labor are so high as to be almost prohibitive. He must pay for everything he buys at exorbitantly high prices. Taxes are almost if not quite confiscatory. While the close of the war found us with an abundant supply of agricultural products, it was quite different as regards manufactured articles.

Stocks in our stores became depleted, no houses or other buildings were built and at the end of the war, there was a great demand for manufactured products at very high prices. Our war debt was something like 26 billion dollars. We foolishly and extravagantly added to this debt until the total was something like 35 billion dollars. Taxes throughout the country approximate \$7,500,000,000, or about \$70 for every man, woman and child in the country. These sums are staggering and would be bad if evenly placed, but the fact is the farmer bears a much too large proportion of the burden.

The public official the salaried man and the union worker, all demand increased compensation on account of the high cost of living. Now if these different persons get increased pay so that they can live just as well and easily under this burden of debt, and taxation, then they are not bearing their part.

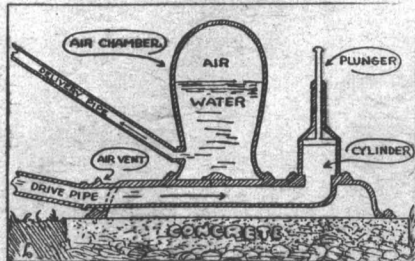
With the farmer it is quite different, he gets less pay and is bearing

The Hydraulic Ram on the Farm

THE hydraulic ram is an ancient invention, still new to the minds of many people. It is a simple machine which when installed under a head of water will lift a portion of that water to a height much greater than the source.

The machine in simple form consists of a plunger, a cylinder, a valve and an air or pressure chamber.

The water running from the drive pipe into the cylinder lifts the plunger and when suddenly shut off



at the top of stroke recoils and lets the plunger drop back of its own weight. As the plunger reaches the top of its stroke a powerful impact is created which lifts the valve in air chamber and forces some of the water through. The air in the chamber acts as a cushion, making the flow of water from the delivery pipe uniform in volume.

more than his share, of the burden. Now as to the farmers' attitude toward these questions: Cooperative marketing, efficiency and good business methods are important at all times, but they don't hit at present fundamental conditions.

At the close of the war Gompers said labor wouldn't stand for any reduction in wages. Now if living costs come down, why shouldn't he work cheaper, as well as the farmer, and help bear the country's burden. The farmer helped put through the highest tariff ever known and was told it would help him out of his difficulties. It has been a failure as far as helping him is concerned but it has maintained prices for manufactured articles that are almost prohibitive, as far as he is concerned. If the farmer must compete in the world market, why not the manufacturer?

The farmer should demand a reduction of tariff rates to a reasonably low figure. As regards, our public indebtedness, we must bear that burden until it is paid, but we should initiate a policy of "pay as you go" at once and refuse to add to our obligation. There are two phrases to the taxation question. It's excessively big amount and its unequal distribution.

Much of our taxation is caused by inefficiency, extravagance and even dishonesty and graft. Retrenchment all along the line should be the watch word. Too much money is spent foolishly or seemingly just to make jobs.

Soil survey has been an excuse for some fine vacation and many good jobs at the expense of the people. The cases could be multiplied almost indefinitely. The farmer should appoint a committee to be on the job continuously, to go into the matter of public expenditure of money. As regards distribution the proposal gas and income taxes should help.

As regards tax exempt bonds, if we didn't go in debt, the question wouldn't bother us. As regards our National Government, if it wouldn't sell tax exempt bonds in times of great crisis, it might prove very embarrassing and put the government at the mercy of local taxing bodies. As regards inflation of the currency, it requires more money to do the business of the country during a time of intense activity, as during the war period, than in ordinary times.

It is the function of the Federal Reserve System to provide their money as needed.

Deflation of the currency to the extent of depressing prices will affect all values and prices alike, and not to the detriment of one industry as at present. Deflation is not the cause of the present plight of the farmer and inflation of the currency would not solve their difficulties, but if carried to any considerable extent, would result disastrously.—K. S. Wood, Charlevoix County.

For a small or average size ram one should have a driving flow of 1½ to 8 gallons of water per minute and a fall of 1 foot or more. Unless the water is to be lifted a very great height one must not have too much fall else the ram will stop on the up stroke.

For example: A ram working under 18 inches of fall and using 4 gallons of water per minute will lift a barrel of water 40 feet in about 4 hours.

The ram is inexpensive, will last for years and requires no attention when properly installed.

It is well to remember that 3 barrels of water per day will supply a complete bath room and running water in the kitchen for an average sized family.—Fred Ellison.

On our farm we have a spring that flows about 4 gallons of water per minute. It is located about 15 rods from the house and 40 feet lower; and 6 rods from the barn and 12 feet lower. A small ram in this spring furnishes hot and cold water for the kitchen and a complete bathroom. At the barn it pumps the water for 10 cows and 4 horses, and usually there is an overflow. The cost of ram and pipe was about \$50. The system is entirely automatic and seldom requires any attention whatever.—Fred Ellison.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

RADIO, EIGHTH WONDER OF WORLD

SELECTING the seven wonders of the world has been a popular pastime the early days of recorded history down to the present.

The ancients got almost as much kick out of choosing them as modern sporting writers do from picking an all-American football team. And they had equally bitter arguments in deciding which objects and phenomena to include and which to eliminate.

The earliest list of the "Seven Wonders of the World" included: The Hanging Gardens of Nebuchadnezzar, the Colossus of Rhodes, Phidias' Statue of Jupiter, the Pyramids, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Tomb of Mausolus and the Palace of Cyrus.

Galloping along down the paths of history the United States got into the Seven Wonders game with such entries as Niagara Falls, the Washington Monument, the Grand Canyon, and the Woolworth Building listed along with foreign sights like the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Great Wall of China and the Eiffel Tower.

But today nobody gets very much excited over the Seven Wonders. The whole world is much more interested in the Eighth Wonder!

By common consent, the title of the Eighth Wonder of the World goes to radio. The marvel of wireless communication has a universal appeal. It amazes, thrills and serves every country and clime.

The effect of this new art and utility cannot even yet be measured or fully forecast. Certain it is that this modern method of communication already is profoundly affecting industry, religion, entertainment, political life, industry and home life everywhere. And the real romance of radio is not alone the spectacular fact of communication through the ether between points thousands of miles apart but the speed and completeness with which the new utility has made a place for itself in the daily life of millions of people.

In fact, the development has been so rapid that the general public has scarcely given a thought to what makes this wonderful source of education and entertainment possible.

What is the essential principle—what really accounts for it?

Amplification is the real explanation. Without amplification, radio of today would be impossible. Charging electric waves to sound waves wouldn't mean much if they couldn't be heard plainly. Amplification builds them up so that they are clear and easy to hear. Amplification is used at the transmitting station as well as at the receiving instrument. Whispers thousands of miles away become clear, living voices in the homes of millions.

Amplification is multiplication. The small amount of sound energy generated by the voice or an orchestra at the broadcasting station is changed to electrical energy and then multiplied or amplified millions of times. This large amount of energy is then put into an antenna and radiated out into space as an electromagnetic wave. When this wave strikes a similar antenna miles away it gives up to it a small amount of this energy to be amplified again so that a whole roomful of people at the remote point can listen and understand.

Successful amplification is one of the most difficult as well as one of the most important phases of radio production. To amplify is easy, but to amplify so that no distortion or change in the sound is made requires apparatus designed and constructed by specialists in amplification.

In all good amplifiers there are transformers and vacuum tubes. The transformer is the heart of the amplifier. Unless the proper transformer is used the singer's voice in Pittsburgh will sound like cat calls in Boston. The voice will be amplified, but the tone and the rich natural quality will not be preserved without a proper transformer.

In a very real and vital sense, the Eighth Wonder of the World depends on amplification, and the next

stage of radio's development is the wide ruse of efficient amplification so that quality as well as volume of sound is obtained—amplification without distortion.—Southern Ruralist.

SENDS SET TO BE TESTED

Radio Editor: I notice in THE BUSINESS FARMER, that you offer to adjust radio sets that do not work properly. I built one a short time ago, about two months, that has not worked very well. It is very squeally and noisy, also of late does not bring in many stations. I have a six volt storage battery to light the filament, but perhaps the plate battery is getting weak. I am sending the entire set to you, with the exception of the storage battery, also my check for \$6.00. If the plate battery is exhausted, please replace it from this money. I think perhaps that the vario-coupler is not very satisfactory either. I bought a forty-three plate variable condenser, but removed part of the plates, they are in an envelope in the box with the set. If the amount enclosed does not cover expense of fixing and returning the set please let me know and I will send the amount needed immediately. I have been using this set on a single wire aerial, about thirty feet above the ground. Thanking you in advance for this very great favor, I am—O. M. C., St. Johns, Michigan.

YOUR set goes forward to you today by parcel post. Last night I listened to the different stations on your set and they all came in clear and strong, from Omaha, Neb., to Springfield, Mass. In the daytime I got KYW and WWJ fine and clear.

I believe it will give you many months of service from now on.

You will notice that I changed some of your connections and have removed the connections from the phone condenser. You will not need to use this condenser as the telephone cords have sufficient capacity in themselves and take the place of the condenser.

Your package arrived in such bad condition that one of the B batteries was all broken to pieces and was unusable. The battery that is left, the ABC battery, is perfectly good yet. You should not use more than 22½ volts on this set or bulb. Do not burn the bulb very bright.

The grid leak was broken and so I replaced that at a cost of 50c; it is a RCA make. The condensers are OK also the vario-coupler which ought to give you lots of service. I would not advise spending any money on a new one unless this one breaks for you. You used acid solder and that is liable to cause trouble. It should never be used on a radio set.

The total cost to you is the postage plus the cost of the grid leak, 50c and leaves you from your \$6.00 check, \$5.03 which I am enclosing in the form of a check.

KDKA DROWNS OUT OTHER STATIONS

I am sending you my foreign bulb and also my grid leak. When I bought the grid leak, I understood that I had condenser and leak combined but I have made up my mind that it is only the leak, and therefore I wanted you to test these out for me. I tried the bulb out as a plain detector without grid leak or condenser and I have heard KDKA and WGY but not very good. The tube seems to plug up and I had to use the variable condenser in the ground lead instead of the aerial. Would a 43-plate condenser be better on a set with an aerial of 200 feet like mine, than a 23-plate one? Would it shorten my range to cut the aerial down to 125 feet as I read a shorter aerial gives more

selective tuning? If I did so I could have a shorter and more direct lead to my set? Is a C-12 tube as good as a WD-12 tube? Could I use one stage of amplification with my crystal? I do not hear KDKA in the daytime on the crystal. We do hear WABM at Saginaw and also Detroit Stations on some days but every night KDKA comes in, and sometimes so loud as to drown everything else out and no matter how you tune, they are there. Could this be helped? I use a loose coupler with a variable condenser in the detector circuit? We shall be very grateful to you if you can help us and thanking you for your kindness, I am J. M. T., St. Charles, Michigan.

IN today's mail I am returning to you the "Telefunken" bulb and grid resistance. The grid resistance does not have a condenser attached and in itself seems to be broken internally as I could not get it to work with either your tube or with any of my sets. It is defective I believe and should be returned to the store for another one.

The vacuum tube needs nearly 90 volts on it to work as a detector and then it is not at all sensitive and does not compare with the WD-12 tube. As an amplifier it works quite well on 90 volts or more of B battery. I do not think that it will give you satisfaction except as an amplifying tube and then it is not as good as our American tubes.

Yes the C-12 tube is as good as the WD-12 tube, they are exactly the same and made by the same people, under the same patents.

No, a 43 plate condenser would not be as good as a 23 plate one on a long aerial.

You will get much better selectivity, sharper tuning, and better results on the whole if you cut the aerial down to 125 feet instead of 200 feet. The long aerial is one of the reasons that you have trouble in tuning out KDKA on your present set.

(Continued on Page 21)

"LATE deliveries make dissatisfied customers and high tire costs cut my profits—so I use Red-Tops. They're the only tires I can really depend on to keep my car on the job every hour day in and day out."

The secret of Red-Top's ability to stand more hard knocks than other tires is found in its extra ply and its extra heavy tough red tread. This heavier and stronger construction adds thousands of miles to its life.



Time to Retire
Get a Fisk
Trade Mark Reg. U. S.
Pat. Off.

FISK
RED-TOP
TIRES

(Continued from August 16th issue.)

"WELL, I can; and I'll tell you why. It's put me back where I belong—behind the counter of a grocery store. I've bought out the old stand. Oh, I had enough left for that, and more! Closed the deal last night. Gorry but I was glad to feel the old floor under my feet again!"

"But I thought you—you were tired of work, and—wanted to enjoy yourself," stammered Mr. Smith.

Frank Blaisdell laughed.

"Tired of work—wanted to enjoy myself, indeed! Yes, I know I did say something like that. But, let me tell you this, Mr. Smith. Talk about work—I never worked so hard in my life as I have the last ten months trying to enjoy myself. How these folks can stand gadding 'round the country week in and week out, feeding their stomachs on a French dictionary instead of good United States meat and potatoes and squash, and spending their days traipsing off to see things they ain't a mite interested in, and their nights trying to get rested so they can go and see more the next day, I don't understand."

Mr. Smith chuckled.

"I'm afraid these touring agencies wouldn't like to have you write their ads for them, Mr. Blaisdell!"

"Well, they hadn't better ask me to," smiled the other grimly. "But that ain't all. Since I come back I've been working even harder trying to enjoy myself here at home—knockin' silly little balls over a ten acre lot in a game a healthy ten-year-old boy would scorn to play."

"But how about your new car? Didn't you enjoy riding in that?" bantered Mr. Smith.

"Oh, yes, I enjoyed the riding well enough; but I didn't enjoy hunting for punctures, putting on new tires, or burrowing into the inside of the critter to find out why she didn't go! And that's what I was doing most of the time. I never did like machinery. It ain't in my line."

He paused a moment, then went on a little wistfully:

"I suspect, Mr. Smith, there ain't anything in my line but groceries. It's all I know. It's all I ever have known. If I had my life to live over again, I'd do different, maybe. I'd see if I couldn't find out what there was in a picture to make folks stand and stare at it an hour at a time when you could see the whole thing in a minute—and it ain't worth lookin' at, anyway, even for a minute. And music, too. Now, I like a good tune what is a tune; but them caterwaulings and dirges that that chap Gray plays on that fiddle of his—gorry, Mr. Smith, I'd rather hear the old born door at home squeak any day. But if I was younger I'd try to learn to like 'em. I would! Look at Flora, now. She can set by the hour in front of that phonygraph of hers, and not know it!"

"Yes, I know," smiled Mr. Smith.

"And there's books, too," resumed the other, still wistfully. "I'd read books—if I could stay awake long enough to do it—and I'd find out what there was in 'em to make a good sensible man like Jim Blaisdell daft over 'em—and Maggie Duff, too. Why, that little woman used to go hungry sometimes, when she was a girl, so she could buy a book she wanted. I know she did. Why, I'd a' given anything this last year if I could 'a' got interested—really interested, readin'. I could 'a' killed an awful lot of time that way. But I couldn't do it. I bought a lot of 'em, too, an' tried it; but I expect I didn't begin young enough. I tell ye, Mr. Smith, I've about come to the conclusion that there ain't a thing in the world so hard to kill as time. I've tried it, and I know. Why, I got so I couldn't even kill it eatin'—though I 'most killed myself tryin' it! An' let me tell ye another thing. A full stomach ain't in it with bein' hungry an' knowin' a good dinner's coming. Why, there was weeks at a time back there that I didn't know the meaning of the word 'hungry.' You'd oughter seen the jolt I give one o' them waiter-chaps one day when he comes up with his paper and pencil and asks me what I wanted. 'Want?' says I. 'There ain't but one thing on this earth I want, and you can't give it to me. I want to want something. I'm tired of bein' so blamed satisfied all the time!'"

"And what did—Alphonso say to that?" chuckled Mr. Smith appreciatively.

"Alphonso? Oh, the waiter-fellow, you mean? Oh, he just stared a minute, then mumbled his usual 'Yes' sir, very good, sir, and shoved that confounded printed card of his a little nearer to my nose. But, there! I guess you've heard enough of this, Mr. Smith. It's only that I was trying to tell you why I'm actually glad we lost that money. It's give me back my man's job again."

"Good! Alright, then. I won't waste any more sympathy on you," laughed Mr. Smith.

"Well, you needn't. And there's another thing. I hope it'll give me back a little of my old faith in my fellow-man."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Just this. I won't suspect every man, woman, and child that says a civil word to me now of having designs on my pocketbook. Why, Mr. Smith, you wouldn't believe it, if I told you, the things that's been done and said to get a little money out of me. Of course, the open gold-brick schemes I know enough to dodge, 'most of 'em (unless you count in that darn Benson minim stock), and I spotted the blackmailers all right, most gen-



Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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erally. But I was flabbergasted when a woman tackled the job and began to make love to me—actually make love to me!—one day when Jane's back was turned. Gorry! Do I look such a fool as that, Mr. Smith? Well, anyhow, there won't be any more of that kind, nor anybody after my money now, I guess," he finished with a sage wag of his head as he turned away.

To Miss Maggie that evening Mr. Smith said, after recounting the earlier portion of the conversation: "So you see you were right, after all. I shall have to own it up. Mr. Frank Blaisdell had plenty to retire upon, but nothing to retire to. But I'm glad—if he's happy now."

"And he isn't the only one that that forty-thousand-dollar loss has done a good turn to," nodded Miss Maggie. "Mellicent has just been here. You know she's home from school. It's the Easter vacation, anyway, but she isn't going back. It's too expensive."

Miss Maggie spoke with studied casualness, but there was an added color in her cheeks—Miss Maggie always flushed when she mentioned Mellicent's name to Mr. Smith, in spite of her indignant efforts not to do so.

"Oh, is that true?"

"Yes. Well, the Pennocks had a dance last night, and Mellicent went. She said she had to laugh to see Mrs. Pennock's efforts to keep Carl away from her—the loss of the money is known everywhere now, and has been greatly exaggerated, I've heard. She said that even Hibbard Gaylord had the air of one trying to let her down easy. Mellicent was immensely amused."

"Where was Donald Gray?"

"Oh, he wasn't there. He doesn't move in the Pennock crowd much. But Mellicent sees him, and—and everything's all right there, now. That's why Mellicent is so happy."

"You mean—Has her mother given in?"

"Yes. You see, Jane was at the dance, too, and she saw Carl, and she saw Hibbard Gaylord. And she was furious. She told Mellicent this morning that she had her opinion of fellows who would show so plainly as Carl Pennock and Hibbard Gaylord did that it was the money they were after."

"I'm afraid—Mrs. Jane has changed her shoes again," murmured Mr. Smith, his eyes merry.

"Has changed—oh!" Miss Maggie's puzzled frown gave way to a laugh. "Well, yes, perhaps the shoe is on the other foot again. But, anyway, she doesn't love Carl or Hibbard any more, and she does love Donald Gray. He hasn't let the loss of the money make any difference to him, you see. He's been even more devoted, if anything. She told Mellicent this morning that he was a very estimable young man, and she liked him very much. Perhaps you see now why Mellicent is happy."

Good! I'm glad to know it," cried Mr. Smith heartily. "I'm glad—" His face changed suddenly. His eyes grew somber. "I'm glad the loss of the money brought them some happiness—if the possession of it didn't," he finished moodily, turning to go to his own room. At the hall he paused and looked back at Miss Maggie, standing by the table, gazing after him with troubled eyes. "Did Mellicent say—whether Fred was there?" he asked.

"Yes. She said he wasn't there. He didn't come home for this vacation at all. She said she didn't know why. I suspect Mellicent doesn't know anything about that wretched affair of his."

"We'll hope not. So the young gentleman didn't show up at all?"

"No, nor Bessie. She went home with a Long Island girl. Hattie didn't go to the Pennocks' either. Hattie has—has been very different since this affair of Fred's. I think it frightened her terribly—it was so near a tragedy; the boy threatened to kill himself, you know, if his father didn't help him out."

"But his father did help him out!" flared the man irritably.

"Yes, I know he did; and I'm afraid he found things in a pretty bad mess—when he got there," sighed Miss Maggie. "It was a bad mess all around."

"You are exactly right!" ejaculated Mr. Smith with sudden and peculiar emphasis. "It is, indeed, a bad mess all around," he growled as he disappeared through the door.

Behind him, Miss Maggie still stood motionless, looking after him with troubled eyes.

As the spring days grew warmer, Miss Maggie had occasioned many times to look after Mr. Smith with troubled eyes. She could not understand him at all. One day he would be the old delightful companion, genial, cheery, generously donating a box of chocolates to the center-table bonbon dish or a dozen hot house roses to the mantel vase. The next, he would be nervous, abstracted almost irritable. Yet she could see no possible reason for the change.

Sometimes she wondered fearfully if Mellicent could have anything to do with it. Was it possible that he cared for Mellicent, and to see her now so happy with Donald Gray was more than he could bear? It did not seem credible. There was his own statement that he had devoted himself to her solely and only to help keep the undesirable lovers away and give Donald Gray a chance.

Besides, had he not said that he was not a marrying man, anyway? To be sure, that seemed a pity—a man so kind and thoughtful and so delightfully companionable! But then, it was nothing to her, of course—only she did hope he was not feeling unhappy over Mellicent!

Miss Maggie wished, too, that Mr. Smith would not bring flowers and candy so often. It worried her. She felt as if he were spending too much money—and she had got the impression in some way that he did not have any too much money to spend. And there were the expensive motor trips, too—she feared Mr. Smith was extravagant. Yet she could not tell him so, of course. He never seemed to realize the value of a dollar, anyway, and he very obviously did not know how to get the most out of it. Look at his foolish generosity in regard to the board he paid her!

Miss Maggie wondered sometimes if it might not be worry over money matters that was making him so nervous and irritable on occasions now. Plainly he was very near the end of his work there in Hillerton. He was not getting so many letters on Blaisdell matters from away, either. For a month now he had done nothing but a useless repetition of old work; and of late, a good deal of the time, he was not even making that pretense of being busy. For days at a time he would not touch his records. That could mean but one thing, of course; his work was done. Yet he seemed to be making no move toward departure. Not that she wanted him to go. She should miss him very much when he went, of course. But she did not like to feel that he was staying simply because he had nowhere to go and nothing to do. Miss Maggie did not believe in able-bodied men who had nowhere to go and nothing to do—and she wanted very much to believe in Mr. Smith.

She had been under the impression that he was getting the Blaisdell material together for a book, and that he was intending to publish it himself. He had been very happy and interested. Now he was unhappy and uninterested. His book must be ready, but he was making no move to publish it. To Miss Maggie this could mean but one thing: some financial reverses had made it impossible for him to carry out his plans, and had left him stranded with no definite aim for the future.

She was so sorry!—but there seemed to be nothing that she could do. She had tried to help by insisting that he pay less for his board; but he had not only scouted that idea, but had brought her more chocolate and flowers than ever—for all the world as if he had divined her suspicions and wished to disprove them.

That Mr. Smith was trying to keep something from her, Miss Maggie was sure. She was the more sure, perhaps, because she herself had something that she was trying to keep from Mr. Smith—and she thought she recognized the symptoms.

Meanwhile April budded into May, and May blossomed into June; and June brought all the Blaisdells together again in Hillerton.

CHAPTER XXII

With Every Jim a James

Two days after Fred Blaisdell had returned from college, his mother came to see Miss Maggie. Mr. Smith was rearranging the books on Miss Maggie's shelves and trying to make room for the new ones he had bought her through the winter. When Mrs. Hattie came in, red-eyed and flushed-faced, he ceased his work at once and would have left the

room, but she stopped him with a gesture. "No, don't go. You know all about it, anyway,—and I'd just as soon you knew the rest. So you can keep right to work. I just came down to talk things over with Maggie. I—I'm sure I don't know w-what I'm going to do—when I can't."

"But you always can, dear," soothed Miss Maggie cheerily, handing her visitor a fan and taking a chair near her.

Mr. Smith, after a moment's hesitation, turned quietly back to his bookshelves. "But I can't," choked Mrs. Hattie. "I—I'm going away."

"Away? Where? What do you mean?" cried Miss Maggie. "Not to—live!"

"Yes. That's what I came to tell you."

"Why, Hattie Blaisdell, where are you going?"

"To Plainville—next month."

"Plainville? Oh, well, cheer up! That's only forty miles from here. I guess we can still see each other. Now, tell me, what does this all mean?"

"Well, of course, it began with Fred—his trouble you know."

"But I thought Jim fixed that all up, dear."

"Oh, he did. He paid the money, and nobody there at college knew a thing about it. But there were—other things. Fred told us some of them night before last. He says he's ashamed of himself, but that he believes there's enough left in him to make a man of him yet. But he says he can't do it—there."

"You mean—he doesn't want to go back to college?" Miss Maggie's voice showed her disappointment.

"Oh, he wants to go to college—but not there."

"Oh," nodded Miss Maggie. "I see."

"He says he's had too much money to spend—and that 'twouldn't be easy not to spend it—if he was back there, in the old crowd. So he wants to go somewhere else."

"Well, that's all right, isn't it?"

"Y-yes. Jim says it is. He's awfully happy over it, and—and I guess I am."

"Of course you are! But now, what is this about Plainville?"

"Oh that grew out of it—all this. Mr. Hammond is going to open a new office in Plainville and he's offered Jim—James no, Jim—I'm not going to call him 'James' any more!—the chance to manage it."

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

"Yes, of course that part is fine—splendid. He'll get a bigger salary, and all that, and—and I guess I'm glad to go, anyway. I don't like Hillerton any more. I haven't got any friends here, Maggie. Of course, I wouldn't have anything to do with the Gaylords now, after what's happened,—that boy getting my boy to drink and gamble, and—and everything. And yet—you know I've strained every nerve for years, and worked and worked to get where my children could—could be with them!"

"It didn't pay, did it, Hattie?"

"I guess it didn't! They're perfectly horrid—every one of them, and I hate them!"

"Oh, Hattie, Hattie!"

"Well, I do. Look at what they've done to Fred, and Bessie, too! I shan't let her be with them any more, either. There aren't any folks here we can be with now. That's why I don't mind going away. All our friends that we used to know don't like us any more, they're so jealous on account of the money. Oh, yes, I know you think I'm to blame for that," she went on aggrievedly. "I can see you do, by your face. Jim says so, too. And maybe I am. But it was just so I could get ahead. I did so want to be somebody!"

"I know, Hattie," Miss Maggie looked as if she would like to say something more—but she did not say it.

Over at the bookcase Mr. Smith was abstractedly opening and shutting the book in his hand. His gaze was out the window near him. He had not touched the books on the shelves for some time.

"And look at how I've tried and see what it has come to—Bessie so high-headed and airy she makes fun of us, and Fred a gambler and a drunkard, and 'most a thief. And it's all that horrid hundred thousand dollars!"

The books in Mr. Smith's hand slipped to the floor with a bang; but no one was noticing Mr. Smith.

"Oh, Hattie, don't blame the hundred thousand dollars," cried Miss Maggie.

"Jim says it was, and Fred does, too. They talked awfully. Fred said it was all just the same kind of a way that I'd tried to make folks call Jim 'James.' He said I'd been trying to make every single 'Jim' we had into a 'James,' until I'd taken away all of the fun of living. And I suppose maybe he's right, too." Mrs. Hattie sighed profoundly. "Well, anyhow, I'm not going to do it anymore. There isn't any fun in it, anyway. It doesn't make any difference how hard I tried to get ahead, I always found somebody a little 'aheadier,' as Benny calls it. So what's the use?"

"There isn't any use—in that kind of trying, Hattie."

"No, I suppose there isn't. Jim said I was like the little boy that they asked what would make him the happiest of anything in the world, and he answered, 'Everything that I haven't got.' But I don't see as I'm any worse than other folks. Everybody goes for money; but I'm sure I don't see why—if it doesn't make them any happier than it has me! Well, I must be going." Mrs. Hattie rose wearily. "We shall begin to pack the first of the month. It looks like a moun-

(Continued on page 17.)

DEAR STORY READERS:—Some of you have written to ask if you missed a part of the story between the July 19th and the August 16th issues. You did not! Every word in the book "Oh Money! Money!" will be published in *The Business Farmer*, we never cut down a story or leave out a word for any reason. This week we are giving you a great big installment and the story will probably finish with our issue of September 27th, and we hope to start a new story, just as good, if not better in that same issue. Don't miss it!—**The Editors.**

Grant Slocum, Gleaner Founder, Passes On

Pioneer Farm Organizer and Agricultural Leader Dies Following Long Illness

(From The Detroit Free Press, Aug. 15th, 1924.)



GRANT H. SLOCUM
October 12, 1864
August 14, 1924

GRANT H. SLOCUM, who organized the Ancient Order of Gleaners in 1894, and had been head of that order for 30 years, died at his home near Mt. Clemens, as a result of apoplexy suffered May 16. He was 59 years old.

For nearly a third of a century, Grant Slocum had been one of the political leaders among Michigan farmers, and, aided by his organization, was credited with controlling large numbers of votes, but, despite his political strength, he never held office of any kind.

He was born on a farm near Holly, October 12, 1864, where he remained until he was a young man, when he went to Caro, Tuscola county, to learn the printing trade.

Published Tuscola Paper

There he acquired the Tuscola County Courier, which he published for many years. While engaged in this enterprise he conceived the idea of a great fraternal insurance order

to be built up among the farmers, and in September, 1894, the Gleaners came into being, with 25 members.

The organization grew until it had 75,000 members, principally in eight middle western states, and 1,400 lodges. In 1909 headquarters was moved to Detroit, and Mr. Slocum came here to live, but 12 years ago he built the home where he died, near Mt. Clemens.

His entire life was devoted to farm enterprises. He organized the Gleaners' Clearing House association, which unified a group of co-operative elevators throughout the state and which was operated successfully for nearly a quarter of a century until the depression following the war sounded its death knell.

Promoted Prison Twine

Through his initiative, during the time in which Nathan F. Simpson was warden of Jackson Prison, the Gleaners purchased the entire output of binder twine, and retailed it to members of the order throughout the state.

He was president of the Peoples State bank of Middleton, which has branches in several neighboring villages, vice-president of the State Savings bank of Caro, and a director of the Commercial bank of Caro. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Gleaner, a Yeoman, and a Woodman.

Mr. Slocum was married in 1886 to Miss Ada Mertz, of Caro. Two children, Mrs. Ford Gargett, of Ionia, and George M. Slocum, of Mt. Clemens, and James Slocum, a brother, survive.

Funeral services were held at the residence at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and the body temporarily placed in a vault at Mt. Clemens.

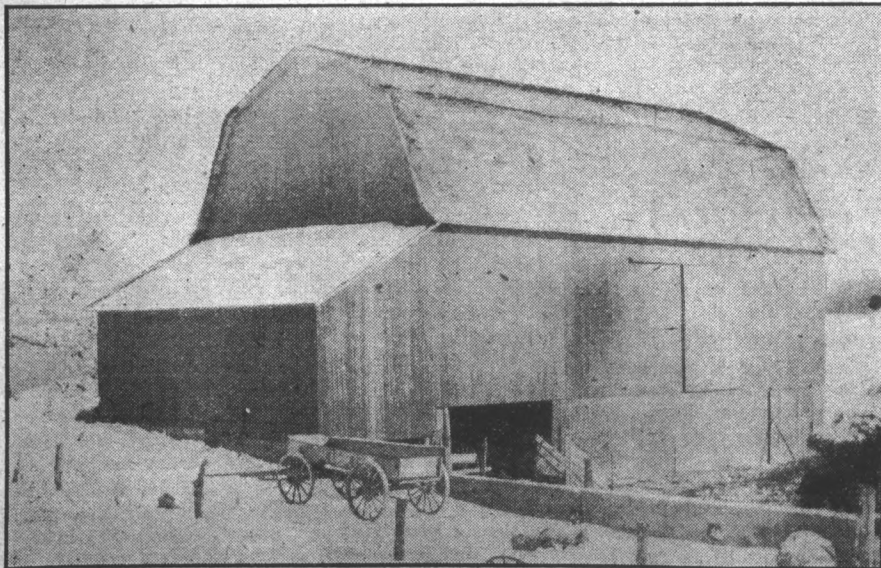
Active pallbearers included R. L. Holoway, J. J. England, John Hudson, F. C. Goodyear, George L. Strachan, Nathan F. Simpson, Herbert F. Baker and H. I. Zimmer, all members of the board of directors of the Gleaners. There were 20 honorary pallbearers.

Floral tributes numbered more than 500 and when the residence became filled with blooms shortly before the services several hundred designs had to be placed in the yard and on the porches.

Note: Mr. George M. Slocum's tribute to the memory of his father appears on the editorial page of this issue.

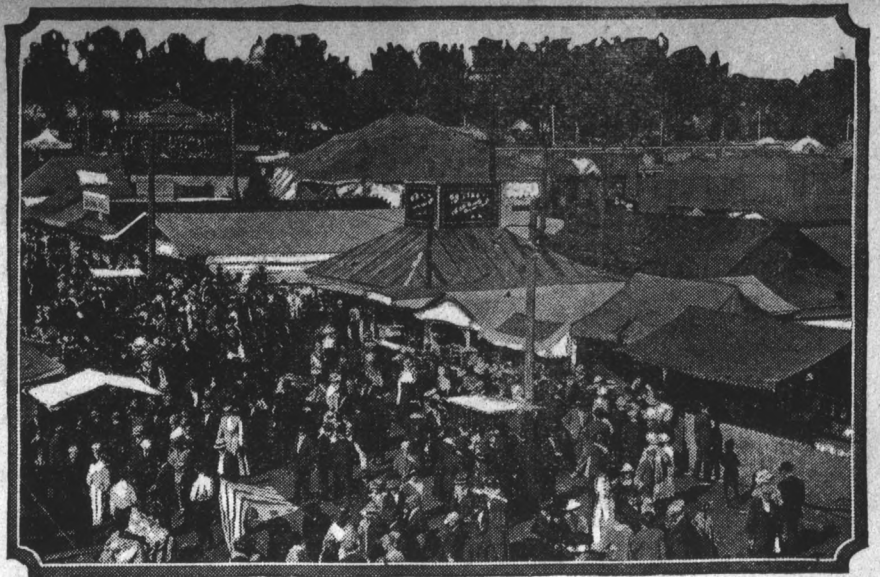
OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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.



CHAS. BISSELL OF MARCELLUS BUILDS NEW BARN

This barn, built in 1923, is thirty feet by sixty-seven feet and there is a basement under the entire barn. It stands on the farm of Charles Bissell, Marcellus, Mich., and he writes that the capacity of the basement is twenty head of cattle, six horses, one hundred sheep and forty hogs. The mows will hold seventy tons of hay while the granary inside the barn will hold one thousand bushels of corn and a thousand bushels of wheat. It cost \$2000. *Let's hear from some of our other readers.*



The State Fair

A STATE FAIR is an arena for friendly competition. It is an educational opportunity. It is a medium of exchange for ideas and property. It is a social event. It is a reflection of agricultural optimism. It is an annual census of progressive agriculture. It is a pageant of progress.

The crop and livestock products of a great commonwealth are on display. The best grains, the most nutritious grasses, and the finest farm animals on exhibition give evidence of man's progress in soil husbandry.

Ever keeping pace with the progress of the world's basic industry—agriculture—has been the development of the Nation's arteries of transportation. Interdependent as are agriculture and transportation, it is becoming more and more evident that the prosperity of one depends upon the success of the other.

Always in the lead to recognize the needs of the country, the New York Central Lines have spent millions upon millions of dollars in providing livestock cars, box cars for grain, and refrigerator cars.

When visiting the State Fair, consider also the fact that the progress reflected there is, in a large measure, possible through the foresight and progressiveness of the builders of our great railroad systems.



NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1924

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

—TO "GRANT," MY FATHER

FOR as far back as I can remember, I had called him "Grant," just as did those with whom he worked or played. And when the grandchildren came he would not have the barrier of "grandpa" raised between their little hearts and his big one, and so they were taught at his very knee to call him "Grant" too. Such simple humility of spirit as this expressed, is the key by which to read the memories of this hour. Sympathy welled up in his heart with every pulse-beat and, whether he would or not, it must flow in some direction or burst its bounds.

Thus it is easy to see, from whence came his life's greatest desire; to better the condition of the men and women who tilled the soil. For had not his very fingers picked the endless stone from the fields of his father's farm? Had he not seen his own father, a rugged pioneer of that type who could not know defeat, forced to toil as a carpenter because that same farm could not even barely feed and clothe his family of two girls and four boys, of whom Grant was the youngest?

It is not strange then, that the farm held small attraction for these children. They had seen its seamy side. So when his turn came, Grant too, left it and followed two older brothers into the country newspaper business, where by diligence and creative ability he soon laid the foundation of a comfortable business career.

But the memory of his mother's struggle and his father's toil on that rocky farm would not be stilled. Grant saw the injustice of it all. The farmers' helpless position haunted him.

Finally the bounds of his sympathy broke and its flood carried before it all the selfish aims and ambitions which otherwise might have marked a life devoted only to personal gain. No Moses or Joan ever dreamed more clearly a vision of leadership out of an intolerable condition for a part of God's children than did Grant Slocum, when from printed page and platform he preached the salvation of the individual farmer through organization and co-operation.

Only the rugged constitution of a countrybred boy could have endured the struggle of the years after he seen the vision. Country schoolhouses, dimly lit and crowded to suffocation, resounded to his pleading and his battle cry. Long, freezing drives through snow piled high over fences, until the way of the road itself was lost, he made to get back to the home that was his haven of refuge and his shrine of devotion.

But such inspiring labor as was his, soon found reward and others, fired by his enthusiasm, lit their torches from his own and in turn kindled more until thousands of faces were lighted by its glow and countless hearts took courage from its promises.

Grant Slocum was one of the pioneers of farmers' organization and co-operation in America. And he would not, could he speak today, ask any

greater reward than that simple appraisalment of his lifetime's work.

That his sympathy should have won countless friends goes without saying. And that some, who knew his personal following and his strength, should have tempted him with the possibilities of public office and the honors of government position, are obvious. But that in an active lifetime he never accepted such honors must bespeak more than mere words could, how unflinchingly he held to the single purpose on which he had marked his goal.

In later years when the fruits of frugality had made it possible for him to lay down the battle and enjoy the rest which was his reward, how he struggled to do it! Yet the fire of youth's purpose burned within his now worn body, fanned, it seemed, to an even brighter intensity by every report of victory in the emancipation of the farmer.

But while the battle still waged, he who had been one of its generals was carried from the field wounded, and when the passing of hours into days, days into weeks, and weeks into months told him he could never again pick up his beloved banner and carry it forward, he gave up.

His last words, when only power of speech remained, for he had poured out his last ounce of strength, were

"Come on now, boys, all together, over the top!"

And that challenge will remain, engraved in the hearts and burning in the breasts, of the great circle of those who loved him so well and who called him "Grant."—GEORGE M. SLOCUM.

SILVER LINING TOO BRIGHT

IT might have been just as well for the newly organized Grain Marketing Company if Gray Silver, its president, had not painted so rosy a picture of its future when he talked to the agricultural editors, who accepted the invitation sent out by that company to "come to Chicago at our expense."

Altho we were not in attendance, we understand that among other things, Mr. Silver, in the style which has already won him some fame, stated:

"It is estimated—and the estimate is conservative—that a saving of five cents per bushel will be effected in the cost of handling grain from the time it leaves the farm granary until it reaches the mill or the manufacturer. Applied to the whole wheat crop, this would reach the enormous total of \$40,000,000 a year. Applied to the volume of corn moving through commercial channels, it would be approximately as much, with the other grain contributing to the grand total applied to the wheat and corn leaving the farm, certainly \$70,000,000 would be conservative. The entire capitalization of the Grain Marketing Co. is \$26,000,000. In other words, if about one-third of the savings which it is estimated can be made for the farmer on the cost of handling his wheat and corn surpluses during a single year could be so employed, the capitalization could be obtained and a tidy little sum could be saved. If a considerably lesser proportion could be employed to pay for the properties that have been leased, the farmers would quickly be in complete ownership of all the elevators and other machinery comprised in those properties."

Of course, we could not have swallowed so large a lump without choking and we certainly do not expect our readers to. Promoters are not allowed under the "blue-sky" laws of Michigan to burn so much gas when they are talking to their prospect about the purchase of stock, but perhaps Mr. Silver knew well enough that none of the farm paper editors present would buy anyway, so he might as well go the limit, and apparently he did!

In our last issue, on this page, we had something to say about this \$26,000,000 proposition which is to be sold to the farmers of America. Now, as we read over what we wrote two weeks ago, it sounds very mild indeed. We said we were charitable towards any farmers cooperative movement and we are. We can overlook mistakes, when honest effort prompted them, but we cannot and will not stand for anything which appears to us a misrepresentation of facts.

Too many honest men with honest purposes have toiled into the night and sweated their very life's blood to give farmers' organization and co-operative movements the impetus which they have earned today. We know their problems and the frightful loss which the failure of a

farmers' movement entails. There is too great a danger of a total collapse of the farmers' confidence in all organizations for us to risk the endorsement of a proposition, which from what we have learned of it to date, appears to lack the essentials of certain success, therefore we ask every reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER, to investigate thoroughly before investing in the Grain Marketing Company of Chicago.

We shall be interested to learn when they begin the canvass of Michigan for the sale of stock in this company. We hope our readers will keep us informed and also mail us copies of circular matter which they receive regarding it. This proposition will well bear watching and we believe it is the duty of every man interested in the future of cooperative marketing to be alert to its ramifications.

A GREAT LOSS

WITHIN sight of the home he loved, Professor Frank R. Spragg, assistant professor of farm crops at M. A. C., with his beloved wife and ten year old boy, were struck by a train on August 13th, and hurled into the great unknown. So shocking a loss has not been felt at the college in a great many years and gradually as the importance of this man to agriculture is known, will the loss be keenly felt all over the country, if not the world.

Our own readers have been following for months a series of articles by Professor Spragg, in which he has covered the innovations in plant-life which he will, as time passes, be given full credit for. Even now, we have yet to publish one or two articles which were awaiting publication when he was taken away from us.

Rosen rye, Wolverine oats, Hardigan alfalfa, Berkley Rock wheat and other improved varieties of seeds were discovered by this modest man who toiled with so little recognition and such great results at East Lansing. Who then can fathom the depth of the loss in which this one man's death has placed agriculture not only in Michigan, but in the whole world?

God grant, that somewhere there are hearts that know no fatigue and brains that dream of things yet unknown who can carry on the work which Frank Spragg had so well begun!

DETROIT WELCOMES STATE FAIR VISITORS

BECAUSE Michigan's metropolis has put on long-pants since becoming the fourth city, in point of population in the United States, is no reason for assuming as the politicians would some times have us believe, that Detroit is not friendly to visitors from up-state.

As a matter of fact, the better part of Detroit's population came from "somewhere in Michigan!" Most of her leading business men, manufacturers, merchants and public officials are up-state boys.

They want you folks to drive in the week of the state fair and make yourselves at home. They feel disappointed if you stop at the Fair Grounds and do not come down-town. Check your car somewhere near the grounds and take a trolley down-town. Better still, climb on top of a Second Avenue bus and get a bird's-eye view of the city, all the way to the heart of town, for a silver dime.

Come to Detroit and enjoy all that great city has to offer you, because, you have been invited and because back of the invitation is a sincere "do come!"

HOW TO SEE A FAIR

TWO men go to a state fair and what each sees is almost entirely different. One returns home smelling of the midway and filled with a conglomerate mixture of pop-corn, taffy, red-hots and ginger-ale—but a mind as empty as his pocket-book.

The other man looks first for the exhibits of the special farm product in which he is most interested and, be it bees or bulls, he finds the best which the state or county affords displayed for his approval. He finds men and women in charge of these exhibits who are the best posted authorities on their subject; he asks questions and often he makes acquaintances which stand him in good stead for years to come.

Next, he takes in the educational exhibits of the fair in which he or his family are most interested. He goes with mother through the women's building and even stands with daughter before a beautiful painting in the art building or with son he dives into the intricacies of the boy scouts' work. If he can spend more than one day at the fair he finds ample things of interest to fill every moment. He goes home well-repaid for his visit and with mind well-filled with subjects to discuss with the family or ponder over in the fields for many months to come.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

THE HOME PROFIT KNITTER DEFUNCT

WHEN the news reached my desk that the Home Profit Hosiery Company was in the receivers' hands, I immediately took steps to have an investigation made and our representative Mr. Fletcher, from our New York office went directly to Rochester and made me the following report:

"If you have any complaints from creditors in Rochester on the 28th of July. It was established that there are between seven and eight thousand creditors, and it is expected that the assets will not reach the \$10,000 mark. The chances, therefore, are very remote.

"If you have any complaints from readers who have paid money on machines and have not received them, I would suggest that you file proper claim and mark them 'Priority Claims.' This was the advice given me by the secretary of Judge Sanford, who is Referee in Bankruptcy.

"Mr. E. V. Cleary, attorney at Rochester, is handling most of the claims for creditors and it might be advisable to get in touch with him."

We suggest that all readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER who have claims of any nature, should present them to Mr. Cleary, whose address is 906 Wilder Bld., Rochester, N. Y., who will present them to the referee in bankruptcy and we expect, charge only a nominal commission on what he collects for you.

So far as we can learn this company lived up to all their promises, so far as buying back the work, etc., but apparently they were not on a sound financial basis and could not stand the strain. There is a ray of hope in the fact that the machine is a good one and will do the work, but under the present circumstances it will not, of course, be possible to hold the company to their promise to buy back the completed hosiery and it will be necessary for those who own them to sell their product in their own neighborhoods.

It has come to our attention that twenty-five women in the city of Minneapolis have formed themselves into a cooperative knitting club, buying their yarn and needles at wholesale and selling the socks they knit to either the local retail trade or to friends. This permits them to not only work out the cost of the machine, but also gives a larger profit as such local sales are seldom affected by the present depressed condition of the wholesale market.

We understand that Mr. H. B. Watson, 21 Marlborough Road, Rochester, New York, in answer to the request of these women in Minneapolis, has made it possible for them to purchase needles and yarn at wholesale prices, and we take it for granted that he is willing to extend this same cooperation to others who may desire it.

NEWSWRITER TRAINING BUREAU

"I would like to ask you if 'The Newswriter Training Bureau,' Buffalo, New York, William A. Heacock, managing director, is honorable and trustworthy."—G. L., St. Clair County.

WE wrote this firm requesting information regarding their course and after waiting over a month and receiving no reply we wrote again sending the letter by

registered mail. The letter reached them but they did not take the time to reply in any way. The closing paragraph in our last letter was "If you are doing a strictly legitimate business and want more students you should be anxious to volunteer all information desired." Perhaps they do not want more students, so would advise our reader to look elsewhere for a place to spend her money.

WATCH OUT FOR BAD CHECKS

DURING the summer there are always strangers going about the country buying loads of vegetables, apples or poultry from the farmers. Most of these strangers pay cash for what they buy but we have heard recently of several cases where farmers accepted checks and then when they went to cash them found they were no good. I have a letter from a "victim" before me that reads as follows:

"I wish you would publish a piece in your valuable paper warning people not to accept checks in payment for their farm produce if they don't positively know the person who gives the check is reliable. We were unlucky enough to get stung \$44.00 worth by a man from Jackson who gave us a check in payment for potatoes, check being no good as we found later when we tried to cash it. He stung four other farmers here the same way. There seems to be quite a number of his kind swindling the people out of their money with worthless checks."

Insist on the cash unless you are well acquainted with the man and know him to be honest. "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush." Even though prices are not very high it is better to keep the produce yourself than to give it away to some stranger.

WE ALL MAKE MISTAKES ONCE IN A WHILE

THEY say the reason rubbers are put on the end of pencils is that we all make mistakes now and then—none of us are perfect. Well, we buy pencils with rubbers on them and sometimes have to use the end with the rubber on. But once in a while we fail to catch a mistake and the result is your name may be misspelled on your label, or there is some other little error. Then it is up to you to call the matter to our attention and we are always thankful to you for doing it. The mistakes are not always ours remember. Some send in their subscription and fail to sign their name plainly or leave off their address and in a few cases we have been unable to find the name any place although we have read the letter over two or three times searching for it. Whether it is our mistake or yours write in and tell us about it. We are always glad to hear from our readers. If your letter is about your subscription address it to the attention of the Circulation Manager, if you want the Editor to get your letter address it to the attention of the Editor, and if you want to get your letter into the hands of the Publisher address it to his attention. This should apply also if you want your letter to go to any certain department such as Farmers' Service Bureau, Radio Department, etc.

THANKS!

Dear Sirs:—I received the money from _____ and wish to thank you for your kind service. I know without your help I should never have gotten it.—R. R., Macleona, Mich.

Dear Sirs: Will let you know I have received a check from the _____ company and thank you very much for your prompt attention toward my other letters and helping me to get my pay. Thanking you again, I am—Mrs. F. C., Merrill, Michigan.

I received a letter from _____. They sent me a check. I will send you a letter they sent me last week. I never would have gotten one cent had you not taken it up. I feel as though you ought to get paid for your trouble at least. I assure you I will do all I can for The Business Farmer. Accept my thanks for your kindness. I will advertise this kind deed.—Mrs. C. C., Yale, Michigan.

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.....\$22,929.39

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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.

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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.

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MEMBER
The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER
PROTECTIVE SERVICE BUREAU

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

JUST THE HIRED MAN

My pants are baggy—knees are out
My coat is faded grey,
My socks are darned a dozen times
But mates were never they;
My boots, like alligator jaws,
Are worn around the toes,
My hat a new Fedora was—
But when no mortal knows.
My sweater's all a ribboned wreck,
I'll wear it all I can,
And no one minds, for I am just
The tattered hired-man.

I've hired out for many years
At wages great and small.
Though I haven't saved as misers do,
I haven't spent it all.
But with all my expenses met,
I've put a little by
To tide me over troublous times,
And that's the reason why,
With such a carefree countenance
All humankind I scan,
And nothing worries me, for I'm
The happy hired-man.

Then when the hoppers eat the wheat
The boss has tried to grow,
And rust and hail and drought and frost,
Those harbingers of woe,
Come helter-skelter on his head
That's getting grey with care;
And dunners chase from off his face
The smile he used to wear;
I sympathize with all my heart
And thank the Mighty Plan
That made me what I am, and that's
The lucky hired-man.

—Nor-West Farmer.

SEPTEMBER IN THE COUNTRY

A FEW more days and then the call to return to the school-room will be answered by over 300,000 rural boys and girls throughout the land. Most of them will enter buildings freshly cleaned, some redecorated, to make them more pleasant and suitable "temples of learning." A few will enter new buildings dedicated "to the service of the community and to the common cause of a better life for all."

Most of this youthful throng are eager to return and join their school friends. Most of them will enter advanced grades with new fields of study to explore. Most of them will have new teachers. About one-fifth of them will be entering school for the first time. A few of them will be entering schools in new communities into which they have moved or to which they must go for advanced educational instruction.

Everything possible should be done to make the first week a red letter week for the beginners and the newcomers, to be remembered by them for the remainder of their lives. First impressions are lasting impressions. A favorable attitude towards school and community gained during these first few days will largely determine the wholeheartedness with which these pupils will enter into cooperation with the school and its enlarged society.

Just as first impressions largely determine the attitude of the pupils so do they affect the teacher. The teacher should become an integral part of the community during her period of tenure. Most teachers realize this and are glad to respond to the welcome extended them by the community. The teacher will not only be happier but she, in increased service, will repay the community for any efforts expended in her behalf.

THREE TYPES OF SLEEVES AND HOW THEY ARE MADE

PRACTICALLY all sleeves may now be divided into three types, the kimona sleeve which is cut in one with the waist section, the set-in sleeve and the raglan sleeve. The first two types take their names from the manner in which they are attached to the garment and not from their shape.

The advantage of the kimona sleeve is that one is saved the work of cutting and putting in a separate sleeve. A kimona sleeve should never be made of material which has not enough body or weight in itself to hang well. A kimona sleeve in organdy is not attractive because of the stiffness of the material which causes it to stick out instead of hanging in proper position. People inclined to stoutness should not wear kimona sleeves.

The advantage of a set-in sleeve is that it breaks the line of the garment at the shoulder, and allows the waist to conform somewhat better to the lines of the figure under the arm. Its only disadvantage is the labor necessary to put it in so that it will hang correctly.

A raglan sleeve is cut with the

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS: Are your boys and girls all ready for school? It will only be a few days before school starts in the country and now is the time to check up to see if they are ready. And by "ready" I do not mean just if you have clothing for them and if they are in the right frame of mind—no indeed. If they have complained of headaches or tired eyes have you had their eyes examined and fitted with glasses if needed? Have you taken them to the dentist to see if their teeth are in first class condition? Are they feeling all right? If you want them to do their best in school and get the most out of their studies they must be physically and mentally fit. No matter where your boys or girls are going to school they should be ready when school opens. Think this over.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

top extending to the neck. It is easy to adjust and comfortable, but is apt to make the wearer look round shouldered. It should not be used in thin materials.

It is generally advisable to pin in the sleeve carefully before basting, matching the notches. In case alterations are necessary remember that at the present time most patterns require the highest part of the curve at the top of the sleeve to be placed at the shoulder seam, which is now directly on top of the shoulder.

Hold the sleeve toward you in pinning and basting it in, and if there seems to be too much fullness to fit into the armseye, try to "ease" it in by pushing it along with the thumb of the left hand during the basting. If, perchance, the shoulder and underarm seams have been taken up so that the fullness in the sleeve cannot be "eased" in, it may be necessary to slip it up into the armseye a little more. If this is done be sure that the sleeve is slipped up all around, else it will pull and wrinkle around the outside of the arm just below the shoulder.

The top of the sleeve should be a little larger than the armseye to allow for the fullness and movement of the upper part of the arm.—Blanche E. Hyde, Clothing Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.

AS PRETTY AS A PICTURE

NO one knew that Mother had bought a camera with her birthday money. It rather amused her to consider the remarks that such a knowledge would have evoked.

"Thought you were crazy about new aluminum saucepans?" father would suggest wonderingly.

"Oh, mother, why didn't you get something for the house?" would be daughter's tragic wail.

"What do you expect to make a picture of in this forsaken burg?" son would scoff rebelliously.

Mother loved the farm. Father had loved it until the discontent and dissatisfaction of his children began to corrode his pride and happiness in it. "What's the use of making plans or improvements?" he demanded of mother. "Our working days will soon be over and John despises the farm and Mary is ashamed of it."

So mother secretly took her birthday money and bought a camera. "I ought to have done it long ago," she chided herself, "but maybe it isn't too late."

Mother spent unaccustomed hours in unaccustomed places. Her subsequent visits in town each held a secret mission. One day she returned with a long, flat package.

"A picture," exclaimed daughter a little doubtfully. Then as the picture was unfolded, a beautiful scene in sepia tints encircled by a dull brown frame: "Oh, mother, how lovely! Why, it looks like—"

"It is," said mother pleasantly. "Our own woods in the background with the cows gathered about the spring in the pasture. Doesn't Molly N look like the prize-winner she is?"

Well, Well! It was undeniably a beautiful picture—everyone who came into the room noticed and admired it. "Yes, indeed, it was taken

right here on our farm," mother invariably exclaimed.

Other pictures were forthcoming. That bend in the lane where the clump of thorns grew and father driving home the big team. The old stone wall, vine-draped monument of an older generation's toil and perseverance.

"Finest piece of oats I've seen," declared the visiting county agent. So mother took a picture with John standing in the midst to emphasize the height and the picture came out in the Farm Bureau News.

The old trash pile at the end of the shed seemed to have become a permanent fixture. But mother persisted until her reluctant menfolks cleared it away and repaired and painted the shed. When she sprang her "before and after" pictures, father admitted: "Well, it certainly was worth while. I had no idea it did look quite so bad!"

It really was surprising how much finer and more interesting the old place looked in a picture than one had supposed. It was surprising what an improvement each slight innovation made—for mother was unrelenting in her "before and after" campaign.

In fact, there is no denying that a new love and appreciation and pride in the old farm followed mother's unexpected purchase of a camera.

DOCTOR TELLS WHAT TO DO FOR PIMPLES

A CURE for pimples and blackheads is one of the commonest health questions put to Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss, chautauqua and lyceum lecturer on health subjects.

Dr. DeVilbiss suggests as a cure a good course in skin treatments at a competent beauty parlor, accompanied with supervision of diet and general health by a physician.

If this is impracticable, she declares, much may be done at home by keeping the skin clean, watching the diet and elimination. As a rule, soap should not be used daily. Not that soap and water hurt the skin, the doctor points out, but the trouble is that the careless person neglects to rinse the face properly. The result is that tiny particles of soap adhere to a sluggish skin; these clog the pores and the blackheads result. When the blackheads become infected, they form very disfiguring pimples.

"The distressing disfigurement of pimples and blackheads occurs at the age of puberty and has a tendency to remain until about 25 years of age," Dr. DeVilbiss says. "This is just the age when a good skin counts for most. A sensitive young person may suffer severely in mind and body if these blemishes are not removed."

HANDY TO KNOW

TO brush the teeth once a day is the least that should be considered. Morning and night are much better. The cleaning process should be up and down to get between the inner spaces of the teeth and inside as well as outside. After the teeth are thoroughly cleaned—at least five minutes being taken, the mouth should be rinsed to remove portions of food and germs which may be lodged.

Many people do not sleep enough. It does not matter that some individuals are able to get along with very little sleep. Each person in this particular is a rule unto himself, and most people require eight or nine hours to be efficient and to feel well. Ample sleep with wide open windows heads off nervous trouble and keeps the individual sweet-tempered.

Personal Column

Another Reproducer Wanted.—Would you please print this in your paper on the Farm Home page? If any reader has a four minute reproducer for an old Edison phonograph which they would like to sell, please write and give price wanted to—Mrs. John Blatt, R. 5, Brown City, Michigan.

Poem for Golden Wedding.—Will you kindly put this request in your paper. Will some one please send a good poem for a Golden Wedding.—Mrs. E. L. Purdy, Harbor Beach, Michigan.

Getting Rid of Bugs and Millers.—I am sending a recipe for getting rid of bugs and little millers which are so tantalizing around our lamps in the evening, also the large June bugs which make such noise around the screen. I take the wash tub, put in a pailful of water and suspend a lighted lantern in it, in the evening, on the porch. I leave it all night, the bugs and millers are attracted to the light and fall into the water in the tub. The water will be well coated with the bugs before daylight. I sometimes place this near the cabbage plants, for the benefit of cabbage millers. The light can be turned low after the home lights are put out.—Mrs. L. S. R. I. Pier-son, Michigan.

Have You Sweet Pickle Recipe?—I would like to ask if any of the readers could tell me how to make mixed sweet pickles like you buy in the stores. I would like to make some.—Mrs. H. R.

—if you are well bred!

More Finger Foods.—Asparagus is not held at the extreme end of the stalk and the end dropped into the mouth in the manner employed by the Neapolitan laz-zaroni when eating macaroni. The most comfortable way to eat asparagus—and one entirely correct is to use a knife and fork cutting the stalks in half and eating the tips like any other fork food. But if you must eat them with your fingers, lift the woody end carefully, dip the head of the stalk in the sauce and—taking care not to squeeze or hold your hands so that the juice will trickle down your arm—raise the edible tip to your mouth.

In the case of the artichoke the fingers are always used. A leaf at a time is pulled from the heart, the edible end dipped in the sauce and then raised to the mouth.

Corn on the cob is usually a family dish and seldom appears at a more formal affair. It should, in fact, not be served at a formal luncheon or dinner. The ear is held lightly in the fingers at each end (sometimes a napkin is used), and a sharp steel knife may be provided to facilitate cutting the kernels from the cob.

Though birds are not finger-food in company, it is not a social crime for one thus to eat a squab or chicken-wing at his own home table. At a formal dinner the strict rule is to cut off as much meat as is conveniently possible, and leave the remainder. Hence, meat and bird bones should not be taken up in the fingers, though the fingers may be used to pull apart lobster claws.

Shrimps are served whole in the shell, and are peeled with the fingers.

Only a few hard cheeses are finger-foods. Rich, soft or crumbly ones, such as Camembert, Roquefort, Stilton, Brie, Cream, Canadian Club, etc., are eaten with a fork or transferred to bread or biscuit with the knife, and then raised to the mouth.

Tongs are usually provided for mints and bonbons but fingers—where tongs are not provided—are not barred, and this applies as well to lump sugar.

Menu for August 31st

*Country Club Chicken
Sweet Potatoes Green Corn
Tomato Salad Apple Whip
Chocolate wafers
Coffee

*Country Club Chicken.—Wash 2 broilers or quite young chickens, cut them in halves or quarters if they be large enough, wipe them and dip pieces in beaten egg, well seasoned with salt and pepper and mixed with cream. Roll pieces in bread crumbs and place them in greased pan, dot generously with fat and place in hot oven for 15 minutes. Now put chicken in hot kettle, cover and let smother and steam for 30 minutes or until tender on a slow fire. Place chicken on hot platter; add half cup hot cream to gravy in kettle and strain it over chickens.

RECIPES

Favorite Pickle Recipe.—This is my favorite pickle recipe, and I am sure others will be ready to say the same after their first batch providing they make them after this rule. Oh yes, I must not forget the name as it is the best part of it; "Last of the Garden." One gallon green tomatoes, chopped fine, sprinkle a little salt over and let stand a few hours, then drain one gallon cabbage chopped fine, ½ gallon corn cut off cob, after it is cooked, 1 gallon string beans cooked, 1 gallon hulled beans cooked, 12 mango peppers chopped fine, 13 onions chopped fine, 4 ripe cucumbers quartered and cooked a little, 6 carrots cooked, 1 gallon small cucumbers, 1 gallon vinegar, 2 tablespoons mustard seed, 3 pounds brown sugar, ginger and pepper to suit taste. Add all together and cook twenty minutes, then seal hot. —Mrs. C. N. Valley Centre, Michigan.

Caramel Bread Pudding.—3 cupfuls breadcrumbs, 1 quart hot milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful lemon extract, grated nutmeg to taste, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 cupful sugar, 4 tablespoons fat, whipped cream. Put fat, crumbs, and salt into a basin, add hot milk and soak ten minutes. Melt sugar and brown it lightly in a small pan over fire, then add it to the bread, with eggs well beaten, and flavorings. Pour into greased pudding dish and bake in moderate oven till firm. Serve with whipped cream.

Sour Cream Cookies.—1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, yolk of 2 eggs, creamed until very light, add 1 cup sour cream in which has been dissolved one level teaspoon of soda, whites of eggs beaten stiff and mix with flour. Cream flour to make stiff to roll, 1 teaspoon lemon extract. —Alma Becker.

Chocolate Brownies.—1 cupful sugar, 6 tablespoons melted fat, 2 eggs, 2 squares chocolate, 1/3 teaspoonful salt, ½ cupful flour, 1 cupful chopped English walnut meats, 1 teaspoonful vanilla extract, 3 tablespoons boiling water. Cream fat and sugar together, add eggs well beaten, chocolate dissolved in boiling water, salt, flour, vanilla, and nuts. Divide and spread thin in 2 greased square pans and bake in slow oven from twenty to twenty-five minutes. Cut in strips and serve with ice cream. There are a cross between cookies and heavy cake. Sufficient for fifty brownies.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee; he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved. Ps. 55:22.

Know that in time of trouble, "It is in the Lord's hands," your relief will be great, help will come. You cannot be in health and bear burdens of any kind.

To declare that a thing is perfect is to recognize the real, though the unseen truth, concerning it; and to declare the truth over and over is to make it finally manifest as reality.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

120.—Lovely percale, gingham and plush pieces to exchange for anything useful. —Mrs. Geo. Morgan, R. F. D. 3, Vicksburg, 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, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' 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

4792-4791. A Good Sport Costume.—Comfort and good style are here depicted. The Bodice Skirt 4791 may be worn with any Overblouse or with a jacket or coat. The front of the bodice may be overlaid with material to form a vestee. The Blouse 4792 has smart lines, and is good for all sports material. Linen was chosen for this Costume with crepe ribbon and fancy braid for trimming. The Bodice Skirt is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The Blouse is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make Skirt and Blouse for a 38 inch bust size will require 5 ½ yards of 40 inch material. For Bodice of lining or other contrasting material 32 inches wide 1 ½ yard is required. The vestee on the Blouse of contrasting material requires ¼ yard 9 inches wide. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is 2 ½ yards.

4808. A Stylish Dress with Slenderizing Lines.—Here is a very attractive straight line dress, with additional width supplied by "godets" or inserts at the front seams of a wide panel. The back is also in panel effect. Kasha is here combined with figured silk. One could have serge or alpaca with a trimming of braid. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 ½ yard. A 38 inch size will require 4 yards of 40 inch material. For vest, inserts and sleeve facings of contrasting material ½ yard is required.



4809.—A Cool Summer Frock for House or Street Wear.—Printed crepe was used for this design, with facings of satin. Chintz, ratine, or gingham would also be attractive. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 ½ yards of 27 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 ½ yard.

4804. An Up To Date and Attractive Dress.—Printed crepe or foulard would be very pleasing for this style. One could use voile or taffeta. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 ½ yards of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 ½ yard.

4810. A Smart Coat Dress for the Growing Girl.—White linen was chosen for this model. It is also good for pongee, repp, jersey and boucle cloth, and for taffeta and chambray. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or in the comfortable short length now so popular. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 ½ yards of 36 inch material.

4795. A Simple Romper Style.—Very comfortable and practical is this model. The wide leg portions are a good feature. Alpaca, gingham, pongee and crepe may be used to make this pretty play garment. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2 ½ yards of 27 inch material.

4794. A Popular "Suit" for Small Boys.—This is a very comfortable simple style for a practical garment. It is made with a "drop" back, which is buttoned to the waist portion. Kindergarten cloth, poplin, linen or repp, also seersucker and chambray are nice for such suits. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 1 ½ yard of 36 inch material.

4810. "Slender of Line and Graceful"—Blue alpaca was used for this design. Fancy silk braid forms a pleasing finish. This is also a good style for crepe, pongee or moire. A plait portion supplies additional and graceful fullness over the front. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 4 ½ yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 1 ½ yard.

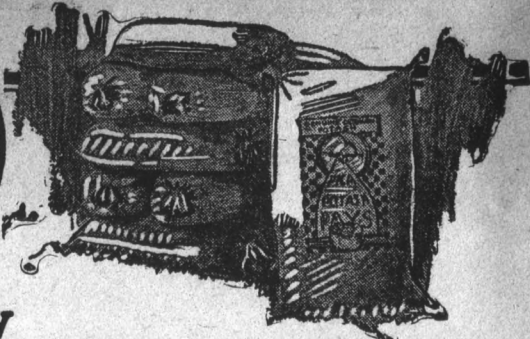
**ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH—
3 FOR 30c POSTPAID**

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
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**THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.**



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 4 ½ 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!

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

**MICHIGAN
STATE FAIR
DETROIT
AUG. 29 SEPT. 7**

**LAUGH
EVERYDAY**

**LAUGH
EVERYDAY**



OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Yes, I live on a farm and am enjoying it too. Who wouldn't where everything is so free and beautiful? We take the M. B. F. and I certainly enjoy its helpfulness. I suppose I should tell you a little something of myself. I am 10 years old and my birthday was last month, (July). I am only five feet tall so of course I get teased but I don't mind it. I am going to do something unusual, and just sign my nickname but if this letter is lucky enough to be printed maybe I will sign my real name next time. You see I am a little bashful. If you wish you may print this poem. I made it up some time ago. Will close and give the other boys and girls a little room. Wishing to be your niece will sign this—"Tiny", Cass City, Michigan.

Happy Days of Long Ago
I am sitting here and thinking
Of the days so long gone by.
When father, mother, my two sisters and I
Were happy and contented living in that
dear old home.

There's been many trials and troubles
Since those happy days of yore
And the tears still come unbidden
As I sit and think them o'er.

I am thinking now of father,
And the days that used to be
When we as little children
Clamored there upon his knee.

Father has left us now
For that happy golden shore,
Where there will be no more sorrow,
And the parting days are o'er.

And the rest? For we have wandered
From that home of long ago
But still our memory reaches back
To the home that we loved so.

And now, my little children dear,
How happy you should be.
All living there together
In that little home. You see?
—"Tiny", Cass City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Your circle of boys and girls is a very friendly one. May I come in? I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour. I am fourteen years of age, weigh 120 pounds or more, have light brown hair, brown eyes, light complexion and am 5 feet 4 inches in height. Will be a freshman in high school next year. I would be glad to hear from some of the young folks, I will answer all letters even though I am a busy farmer girl. I spent the fourth in the usual way, "making noise." We had a young Jersey calf born on "Independence" and that became her name. A good one, eh? One third of our summer vacation is gone already and soon another and the—Oh dear! Well maybe it will seem good to get back to school after our three months is really up. I guess it most always does. It is pretty early to begin to dread it anyway. Summer certainly goes fast but we have a good time while it is here. Well I must ring off. Good-bye and good luck. Another niece—Eunice McBride, Hopkins, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and we enjoy it very much. I thought I would write. Billy Frank said every girl that would guess his age which is between 15 and 20 would receive a real box of—. Well I think his age is 18. Is that right? Well I had better describe myself. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall, weigh 104 pounds, am 11 years old and my birthday is the 16th of August, have brown bobbed hair. For pets I have 2 cats and 1 dog. We live on an 80-acre farm. I have 4 brothers and 6 sisters. Well I hope Mr. Waste Basket don't gobble my letter up. Your niece,—Ar-dith Jordan, R1, Turner, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I wrote but my letter was not in print. Well I will describe myself. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall and weigh 115 pounds, have black hair and blue eyes. I am 14 years old. I live on a 160-acre farm and we have 6 cows, 5 horses, 41 sheep, 26 lambs and for pets I have a dog and a cat. I think Florence Coleman is 14 years old. Well I will close with a riddle. Why do girls like to look up at the moon? The one who guesses the answer correct will receive a letter from me. Only two chances, remember. Will close. I am—Annie Bankel, West Branch, Mich., R2, Box 23.

Divide 9 into two parts which together shall be equal to 10.

IX Cut on the dotted line.

VI + IV = X
Easy when you know how.



A Surprise For Uncle Ned

DEAR Young Folks:—Well, even old Uncle Ned had to have a vacation!

And where do you suppose he is? Why, maybe he passed right in front of your gate, because the last we saw of him he was heading right up into northern Michigan, with a camping outfit snugly packed in the rear seat of his Ford sedan. If you see a Ford sedan with a tall man wearing shell-rim glasses and driving like the wind, just shout "O, Uncle Ned, I know you!" and ten to one he will stop and say "Howdy!" But don't tell him that I told you where he was going, or what he looked like or he might cut off his whiskers just so you could not recognize him.

Now let's have some fun while he's away!

Do you ever read the advertisements in THE BUSINESS FARMER?

Well, it will pay you to read them all this week, because I am going to offer

FIVE WHOLE DOLLARS IN PRIZES!

I want you to write me answers to the following questions first:—

- 1.—What store in Detroit is going to have a big sale and why are they going to have it?
- 2.—What state does Ferndell, a cow which produced 13,477.9 pounds of milk come from and what has the

herd she comes from been fed for 13 years?

- 3.—What is the secret of one tire's ability to stand hard-knocks and what tire is it?
- 4.—How should sugar-beets be lifted?
- 5.—What is a savings bank for corn?
- 6.—How can you save $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on a stove, range or furnace?
- 7.—What bonds pay 7%?
- 8.—What did \$1.75 worth of something do and what was it?
- 9.—What is the name of a new cord fabric?
- 10.—What advertisement in the August 30th issue did you like best and why? (Not over 50 words.)

When you have answered all of these questions, send in your letters to Uncle Ned, so he will find a great big job waiting for him to decide which letter is best. Be sure and write on only one side of the paper and sign your full name and age on the top of each page.

\$3.00 IS THE FIRST PRIZE, for a full list of correct answers and the best letter in answer to Question No. 10. \$1 is the Second Prize and 50c each to the next two best.

All letters must be mailed not later than September 10th.

Your friend till Uncle Ned gets back!

THE PUBLISHER.

Dear Uncle Ned:—It has been quite a while since I wrote I just wondered if you would print this. I wonder what all the cousins are doing this summer. I am staying at home as I had an operation for appendicitis a short time ago and I am not strong enough to work. Say Uncle, do you ever get the blues or do any of you cousins? If you do please write to me as I get them too. I was vaccinated yesterday. There is no need for me to describe myself as I have writ-

ten before. We are soon going to move out of the lovely country into the horrid town. Don't you pity me? I do love the farm don't you Uncle Ned? It is raining to-night and I was lonesome so I thought you would give me a small place in the corner for this letter. Won't you Uncle? I will watch for it anyway. I guess it will fill quite a corner. Ha! Ha! Hoping to hear from some lonesome cousins I will close. Your niece,—Lena Ables, R3, Montgomery, Michigan.

Why Mr. Horse and Mrs. Giraffe Are Enemies

MRS. Giraffe and Mr. Horse were, long, long ago, fast friends.

But Mr. Horse became so boastful about his ability to run fast, that Mrs. Giraffe grew very weary of hearing him boast.

"I can run faster than any other animal," Mr. Horse told Mrs. Giraffe.

"You can not run faster than I," challenged Mrs. Giraffe.

"Ho, ho, haw, haw," laughed Mr. Horse. "I can run much, much faster."

At this Mrs. Giraffe became very, very angry and pulled out a long hair from Mr. Horse's mane and two from his tail and swallowed them. No very easy feat, as they were several feet long.

"Well, Friends," Mr. Camel spoke up, "suppose tomorrow at nine o'clock you run a race and that will settle the argument."

"Very well," Mrs. Giraffe agreed, "we shall run a race and we shall see what we shall see."

"Indeed, yes," Mr. Horse snuffed, "we shall see what we shall see."

"You think you can win but indeed you can not, Friend Horse," Mrs. Giraffe scoffed.

"I will win this race by several miles" Mr. Horse boasted.

At this remark Mrs. Giraffe sat back on a big rock and laughed till the tears ran down her long, very long neck.

"Look here, old Spotted Face," Mr. Horse crossly spoke, "you laugh too soon."

The next morning at exactly nine o'clock Mr. Camel, Mrs. Giraffe, Mr. Horse and many of their friends met for the race.

When Mr. Camel said "Go!" Mr. Horse and Mrs. Giraffe started. They were both very swift; Mrs.

Giraffe always gaining when it came to broken ground and rocks, as she could hop over these like a huge frog. When Mrs. Giraffe was ahead she would turn her very long neck and laugh very loudly at Mr. Horse.

This made Mr. Horse quite angry, and he would run faster than ever.

All the animals were excited over the race. The ones who were friends of Mrs. Giraffe wore large blue-ribbons and the friends of Mr. Horse wore scarlet ribbons.

Toward the end of the race there was much yelling and cheering for the two runners.

Faster, faster, faster, they came. All the animals were wondering who would win, and were cheering.

Almost had they reach their goal! The animals were all pushing to get a good view of the best part of the race. Mr. Horse was running as fast as a horse ever ran since the world began and Mrs. Giraffe was leaping as she had never leaped before.

They came faster, faster, faster. But my, oh me! neither one was ahead. They were side by side. The animals were very worried.

"It will be a great disappointment to all of us," Mr. Camel moaned, "we want a winner."

Faster, faster, faster came Mr. Horse and Mrs. Giraffe. At last they reached their goal, but my, oh me, they were still side by side. Neither had won.

Mr. Camel was ready to call the race a tie when Mrs. Giraffe craned her long, long neck as long as she could and—stuck out her long, long, tongue.

Mrs. Giraffe's friends yelled and shouted with glee. Mrs. Giraffe had won! But ever since then Mrs. Giraffe and Mr. Horse have been bitter, bitter enemies.—Helen Gregg Green.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am sending a little poem in. I have been reading M. B. F. for a long time so thought I would write to you. I am a girl twelve years old, four feet and three inches tall, have light brown hair, brown eyes, rather dark complexion. I am in the seventh grade at school. I live on a forty acre farm with my grandfather. For pets I have three cats, one dog, three ducks, twenty-eight chickens. Grandpa has two horses and six head of cattle. I hope this doesn't go into the waste basket. Your want-to-be niece,—Merab C. Colwell, R2, Box 3, Petoskey, Michigan.

A Rill's Life

I come from a little spring,
I bobble over stones and sing;
I am a little rill,
I love to race down hill.

I run under stars and sun
I gush over boulders weighing tons,
I go by a town,
But always run down—down

My life is a pleasure
I wish for nothing better,
I have a sand bed
On my banks are flowers red.

I ran into a little creek
Over boulders bound to creep;
In and out I turn and leap
I always have a song so meek.

In and out of shady nooks,
Now I run into a brook;
But still I laugh and play,
Thinking I am on my way.

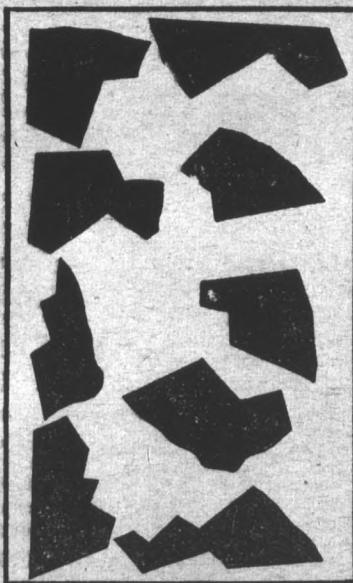
Into a river now I swing
Over many falls I ring.
Now I come unto a mill
But I keep running still.

Now I run into the ocean,
Now I make much more motion;
But still I laugh and play,
Thinking now I am all the way.

Now I join many others,
They are all my brothers;
And now we foam
And on us great vessels roam.
—By Merab C. Colwell,
R2, Petoskey, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 5 feet and 3 inches tall and weigh 122 pounds. The one that guesses my right age will receive a letter from me. I am between 12 and 15 years old. Billy Frank's age I will guess is 17 years. Is that right? Will have to close. Would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. Want-to-be friend—Pearl Brocker, R1, Wayland, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much, or I do anyway and I read the Children's Hour every issue. Well summer is here again and with it the birds and flowers. I like summer better than any other time of the year. Don't you too Uncle Ned? Well I shall have to describe myself. I am 5 feet 1 inch tall and I have medium brown bobbed hair and blue eyes and I weigh about 97 pounds. I am twelve years old and my birthday is the first day of May. Have I a twin? Well I will take a guess at Billy Frank's age. I think he is about 17. Am I right Billy? This will have to be all for this time or the waste basket will get my letter. Your want-to-be niece—Esther Shively, Cook, Michigan.
—I like summer but the other seasons are nice too, I think.



Out out each piece carefully, and paste the nine pieces together on stiff cardboard to form the silhouettes of a sour variety of fruit. What is it?

Answer to last puzzle: K plus Cow plus Nail plus Pie minus Cone plus Pen minus Pipe plus Cup minus Pick plus Butt minus Tub equals WAL-NUT.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from page 10.)

tain to me, but Jim and Fred say they'll help."

Mr. Smith did not hear any more, for Miss Maggie and her guest reached the hall and had closed the door behind them. But when Miss Maggie returned, Mr. Smith was pacing up and down the room nervously.

"Well," he demanded with visible irritation, as soon as she appeared, "will you kindly tell me if there is anything—desirable that that confounded money has done?"

Miss Maggie looked up in surprise. "You mean—Jim Blaisdell's money?" she asked.

"I mean all the money—I mean the three hundred thousand dollars that those three people received. Has it ever brought any good or happiness—anywhere?"

"Oh, yes, I know," smiled Miss Maggie, a little sadly. "But—" Her countenance changed abruptly. A passionate earnestness came to her eyes. "Don't blame the money—blame the spending of it! The money isn't to blame. The dollar that will buy tickets to the movies will just as quickly buy a good book; and if you're hungry, it's up to you whether you put your money into chocolate eclairs or roast beef. Is the money to blame that goes for a whiskey bill or a gambling debt instead of for shoes and stockings for the family?"

"Why, n-no," Mr. Smith had apparently lost his own irritation in his amazement at hers. "Why, Miss Maggie, you—you seem worked up over this matter."

"I am worked up. I'm always worked up—over money. It's been money, money, money, ever since I could remember! We're all after it, and we all want it, and we strain every nerve to get it. We think it's going to bring us happiness. But it won't—unless we do our part. And there are some things that even money can't buy. Besides, it isn't the money that does the things, anyway—it's the man behind the money. What do you think money is good for, Mr. Smith?"

Mr. Smith, now thoroughly dazed, actually blinked his eyes at the question, and at the vehemence with which it was hurled into his face.

"Why, Miss Maggie, it—it—I—I—" "It isn't good for anything unless we can exchange it for something we want, is it?"

"Why, I—I suppose we can give it—" "But even then we're exchanging it for something we want, aren't we? We want to make the other fellow happy, don't we?"

"Well, yes, we do," Mr. Smith spoke with sudden fervor. "But it doesn't always work that way. Look at the case right here. Now, very likely this—er—Mr. Fulton thought these three hundred thousand dollars were going to make these people happy. Personification of happiness—that woman was, a few minutes ago, wasn't she?" Mr. Smith had regained his air of aggrieved irritation. "No, she wasn't. But that wasn't the money's fault. It was her own. She didn't know how to spend it. And that's just what I mean when I say we've got to do our part—money won't buy happiness, unless we exchange it for the things that will bring happiness. If we don't know how to get any happiness out of five dollars, we won't know how to get it out of five hundred, or five thousand, or five hundred thousand, Mr. Smith. I don't mean that we'll get the same amount out of five dollars, of course,—though I've seen even that happen sometimes—but I mean that we've got to know how to spend five dollars—and make the most of it."

"I reckon—you're right, Miss Maggie." "I know I'm right, and 'tisn't the money's fault when things go wrong. Money's all right. I love money. Oh, yes, I know—we're taught that the love of money is the root of all evil. But I don't think it should be so—necessarily. I think money's one of the most wonderful things in the world. It's more than a trust and a gift—it's an opportunity, and a test. It brings out what's strongest in us, every time. And it does that whether it's five dollars or five hundred thousand dollars. If—we love chocolate eclairs and the movies better than roast beef and good books, we're going to buy them, whether they're chocolate eclairs and movies on five dollars, or champagne suppers and Paris gowns on five hundred thousand dollars!"

"Well, by—by Jove!" ejaculated Mr. Smith, rather feebly.

Miss Maggie gave a shamefaced laugh and sank back in her chair.

"You don't know what to think of me, of course; and no wonder," she sighed. "But I've felt so bad over this—this money business right here under my eyes. I love them all, every one of them. And you know how it's been, Mr. Smith. Hasn't it worked out to prove just what I say? Take Hattie this afternoon. She said that Fred declared she'd been trying to make every one of her 'Jims' a 'James,' ever since the money came. But he forgot that she did that very same thing before it came. All her life she's been trying to make five dollars look like ten; so when she got the hundred thousand, it wasn't six months before she was trying to make that look like two hundred thousand."

"I reckon you're right." "Jane is just the opposite. Jane used to buy ingrain carpets and cheap chairs

and cover them with mats and tidies to save them."

"You're right she did!" Miss Maggie laughed appreciatively. "They got on your nerves, too, didn't they? Such layers upon layers of covers for everything! It brought me to such a pass that I went to the other extreme. I wouldn't protect anything—which was very reprehensible, of course. Well, now she has pretty dishes and solid silver—but she hides them in bags and boxes, and never uses them except for company. She doesn't take any more comfort with them than she did with the ingrain carpets and cheap chairs. Of course, that's a little thing. I only mentioned it to illustrate my meaning. Jane doesn't know how to play. She never did. When you can't spend five cents out of a hundred dollars for pleasure without wincing, you needn't expect you're going to spend five dollars out of a hundred thousand without feeling the pinch," laughed Miss Maggie.

"And Miss Flora? You haven't mentioned her," observed Mr. Smith, a little grimly.

Miss Maggie smiled; then she sighed. "Poor Flora—and when she tried so hard to quiet her conscience because she had so much money! But you know how that was. You helped her out of that scrape. And she's so grateful! She told me yesterday that she hardly ever gets a begging letter now."

"No; and those she does get she investigates," asserted Mr. Smith. "So the fakes don't bother her much these days. And she's doing a lot of good, too, in a small way."

"She is, and she's happy now," declared Miss Maggie, "except that she still worries a little because she is so happy. She's dismissed the maid and does her own work—I'm afraid Miss Flora never was cut out for a fine-lady life of leisure, and she loves to putter in the kitchen. She says it's such a relief, too, not to keep dressed up in company manners all the time, and not to have that horrid girl spying 'round all the day to see if she behaves proper. But Flora's a dear."

"She is! and I reckon it worked the best with her of any of them."

"Worked?" hesitated Miss Maggie. "Er—that is, I mean, perhaps she's made the best use of the hundred thousand," stammered Mr. Smith. "She's been—er—the happiest."

"Why, y-yes, perhaps she has, when you come to look at it that way."

"But you wouldn't—er—advise this Mr. Fulton to leave her—his twenty millions?"

"Mercy!" laughed Miss Maggie, throwing up both hands. "She'd faint dead away at the mere thought of it."

"Humph! Yes, I suppose so." Mr. Smith turned on his heel and resumed his restless pacing up and down the room. From time to time he glanced furtively at Miss Maggie. Miss Maggie, her hands idly resting in her lap, palms upward, was gazing fixedly at nothing.

"Of just what—are you thinking?" he demanded at last, coming to a pause at her side.

"I was thinking—of Mr. Stanley G. Fulton," she answered, not looking up.

"Oh, you were!" There was an odd something in Mr. Smith's voice.

"Yes, I was wondering—about those twenty millions."

"Oh, you were!" The odd something had increased, but Miss Maggie's eyes were still dreamily fixed on space.

"Yes, I was wondering what he had done with them."

"Had done with them!"

"Yes, in the letter, I mean." She looked up now in faint surprise. "Don't you remember? There was a letter—a second letter to be opened in two years' time. They said that that was to dispose of the remainder of the property—his last will and testament."

"Oh, yes, I remember," assented Mr. Smith, turning on his heel again. "Then you think—Mr. Fulton is—dead?" Mr. Smith was very carefully not meeting Miss Maggie's eyes.

"Why, yes, I suppose so." Miss Maggie turned back to her meditative gazing at nothing. "The two years are nearly up, you know—I was talking with Jane the other day—just next November."

"Yes, I know." The words were very near a groan, but at once Mr. Smith hurriedly repeated, "I know—I know!" very lightly, indeed, with an apprehensive glance at Miss Maggie.

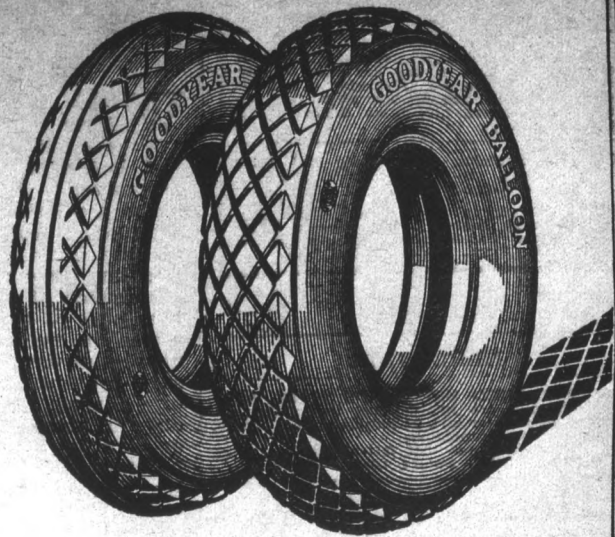
"So it seems to me if he were alive that he'd be back by this time. And so I was wondering—about those millions," she went on musingly. "What do you suppose he has done with them?" she asked, with sudden animation, turning full upon him.

"Why, I—I—How should I know?" stammered Mr. Smith, with a swift crimson dyeing in his face.

Miss Maggie laughed merrily. "You wouldn't, of course—but that needn't make you look as if I'd intimated that you had them! I was only asking for your opinion, Mr. Smith," she twinkled, with mischievous eyes.

"Of course!" Mr. Smith laughed now, a little precipitately. "But, indeed, Miss Maggie, you turned so suddenly and the question was so unexpected that I felt like the small boy who, being always blamed for everything at home that went wrong, answered tremblingly, when the teacher sharply demanded, 'Who made the world?' 'Please, ma'am, I did; but I'll never do it again!'"

(Continued in Sept. 13th issue.)



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DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

MILK FEVER

WHILE the exact cause of milk fever has not yet been worked out, it seems more common just before a storm, or fall of the barometer. Just what effect this has is a puzzle, but it is a fact, nevertheless. Another thing, the kind of care or feed or amount of exercise has very little to do with the occurrence of milk fever. The curious part of the disease is that it seems to run in cycles and just about the time one thinks he has a sure preventive, up it pops. Some experienced dairymen think that only milking about half the first day or two is good; others that with holding feed before calving; others that exercise is necessary. Not a single "sure cure" has yet been worked out that is satisfactory, so the best thing we can do, as cow owners, is to be prepared for it and to know what to do when it does appear.

Symptoms—Did you know there are two different kinds of milk fever, as radically different as winter and summer? The first or common type is the "quiet" form. About a day or two after an easy calving the cow begins to act "queer." She quits eating; her muzzle gets dry; her eyes have an anxious expression, and she ceases to worry about the calf. The next thing that is noticed is that she gets weak in her hind parts. Then she staggers and fights to keep from falling down. Pretty soon she lunges forward, and either lies on her side with the head stretched out, or up in a natural position with her head curled around to her side.

After more or less struggling she seems to become drowsy, then unconscious, and passes into a profound coma. Without any aid she will usually die in from six to ten hours, depending on the severity of the attack.

The second or nervous type is the so-called "eclamptic" form, when the animal acts almost like wild. The muscles all over the body become a twitching mass of tissue, and the eyes assume a wild aspect. She grits her teeth, often bellows and slobbers. Finally when she goes down she keeps up the convulsions and kicks and struggles. If the temperature is taken it will be found to be 105 or more. Unless promptly treated, a funeral will soon occur in this type.

Treatment—Under treatment comes the most important thing about milk fever. How to tell it is milk fever, and what not to do! Suppose you have a fine cow and she calves in a very normal condition. Everything seems fine, and you breathe a sigh of relief. The next morning you notice she acts sort of dumpish and does not eat very well. Later she pays little attention to the calf and begins to reel around. Being utterly ignorant of the true disease, you call in your next door neighbor, who thinks she "is bound up" and needs a physic. So you prepare a pound of salts in a quart of water and, with much exertion and effort, you pour the contents down the animal's mouth. Due to the paralyzed condition of the throat muscles, some of the salts go down the gullet and some down the windpipe. In this case, you have a dead cow in from two to 24 hours from mechanical pneumonia.

In other words, due to ignorance and with the best of intentions, you have done more harm with your treatment than had you done nothing.

Then again, suppose you are an experienced dairyman and known what milk fever is and how to treat the uncomplicated form yourself. But your very best cow gets the nervous type, and inflating the udder and giving stimulants only makes the patient worse. As she rapidly goes from one convulsion to another, you get alarmed and summon a veterinarian, but too late, as the toxins or poisons have hit the head and brain, and soon Bossy gives a spasmodic kick and all is over. Due to your mistaken diagnosis you have a dead cow; the veterinarian gets the credit for the funeral and you swear he is no good.

While experienced car drivers can grease their autos and fix little

things about the car, when something goes wrong with the engine or electric selfstarter they immediately summon expert assistance. So it is with a cow or mare during the period of giving birth. She is already overburdened with poisons; the least thing may cause her death, that at other times, would be thrown off without any treatment of any kind.

The writer, in his practice, sees so much of this that he emphasizes calling expert assistance right at the start. It is cheaper in the end. The price of a good cow will pay for a good many veterinary calls, and it will save you a lot of home doctoring that may result in total loss.

A cow with milk fever, therefore, can have two different types, each utterly dissimilar and requiring the opposite treatment. Then she may develop blood poison or a total or partial paralysis of the hind quarters. She may be impacted in either the first or third stomachs. She may get garget or an inflamed udder. She may get chilled during calving and develop pneumonia. Her milk supply may be paralyzed for some time, and the producing tissues need stimulating. She may develop a blood clot that starts in one of the vessels from the womb, and when this clot works its way through the circulation to the brain or heart she dies from apoplexy. Her womb may be thrown inside out, and in conjunction with this she may bloat, due to fermenting food. In fact, not long ago the writer was called to see a fine black Jersey, down, dead to the world with milk fever, her womb totally prolapsed and both sides of the abdomen almost tight as a drum from bloat. What would an owner, without any instruments of any kind, or lacking experienced skill, and to replace an everted womb is as hard a job as any we run against.

As we do not know the exact cause of milk fever, neither do we know what effect blowing air into the udder does. We find that if we give heart stimulants with a hypodermic syringe and leave medicines given by the mouth strictly alone until she can get up, and cover the animal with blankets, that she usually gets up in from two to six hours. In the nervous type we inflate the udder, but give narcotics, such as morphine hypodermically, or chloral hydrate by the rectum. The mortality in the simple, common cases is about three to five out of a hundred; in the nervous or eclamptic form about 20 to 40.

Suppose you get up early one morning and find your cow, recently fresh, stretched out with milk fever, what should you do? First of all phone your veterinarian. Tell him the history, so he will be prepared. While he is on the way fill a couple gunnysacks full of straw or hay, like pillows, and prop under head and try to get her up on her brisket. Milk out the udder and then cover her with blankets. Do not give any medicines by the mouth. If she is in a mud hole or snow drift or mixed up in a barb wire fence try to move her away from these. If you are away from expert assistance inflate the udder and tie inch bandages around each teat as far up to the udder as possible. Keep her up on her brisket with sacks and keep well covered.

But whenever possible get a veterinarian as quick as you can. Tell him it is a fresh cow and that she is down or staggering, and he will be prepared for milk fever, and you can have everything ready.

By doing this you will run a far better chance of saving your cow than by trying to save a few dollars and lose her.—Washington Farmer.

BUTTER WILL NOT GATHER

I have a nice Holstein cow, five years old that came fresh eight weeks ago and is giving ten quarts of milk twice a day. I only keep one cow and set the milk in pans, it raises nice thick cream, could almost lift it with a fork but we can not make butter out of it. We churn with a dash churn an hour or more it breaks and shows plenty of but-

ter but it will not gather. Appears to be all in small grains about the size of rice. We strain the milk out, put water on it and it will all spread and float all over. Have tried different ways and can do nothing with it. It did the same last summer. The cow is on grass all day and stabled nights, has hay and some ground oats.—J. M., Carsonville, Mich.

CREAM that is too thin and cream that is too warm at the time of churning is a cream that churns only with difficulty. If you will place the milk in a deep bucket, cool at once after drawn and let the cream rise in this deep container the cream skimmed will be richer. Churning the cream at a lower temperature will also cause it to come in larger grains, about the size of corn kernels. When this size of grain is reached, the butter-milk is best drawn and an equal amount of cold water added. The churn can be given a couple of turns in the wash water and the water drawn off.—P. S. Lucas, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufacture, M. A. C.

TESTS REQUIRED TO FREE HERDS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

THE number of tuberculin tests required to free herds of tuberculosis is a subject being studied by veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture. Records on nearly 25,000 herds show that 15,000 of that number were entirely free from tuberculosis on the first tuberculin test, accompanied, of course, by the removal of reactors. The second test "cleaned up" more than 4,600 additional herds. In other words, more than four-fifths of the herds tested were freed of the dread disease in not more than two tests made from six months to a year apart.

Occasionally, herds are found where the disease is extremely deep-seated, and as many as eight tests are necessary to insure that all infected cattle have been removed. But such cases are extremely rare.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

HORSE KICKED ON HOCK JOINT

I have a horse that got kicked on the hock joint and the joint is enlarged some. Now I would like to take it off. Can you tell me what to do and the remedy?—L. W., Sterling, Mich.

YOU do not say how long ago your horse's hock was injured nor just where the enlargement is located on the joint. These would be important things to know before giving any prognosis or prescribing treatment. There are several chronic conditions affecting the hock joint that are incurable. Better have your local veterinarian make an examination of your horse's hock. He will then be able to tell in all probability what the chances for recovery will be.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

PIGS ROOT EACH OTHER

We have some young pigs 3 months old. They are out on grass and get all the milk they want, but they root each other constantly. Can you tell us cause and a cure?—A. H., Caro, Mich.

THE rooting of one another of these pigs is doubtless due to some deficiency in their ration. I would advise that they be given access to a good mineral mixture. Either one of the following would be good: 30 lbs. bone meal, 30 lbs. finely ground lime stone, 30 lbs. salt, 10 lbs. sulphur; or a mixture of 10 lbs. 16 percent acid phosphate, 10 lbs. finely ground lime stone and 1 lb. of salt.

This trouble is occasionally caused by skin trouble. To overcome this the pigs should be sprayed occasionally.

It would also be advisable to give these pigs some grain or barley along with their milk.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor in Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

Potato Growers Close Enthusiastic Meeting!

Go on Record for Standard Grades and Endorse Old Officers
by Re-electing Them

THE Michigan Potato Growers' exchange closed its sixth annual meeting at Cadillac August 21st with the unanimous re-election of Fred Smith, of Elk Rapids, to the board of directors.

E. A. Rasmussen, of Greenville, was elected for three years to succeed Ernest Snyder, of Lakeview. The board of directors re-elected its present officers: Henry Curtis, Cadillac, president; Fred Smith, Elk Rapids, vice-president; S. E. Rogers, East Jordan, secretary and treasurer.

To Seek Change in Law

The most important action by the delegates was adoption of a resolution by which the central Cadillac exchange officers will work to get a bill through the legislature providing standard potato grades, similar to the apple and grape code, with penalties for violation, and an appropriation for its enforcement. The board also was instructed to abolish the system whereby cars are insured by the central exchange, leaving the risk to the locals interested.

The campaign for five-year crop contracts was supported strongly. R. A. Wiley, organization manager, reported. There now are 1,368 growers signed in the contract, with 298 seed dealers and 424 growers of certified seed also signed up 77 per cent of the growers called on.

Herbert F. Baker, Cheboygan gubernatorial candidate, who was once

Manistee.—Oat harvest in progress with yield good. Potatoes are promising outlook. Wet weather causing disease development ruining many fields of beans. Little hope for mature corn. Pickle growers seriously troubled with anthracnose with losses heavy. Raspberry shipping season will close next week.—H. M. Vaughn, County Agent.

Presque Isle.—All crops look fairly good except corn which is backward and hay also was a short crop. Grasshoppers doing a lot of damage to oats in places. Farmers are busy cutting winter wheat and rye. Fall apples are quite abundant but winter varieties are a light crop. Lots of rain here lately. New seedlings fair.—Fred Tulyetske, County Agent.

Lenawee.—Wheat good with average yield 23 bushels and highest reports 48 bushels. Barley good with small amount being threshed. Oats excellent with small amount being threshed. Hay good and second crop alfalfa now being harvested. Corn good where good seed used or well prepared soil. Feeder lambs and steers beginning to come in.—C. L. Coffeen, County Agent.

Muskegon.—Corn improved but still only 50 per cent of crop. Potatoes good yield of early crops, late crop looks good. Grain good crop some damage to grain in shock. Hay and pastures good and looks like good prospect for clover seed. Beans making good growth. Some damage from anthracnose. Most crops on low ground damaged to some extent by steady rains.—County Agent.

Barry.—Wheat good yield with good test; majority in danger because of continued rains. 20 per cent damage to data. Oats good crop; filled well; 10 per cent down impossible to harvest. Hay good; 10 per cent loss or in poor condition on account of rain. Corn backward: 50 per cent will not mature. Potatoes normal to good. Pasture good. Fruit 40 per cent of normal crop.—F. W. Bennett, County Agent.

Midland.—Cold nights and heavy rains the past week makes the corn crop and bean crop late and drowns beans in many places. Beans podding heavily but show-

Menuree.—Crops in this county according to report of farmers are as good or better than we have had in several years past, with the exception of corn which is probably two weeks behind the season and in many places of very poor stand because of poor seed used and the work of outworms and grubs in the early part of the season. Many oats are still uncut because of light rains which we are having at the present time. As a whole the farmers are feeling a little better about their business and feel that more prosperous times are coming. Some wheat is threshed and is yielding a little better than average.

St. Joseph.—Wheat acreage somewhat reduced from that harvested last year, but yields range from 20 to 30 bushels and over on good soils. Mostly being threshed from the shock and suffering damage from the weather. Rye, reduced acreage and poor yields, grown mostly on the poorer soils. Oats, reduced acreage but a good crop despite late sowing. Now being harvested. Corn, about usual acreage, growing well and eared well where it has a chance, but many thin stands and some fields being abandoned to the weeds. Hay, about 12,000 acres of alfalfa a big crop first cutting, second cutting about ready and looking fine. A few good fields of clover harvested, not much other hay. Around 4,000 acres of alfalfa will be sown this year. Potatoes reduced but growing well. Bean acreage is unimportant in this county, but what there is are growing and podding well. Some Anthracnose present in them. Pastures are good and growing conditions good for all crops. What unfavorable outlook there is has resulted from too much wet weather, which has prevented taking proper care of crops.—L. R. Binding, County Agent.

NINE FOOT CLOVER IN LENAWEE

I have sweet clover on limed land that measures 9 feet 1 1/4 inches. After cutting a field of alfalfa I found a stalk that was lodged so only the top was cut off, how much I don't know, and what was left measured 5 feet 4 inches.—H. S. Fish, Tip-ton, Mich.

ing considerable disease in places. Potatoes and sugar beets looking very good. Threshing progressing rapidly. Wheat good quality and good yield but too wet to put in storage. Barley threshing beginning, with yield good. Oats all in shock and some in barns. Second cutting alfalfa being made. Good crop.—Roy W. Weinberg, County Agent.

DOES DELTA COUNTY WIN?

I decided I would answer your article of August 16th entitled "Can You Beat This?"

We have corn 10 ft. 8 in. Robust beans 1 ft. 6 in. high and vines cover meadows so you can not walk through them.

The corn ground was alfalfa sod fall plowed and top dressed this spring. It is nearly in roasting ears. The bean ground is alfalfa sod plowed this spring. — D. R. Kirkpatrick, Rapid City, Mich.

a president of the exchange, was the principal speaker at the annual banquet.

Says Standardization Paid

W. H. Hartman, director of the state food bureau, declared standardization paid. Michigan potato growers a million and a quarter dollars last season by making a market for Michigan spuds and bringing a premium of from 15 to 40 cents a hundredweight for the branded chief Petoskey stock. The year before Michigan potatoes, poorly graded, sold for from 10 to 90 cents a bag less than those of other important producing states on all markets, including those of Michigan itself.

Professor R. J. Baldwin, of M. A. C., and Postmaster Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac, were the other speakers.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Menominee.—Crops here are excellent except corn which is two weeks or more behind the season.—Karl Knaus, County Agent.

Sanilac.—Due to heavy rains about one third of the hay is still in the fields. Wheat sprouting, possibly one fifth beans drowned out. Oats are down badly.—John D. Martin, County Agent.

Gogebic.—Hay crop good. Grains fair to poor. Corn will make poor ensilage. Potatoes slow, but promising. Unseasonably cool weather. Poor harvesting weather.—C. E. Gunderson, County Agent.

Lapeer.—Wheat good average 20-25 bushels. Oats good also barley. Beans and potatoes are fair. Corn poor needs lots of warm weather. Beets fair. Second cutting alfalfa fair.—A. J. Patch, County Agent.

Dickinson.—Potatoes looking good. 150 bushels per acre. Oats, barley and rye are good. Grass also is good. Not quite finished haying. Corn, probably no seed corn, but hope for silage. Alfalfa better than clover.—Art Lonsdorf, County Agent.

Scheelcraft.—Considerable haying still to be done, wet weather caused much dissolved hay. Oats and barley looking very promising. Potatoes seem to be setting heavily generally in good condition, we are afraid of considerable late blight may occur.—T. R. Shane, County Agent.

WARNING!

Do Not Drive Your Automobile to the Fairs

Unless it is insured against Fire, Theft, Liability and Collision in the Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company.

When full protection against the risk of what may prove a large financial loss may be had at so small cost.

Do Not Park Your Car on City Streets

Take it to a garage where you will be sure to find it on your return. Thieves watch for unsuspecting visitors and pick out their cars as easy prey. The small amount you pay for storage will be well earned.

Drive Carefully; Take No Chances

Most accidents can be avoided. Watch out for loose gravel at the new 35 mile speed limit. Stop at one side of the road when the glaring headlight fool refuses to dim his lights. Don't take a chance at the railway crossings—"Stop, Look and Listen!" will save you if you do it ALWAYS.

Before you start for the Fairs—call up the Citizens' Mutual agent in your locality—don't be satisfied with any other company—make them show their statements; your insurance is only as good as the company that writes it.

Almost any auto owner can tell you who your local Citizens' Mutual agent is—or write, phone or wire us and we will have our agent call AT ONCE, before you start for the fair.

W. E. ROBB, Secretary

Citizens Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

HOWELL

MICHIGAN

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 buy-
ing—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

Hotel Tuller

STANDARD OF SERVICE

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DETROIT AUTOMOBILE CLUB

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Over 600 Rooms With Bath

DAILY RATES: SINGLE \$2.50 UP

Five Floors of Apartments, \$2.50 Up

HOTEL TULLER CO.

DETROIT

O. C. FROMAN, Mgr.

CAFETERIA GRILLE

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.

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 De-
partment, 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 BAR-
ron White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds and
Anconas. H. KNOLL, Jr., Rt. 1, Holland, Mich.

PEDIGREE COCKERELS, M. A. C. STRAIN,
12 yrs old. \$5.00 for 3 or \$2.00 each.
MRS. DAN DETWILER, Chesaning, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Have You
Poultry
For Sale?

An Ad in The
Michigan
Business
Farmer
will sell it.

Poultry Department

PREVENTION OF DISEASE IN POULTRY

AS has been previously mentioned
prevention is easier than cure.
The first thing to be done in
any case is to ascertain the cause
and remove it.

Probably one of the most common
troubles among flocks is that of
colds, roup, etc. Chickens will
stand a lot of cold if it is dry and
free from draughts. One of the
big problems of poultry raising is to
solve the problem of keeping the
poultry house dry.

This is best done by having the
poultry house located on well-drain-
ed land, have the floor of the house
at least eighteen inches above the
outside ground level and fill in with
coarse gravel or cinders.

Then see that the house is ventila-
ted without draughts. Houses
should face the South and have
some sort of an opening on the
South side. The house should be at
least sixteen feet from front to
back, and we would prefer it twenty
feet. Then, with your roosts in the
rear, the fowls are back away from
the opening and not in much danger
of draughts from the front or ex-
posure. If your houses are more
than twenty feet long, put in a solid
partition as in spaces longer than
twenty feet draughts are apt to de-
velop. A house or pen twenty feet
square is ideal for one hundred
birds or four square feet of floor
space per bird is about right.

To properly act for prevention of
diseases it is necessary to know
something of the things that cause
the trouble. As explained above
dampness and draughts are the
main causes of colds in their various
forms. If the digestive organs are
affected the kind, quality and quan-
tity of feed should be inspected.
You should know whether there is
any mold in the litter or feed;
whether or not they have access to
grit, shell and charcoal; whether or
not they have been infected with
parasites or germs that might cause
disease.

If the fowls become lame it might
be caused by rheumatism, injury or
liver trouble.

Over-fatness causes trouble with
the heart, liver and reproductive
organs.

Build your houses so as to be dry
and free from draughts. Feed sane-
ly which means with good feed fed
right. Supply fresh, clean water,
grit, shell, charcoal and green feed
and there should not be much
trouble from sickness.

Use plenty of disinfectants. It
is one of the best investments you
can make. If the fowls are kept on
the same ground for any length of
time, sprinkle it with lime, spade or
plow under and sow some quick
growing green crop such as oats or
rape.

Remedies may remove or destroy
the cause of the disease; remove or
offset the symptoms, and help to re-
pair the affected tissues. They have
their place but if proper methods of
prevention are used there will be
little use for them. However, they
have their place and we do not be-
lieve it necessary to always use the
hatchet as many advise.—"Those
Nine Fox Brothers."

BUILDING STONE AND CEMENT POULTRY HOUSE

Kindly furnish me with informa-
tion and details for building a stone
and cement poultry house large
enough to house two hundred hens.
How many stones and sacks of ce-
ment would it require? Is a nearly
square house practical now days?
I see some are advocating that
style. What should the proper di-
mensions be, also the right amount
of light? The house I am about to
build is to face the south.—A. W.,
Stockbridge, Michigan.

In order to accommodate 200 layers,
we would suggest a building 40
feet long and 18 feet deep. This
will provide ample room for the
larger American breeds. A house
of these dimensions will require ap-
proximately six cubic yards or six
loads of stone, and twelve cubic
yards of gravel, in addition to eight
barrels of cement. This ratio per-
mits the use of thirty-three per cent

stone in constructing the founda-
tion and six inch wall.

The Michigan poultry house plan-
ned by the M. A. C. seems to be
giving the most satisfactory results
in this states. It has been design-
ed, lighted, and ventilated to pro-
vide the greatest amount of com-
fort under the variable weather con-
ditions of this state.—E. C. Fore-
man, Professor of Poultry Husband-
ry, M. A. C.

(Editor's Note: — Any person
wishing a copy of this plan can se-
cure one by writing to THE BUSI-
NESS FARMER or the Department of
Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.)

HENS HAVE TUBERCULOSIS

Would like advice on how to dis-
infect our poultry house. Our vet-
erinarian said the hens had tuber-
culosis and I have disposed of them.
He said I should dispose of all my
chickens as soon as they were large
enough for broilers. How long be-
fore I can put new chickens in my
houses?—Mrs. C. H., Byron, Mich.

THE so-called normal mortality in
commercial laying units varies
from ten to fifteen per cent
each year. Before disposing of your
entire flock, I would suggest for-
warding one or two specimens to
Doctor Stafseth of the Bacteriology
Department, East Lansing. Ordin-
arily, the severe losses occur among
the older stock, and if young chicks
are raised on a clean range away
from the parent flock, the danger of
transmitting tuberculosis from old
to young stock is not so great. To
our knowledge, this disease is not
transmitted from the adult to the
offspring through the egg, and if
you have a highly bred flock and
wish to continue this same line of
breeding, by proper precaution the
young stock could be matured with
the assurance that they are fairly
clean and free from this disease.

If your mortality among the older
birds is extremely heavy, it un-
doubtedly would be advisable to dis-
pose of practically the entire flock.
We have found a higher percentage
of tuberculosis present in poorly
lighted and poorly ventilated build-
ings, with dirt floors, and not hav-
ing dropping boards which permits
of better sanitation. These hous-
ing conditions should be corrected
and the house given a thorough
cleaning and disinfecting. This
calls for a thorough scrubbing of
the walls, and floors which should
be followed by an application of
some good coal tar disinfectant.
—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poul-
try Husbandry, M. A. C.

FOOD VALUE OF EGGS

IN these days of the popularity of
vitamines and calories in the ev-
ery day scheme of eating, eggs
as body builders are not to be ig-
nored. Eggs contain so much of
fuel, energy and tissue building ma-
terials as to be almost a perfect food
in themselves. Protein in the form
of albumin is found in the white.
Fat in a finely emulsified form,
similar to the fat in milk, is found
in the yolk. The protein contains
sodium chloride, potassium salts
and sulphur, all necessary to per-
fect health. The iron compound
forms the material from which the
haemoglobin of red blood corpus-
cles is made.

Few foods are as rich in vitamins
as are eggs. Fat soluble A, essen-
tial for growth, and water soluble B,
valued for its curative properties as
well as for body development, are
found in abundance in the yolk. On
account of the richness of iron in
eggs, they are one of the first foods
to be added to the diet of the grow-
ing child. In hospitals eggs are
found to be almost indispensable in
the diet of undernourished, anaemic,
convalescent and tubercular
patients.

Many people have been of the
opinion that brown-shelled eggs
have a higher food value than those
with a white shell. Extended study
of the physical properties and chem-
ical composition of eggs to deter-
mine whether or not this was true
has proved that there are practically
no differences, so far as food value
is concerned, between the white-
shelled and the brown-shelled eggs.

Eggs are easily digested and
quickly absorbed. In connection
with other work with eggs, their
digestibility was studied at the Min-
nesota experiment station.

Five experiments were made by
means of a pepsin solution to deter-
mine the digestibility of eggs cook-
ed under different conditions. Re-
sults indicated that while the meth-
od of cooking has some effect upon
the rate of digestibility, it does not
materially affect the total digestibil-
ity.

CHICKENS TRESPASS

I would like to get a little of your
advise in regards to chickens. Has
a person a right to raise about 800
chickens on a small piece of ground,
a lot and a half, in a village and
then turn them right out to the pub-
lic and let them run and destroy
people's gardens? My neighbor, is
raising 800 chickens on a small
piece of ground, has no park, don't
intend to shut them up and there
is a fifth of them that stay over on
my ground and destroy my lawn
and garden. I do not keep any
chickens and would like to have a
garden and have more use of my
ground for my own benefit. Have
stood for this for four years. This
is a small village and is not incorp-
orated. Now what I want to know
is there any way that she can be
made to take care of her poultry?
—M. W., Middleton, Mich.

THERE is no state law regarding
trespassing chickens. If the
village is not incorporated
there should be a township by-law
to take care of this. See the super-
visor. If there is no township reg-
ulation preventing this annoyance,
you will have to put a good fence
around your garden and if the
chickens continue to get in, put
them up and hold them until the
owner pays the damage they did.—
Asst. Legal Editor.

CHICKS GO BLIND AND DIE

I sent for fifty day-old chicks and
received them all in good condition.
After I had them for a week or two
they began to go blind and then
their wings would droop, some would
shake until they could hardly stand
up and they would go blind and die.
Could you tell me what causes this?
I feed them and water them every
day.—F. C., Cathro, Michigan.

THE flock of chicks referred to
were evidently free from Bacil-
lary White Diarrhea, which to
our knowledge, is the only disease
that might be introduced in purchas-
ing day old chicks. I am inclined
to believe that the blindness, droop-
ing wings, and the paralyzed con-
dition of the chicks are largely the
result of faulty nutrition. Similar
conditions have resulted when chicks
were kept on a very restricted diet
containing insufficient quantity of
these new food factors referred to
as vitamins. Ordinarily, such chicks
will respond to a treatment which
includes a combination of tomato
juice and cod liver oil. The cod liver
oil should be given at the rate of
one half pint to each 500 birds and
can be evenly distributed by mixing
it in rolled oats and bran. Cod liver
can be emulsified with either boil-
ing water or tomato juice without
its value being destroyed. This may
be necessary in order to get a suf-
ficient liquid for proper distribution
so that the chicks will get a sufficient
amount to correct this nutritional
disturbance. These chicks may also
be given hard boiled eggs with very
beneficial results.—E. C. Foreman,
Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M.
A. C.

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, Chi-
cago, Illinois, is offering this un-
usual opportunity to one coal user in
every neighborhood who has a few
hours spare time. This is its meth-
od 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.

How to Make Durable, Strong Concrete

By H. H. MUSSELMAN

Agricultural Engineering Department, M. A. C.

CONCRETE is a material which is so satisfactory for many kinds of construction work that very poor work may be done in its preparation and a degree of success still result. Time is an important factor in determining results under actual

Other comparisons can be made. The tests were not extensive enough to be conclusive, nor are the breaking load figures of value any more than for showing differences. The results indicate however, that it is possible to effect the strength of the

RESULTS OF TESTS OF CONCRETE MIXTURES

No.	Mix	Slump	Age in days	Curing	No. of beams	Average load in lbs. breaking	Remarks
1	1:2:4	0.8	35	Sprinkled daily	10	920	
2	1:2:4	1.0	35	Sprinkled daily	10	950	
3	1:2:4	1.5	35	Sprinkled daily	10	898	
4	1:4:4	1.0	25	Sprinkled daily	10	810	Bank run
5	1:4:4	1.0	25	Sprinkled daily	10	501	Fine sand
6	1:1:2	1.0	25	Sprinkled daily	10	935	
7	1:4:8	1.0	25	Sprinkled daily	10	527	
8	1:2:4	1.0	29	Dry	5	698	
9	1:2:4	1.0	29	Dry	5	548	5 hrs. set before placing in forms
10	1:2:4	1.0	29	In wet sand	5	1018	

construction conditions, and so improvements come slowly. For this reason studies of the materials in the experimental and testing laboratory show in what ways better concrete may be produced. They also indicate that better work can often be produced at less cost of both material and labor.

Tests of small beams $3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$ were made by supporting the ends of the beams on parallel supports 16" apart and applying a load on the top of the beam, exactly at the center, until breakage occurred, with the results given in the following table. The testing machine was so devised that a jack was used to apply the force necessary to break the beam, and platform scales were used to weigh the breaking load.

The beams were made and tested under similar conditions insofar as possible. Ten beams of each kind were tested so that extreme variation, due to flaws in the beam or other unusual causes, could be eliminated. An average of the breaking load was taken of the ten beams as representative of the group. It should be added that strength is considered by engineers as one of the best criterions of good concrete. Strength is at the same time a measure of water-tightness and wearing qualities.

When put in forms, the wetness was indicated by the slump or relative amount of settling. This was measured, when the concrete was ready for the forms, in a tapering circular form 12 inches high, 4 inches in diameter at the top, and 8 inches in diameter at the bottom. Slump shows the tendency of the material to flow as a liquid. A slump of 1.5 is a wet concrete which will flatten out to less than 5" when the form above described is removed.

The mix, when indicated as 1:2:4, means 1 part cement, 2 parts sand or material which will go through a $\frac{1}{4}''$ screen, and 4 parts gravel, which is the material which will not go through the same screen. Note that in every case except the bank run, the volume of sand was one-half the volume of gravel used. Bank run averages perhaps 2 to 3 parts sand to 1 of gravel.

Some variation in time of setting was permitted on account of schedule, but beams tested at the same age are comparable. Curing was done by sprinkling daily with the beams in piles of ten, except in case of beams listed as No. 8 to which no water was added after placing in the forms. The breaking load represents the weight necessary to break the beam when applied at the center of the beam on top.

Outstanding results are shown in several cases. Beams (7) contained practically one-half the amount of cement as (5), yet showed a greater breaking strength, a direct comparison of fine sand concrete and sand and gravel concrete. (9) contained practically the same amount of cement as (8) but show nearly a 5 per cent higher breaking load. This indicates that water is a cheap ingredient to use in concrete while curing. (2) indicate best wetness of mix, or slump of 1. This corresponds very closely to a quaking mix or one which will shake slightly when patted with a shovel. (3) indicate too much water in mixing, the strength being much less than (2).

product greatly in the wetness of the mix, the proportions, grading of material, and method of curing.

THE TWO OUTLOOKS ON LIFE

(Continued from Page 7)

when he wanted to. But he couldn't. The tyranny of evil increased and he is swept on and on. Pathetic as it is, "Many are they that enter in

thereby." Why? Because the many drift. The few seek. "Seek and ye shall find." The narrow way is found by that one who seeks and desires it.

Now, we have come to the two ends. "Destruction." "He that pursueth sin, pursueth it to his own death." That ought to be warning enough. So, let us look now to that other end of life, "eternal life." This is found thru traversing the narrow way. Press this home to your heart: The main thing about a road is not the difficulties of travel, but the end toward which it leads. The narrow way leads home. Every step in Grace and holy purpose brings us nearer. This comfort of our text swallows up the pangs and travails along the way. Jesus went that way and so he knows. And he yet declares, "I am the door," "I am the way."

KDKA DROWNS OUT OTHER STATIONS

(Continued from Page 9)

Looser coupling between the primary and secondary of your coupler will also help you tune out undesirable stations.

You can add one or two stages of amplification to a crystal set. The output terminals, where you now connect your phones would be connected to the input terminals of the amplifier.

WOULD TEST NEIGHBORS COWS

I have a Babcock milk and cream tester and am thinking of testing some of my neighbors' cows. What would be the proper charges to make per cow? I am a member of the Protective Service Bureau.—H. J. B., Allegan, Mich.

I DO not know of any other way of getting at the charges for testing cows than to make a straight rate according to the amount of labor and supplies that you use in testing. This can easily be figured out when put on the time basis. There is none of this sort of work done at the present time. If farmers want their cows tested, the creameries or milk stations usually do the testing free in order to encourage the keeping of records.

The only other way that testing is done for the farmers is through cow testing associations where a number of farmers go together and hire a man to do the testing by the month. This usually costs an average of \$3.00 a day for one day out of each month. This kind of work not only includes the butterfat record but the milk records and the feed records.

If you are interested in a position for testing cows through cow testing associations we will tell you more about the work as we have opportunity to use men in this work since we have nearly 100 associations now in operation in the state.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

The Schools and The Railroads

Teachers in Michigan's primary schools are being supported, to a large degree, by taxes paid by the state's steam Railroads. In many counties, the whole cost of these schools is carried in this way.

Michigan is justly proud of these schools, and of the capable teachers who preside over them.

And Michigan's 24 Railroads are proud of the result which their tax payments have made possible.

These primary school taxes have become a part of the delicate balance which laws have established between Railroad receipts and expenditures.

This balance can be preserved with a steady and continued improvement in Railroad service, as the past two years have amply proved.

To destroy this balance by increasing Railroad taxes, or by imposing any additional burden on your carriers, would be a calamity for the Railroads and a severe blow at Michigan prosperity.

All we ask is a fair chance to keep on making good for you.

Write us freely about any phase of this matter that interests you.

Michigan Railroad Association

500 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

(2-28)



MARKET FLASHES

Footo Says Business Is Improving

Good Demand For Hogs—Less Cattle From West
—High Prices For Grain and Corn

By W. W. FOOTO, Market Editor.

IN all respects general business has been growing in volume for several weeks, and further improvement is expected, especially in the foreign trade of the United States, now that the serious differences between France and Germany have been amicably adjusted. Of course considerable time will be required to bring about a return to normal conditions in the war stricken countries of Europe, but it is encouraging to see the beginning of better times. Our domestic trade is moving along satisfactorily on the whole, and although the purchasing power of the dollar is much less than before the European war, farmers are obtaining as a rule decidedly better prices than a year ago. The banks are well supplied with funds, and rates of interest are unusually low, the Chicago banks making loans at 4 to 4½ per cent. All the grains are bringing much higher prices than in recent years, with corn showing far the greatest advance, due to the promised unusually short crop. In a recent review of conditions by a leading Chicago bank, it is shown that an analogy exists between 1879, 1896 and 1924. In those former years short crops and distress in Europe created a demand for wheat which brought prosperity to this country. This year only average crops on in Europe and a reduction of 40 per cent in the Canadian wheat crop will leave this country as the chief source of the world's wheat supply. During the last season Canada led the world in wheat exports, with Argentina second. Of late European stocks of wheat have been lowered, and Germany and Italy are eating war bread. The writer of this review points out that the American wheat crop of 589,000,000 bushels of winter wheat recently harvested and 235,000,000 bushels of spring wheat promised will supply the demand and bring better prices for farmers, so that there will be a fair profit. As for corn, conditions are made rather unusual by the promise of a small crop in a large extent of territory and a good yield in more favored districts. Evidently, this will greatly enrich the relatively few fortunate farmers and bring in little profit for the many with poor crops. Live stock interests are largely profitable so far as well fattened cattle and hogs are concerned, while lambs are a great source of profit. Farmers generally are not putting mortgages on their farms, and intense and diversified farming is the rule.

Important Warning

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has issued the following statement: "The big hold-over hog supply shown every night consists of fully ten thousand thin, skippy sows that are almost unsalable. Some of these sows have been in the stock yards for a week without any bid better than \$6. The country should be warned against shipping any of these sows at this time, and they should also understand that the big hold over reported by the government each night does not consist of good, merchantable hogs, as the supply of good hogs is bought up very quickly each day."

High Prices for Grain

All the grains are selling at unusually high prices owing to natural causes and not to legislation. By simply carrying out the advice of the Department of Agriculture to curtail the wheat acreage, the crop is much reduced and the law of supply and demand makes profitable prices once more. With corn the case is quite different as farmers in the corn belt states generally devoted about the customary number of acres to this cereal, but weather conditions were against them, and a short crop is promised as a natural result of a very late start and wet and cold

weather much of the summer. Recent sales were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of September wheat at \$1.29, comparing with \$1 a year ago; September corn at \$1.17, comparing with 83½ cents a year ago; September oats at 54 cents, comparing with 39 cents a year ago; and September rye at 92½ cents, comparing with 65 cents a year ago. A little over two years ago September corn sold as low as 57½ cents, while September oats sold down to 30 cents. Oats having been selling relatively much lower than corn and this naturally leads to the extensive substitution of oats for corn on farms and selling of old corn, although oats have sold 16 cents above the low time of this season. Fluctuations in corn are unusually wide frequently, and fluctuations have been in some days as much as five to ten cents a bushel. An early frost would do a world of injury to the corn crop of this country, and that would mean a great falling off in the supply of merchantable corn. Corn is too high to export freely, but oats, rye and barley are exported fairly, as is wheat. Marketing the winter wheat crop goes on actively, and the visible wheat supply is increasing at a lively pace, the wheat in sight amounting a short time ago to 58,107,000 bushels, comparing with 48,752,000 bushels a year ago. Spring wheat is now moving to market, and in a short time there will be a combined marketing of winter and spring wheat and not unlikely lower prices. Probably, it will be well for the Michigan farmers to not wait too long to market their wheat. At the same time good prices are expected, and a short time ago December and May wheat brought the highest prices paid this year.

Western Cattle Supplies

There will probably be around 500,000 head less cattle marketed from the Western region during the last half of 1924 than were marketed during the similar period last year according to an estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The number to be shipped this year is estimated at 4,300,000 compared to 4,800,000 marketed last year.

This estimate is based upon reports from the different states covering the situation as of August 1, giving information as to range and feed conditions, financial situation of cattlemen, estimated supplies of cattle and expressed intentions of producers as to the numbers to be marketed. Changed conditions subsequent to August 1 may alter the situation and the number that will be actually marketed may be larger or smaller than this estimate depending upon the prices of cattle, supplies and prices of feed and financial developments.

The region covered by the estimate includes the states of North Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas, the areas in South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas west of the 100th meridian and all other states west of these. A different situation is indicated in various areas of this western region. In the seven states west of the Continental divide the greater part of whose cattle usually move to the Pacific coast or local markets, the number of cattle to be marketed is indicated as larger than last year, the figures being 860,000 this year and 780,000 last year. This situation is due to the drought condition prevailing in nearly all of this area and the prospective high prices of feed and low prices of cattle. Because of this feed situation it is probable that fewer cattle will be winter fed for market this coming winter than were fed last and that considerably more cattle, especially feeder stock, will be shipped to middle-western markets this fall than last.

In the area including the western parts of South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas and the states of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado it is estimated that 180,000 less cattle will be shipped this year than were marketed last, 1,640,000 head this year against 1,280,000 last. In most of these states winter range feed promises to be fairly plentiful and supplies of hay and forage sufficient for winter needs. Financial conditions in several of these states, however, are quite serious and may force considerably larger shipments than have been estimated.

In the southwestern area, covering the states of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, the estimated marketings are about 365,000 less than those of last year, 1,838,000 compared to 2,203,000. Range and pasture conditions in most of this area

were quite favorable up until July 1 but since then there has been considerable deterioration because of drought. The supplies of forage, however, will be considerable and winter pasture, while of short growth, promises to be of good quality and the large wheat crop and prospective cotton crop are helping considerably the general financial situation.

Since such a large part of western cattle are stockers and feeders, the demand for such cattle in the corn belt this fall will be a big factor in determining the actual marketings of western cattle. The extent and character of this demand is at present very uncertain and will remain so until the outcome of the corn crop can be more definitely determined. Supplies of pasture, hay and roughage are quite large throughout most of the corn belt and cattle will be needed to utilize them. If there is a large amount of unmarketable soft corn, as now seems probable, in most of the states east of the Missouri river a big demand for feeder cattle for a short feed will presumably develop. But the high prospective market price for sound corn will tend to reduce the demand for feeders in the states that produce it. The best corn prospects at present are west of the Missouri river and these states were very large purchasers of feeding cattle last year.

Prices of both stocker and feeder cattle are a little lower now than at this time last year and the trend of prices during the next three months is very uncertain. The effect of low prices upon shipments is also uncertain. They may reduce shipments in the case of growers who are financially able and have the feed to hold back cattle but they may increase them by further discouraging growers and financial interests that have been staying in the business in the hope of better prices or where money will be needed to purchase high priced feeds.

Fat Cattle Sell Well

At this season of the year prices for cattle always widen out much more than at other times, due to the marketing of numerous consignments of grassy cattle from farms and ranges. Of late this has been an important feature of the Chicago market, and grassers have been quick to sell lower on days when the relatively few offerings of corn-fed cattle sold readily at steady values. Fat yearling steers and heifers have sold best of all, instead of going at a discount, as was the case with yearling steers several weeks ago. The tendency at this time is for country shippers to send in more cattle than are wanted to meet the requirements of the packers and eastern shippers, and they stick to the old plan of overstocking the Monday market, thereby depressing prices on that day, the arrivals on the opening day last week aggregating 25,457 head. As compared with a year ago, the better class of beefs have been selling at lower and the commoner lots at better prices. Limited numbers of prime finished heifers are taken at extra high figures, and the other day a sale was made of 90 fat heifers averaging 778 pounds at \$10.50, but such sales are exceptional. Canning cows are selling extremely low, and they are very unprofitable cattle for farmers to handle. Choice veal calves have been high sellers, selling at \$12 to \$14 per 100 pounds, with common kinds at \$6 and over. Because of the high price of corn, farmers are not favorably disposed toward feeding cattle, and the demand is mostly at \$5 to \$6.50. Western range cattle coming on the Chicago market are running very largely to the stocker feeder order, and sales were made of such at \$5.75 to \$7.25, but mainly at \$5.75 to \$6.75. Prospects are that less corn will be fed to cattle than usual owing to its dearthness, and in all probability well finished cattle will go higher ultimately. During the past week beef steers sold at a range of \$6.75 to \$11.25 for common grassers to prime

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S MARKET SUMMARY

and Comparison with Markets Two Weeks ago and One Year ago

	Detroit Aug. 27	Chicago Aug. 27	Detroit Aug. 13	Detroit 1 yr. ago
WHEAT—				
No. 2 Red	\$1.25	\$1.28	\$1.32	\$1.05
No. 2 White	1.27		1.34	1.06
No. 2 Mixed	1.26		1.33	1.05
CORN—				
No. 3 Yellow	1.23	1.16	1.20	.95
No. 4 Yellow	1.18	1.15	1.15	.94
OATS—				
No. 2 White	.62	46@49	.59½	.43
No. 3 White	.60	45@46	.57½	.41
RYE—				
Cash No. 2	.94	86½	.96	.75
BEANS—				
C. H. P. Cwt.	5.85@5.90		4.95	5.40
POTATOES—				
Per Cwt.	1.30@1.40	1.15@1.30	1.20@1.30	1.25@1.31
HAY—				
No. 1 Tim.	19@20	24@25	23.50@24	19.50@20
No. 2 Tim.	17@18	24@25	21@23	17@18
No. 1 Clover	19@20	18@20	19@20	15@16
Light Mixed	18@19	22@23	22.50@23	18.50@19

Wednesday, Aug. 27.—Wheat reacted to improved crop prospects in Canada and hit a new low since the rise. Corn, however, was stronger. Oats and rye holding.

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

yearlings, with the bulk of the sales at \$8.75 to \$10.75 and the best heavy heaves at \$11.10. No good steers sold below \$9, and prices for desirable handy weight offerings were well maintained, but the market for grassy cattle was on a lower scale, while heavy steers were largely 50 cents lower. In short, most cattle except good and choice yearlings were from 25 to 75 cents lower. Cows and heifers with any quality sold at \$3.25 to \$10, while bulls sold at \$4.50 to \$7.50. A year ago beef steers sold at \$6.25 to \$10, while bulls sold at \$3 to \$7 and canner and cutter cows at \$2 to \$3.15. Stockers and feeders sold at \$4.50 to \$7.50. A year ago beef steers sold at \$6.25 to \$13. Combined cattle receipts in twenty markets for one year to late date amount to 8,031,000 head, comparing with 8,257,000 a year ago and 7,808,000 two years ago.

Outlook For Hogs

So long as owners ship in large supplies of hogs, bad breaks in prices must be expected, but later on much reduced supplies may be looked for. Recently the receipts in the Chicago market have been much too unevenly disturbed causing large fluctuations in prices. For instance, on Monday of a recent week the arrivals reached 49,635 hogs, followed by 24,000 on Tuesday. Unfortunately, large numbers of sows are included in the arrivals, and a short time ago fully 10,000 thin, skippy sows that were almost unsalable were included in the held-over supply. Despite excessive supplies at times, prices continue to rule far higher than in recent years, with eastern shippers very fair buyers. Recently supplies have fallen off, and prices advanced under good buying by local packers and eastern shippers, heavy butchers topping the market. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 27,765,000 hogs, comparing with 27,395,000 a year ago and 21,271,000 two years ago. A year ago hogs sold at \$6.35 to \$8.95 and two years ago at \$6.25 to \$9.55. High prices for hogs have brought about much higher prices for fresh and cured hog products and lard, and their sales are falling



Week of August 31

At the very beginning of this week thunder showers and moderately heavy rains with local wind storms are expected in Michigan but these conditions will soon pass bringing generally clear weather but slight temperature variations.

About the middle of the week weather conditions will become threatening and cloudy with many sections receiving scattered rainfall. The storm, itself will not be severe at this time but the temperature change following the storm center will be radical. Minimum temperatures at the end of the week will range in the forties.

It is expected that sections of the upper peninsula and some interior counties of the northern lower peninsula may be visited with frost during this or next week.

Week of September 7

Unseasonably cool weather is expected in Michigan at very beginning of this week. Change to much warmer will be felt in the state about Monday or Tuesday and continue warm until after the middle of the week.

During the middle days of the week there will be numerous thunder showers but these will be well scattered throughout the territory leaving much room for sunshine and fair weather during the some dates.

During the latter part of the week temperatures will take a sudden drop to readings below the seasonal normal.

The average temperature trend for this part of the country during most of September will be downward until near the close. The most noticeable warm spells for the month will be near the 11th, and 16th to 20th.

off. Late sales of hogs were at a range of \$7.90 to \$10.10.

Market Your Fat Cattle

A Michigan farmer who is the owner of a bunch of fat cattle asks THE BUSINESS FARMER whether he shall sell them now or hold them longer, giving them a chance to get fatter. He says he cannot hold them any longer than up to the first of November, as he has not the barn room. In answer, it may be said that no one can tell how cattle will sell in the future, but it seems a good policy to market them when they are fat and bring good prices, taking advantage of any advances in values. At the present time feed is dear, as every farmer knows, and heavy steers are declining in price, although still selling at high figures. In feeding cattle it is well to keep track of the cost in fattening and the ruling market price. It is an old saying that no farmer ever went broke in selling at a good price. Just now handy weights are the favorites.

The Lamb Market

The number of sheep and lambs that will probably be shipped from western sheep states from August 1 to the end of the year is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at around 775,000 head more than the number marketed for the same period last year. Fat lambs have been selling very high in the Chicago market, common to prime offerings going at \$9 to \$14.35, with feeding lambs much wanted at \$12 to \$13.25. At this time in 1915 the best lambs sold at \$9.50. Sheep and yearlings are bad sellers at a big decline in prices.

(Mr. Foote will be glad to give his best advice on Markets at any time. Write him in care of The Business Farmer, no charge to subscribers.)

LIVESTOCK MARKET

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 199; market steady but slow. Fancy yearlings, \$9@10; best heavy steers, \$8@8.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$7@7.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$5.75@6.50; handy light butchers, \$5.25@5.50; light butchers, \$4.25@4.75; best cows, \$5@5.25; butcher cows, \$3.50@4.25; common cows, \$2.75@3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice light, \$4.75@5.25; bologna bulls, \$4.50@4.75; stock bulls, \$3.50@4.25; feeders, \$5@6.50; stockers, \$4@5.50; milkers and springers, \$45@95.

Veal calves—Receipts, 402; market higher; best, \$13@13.50; others, \$4@12.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 794 Market opening as follows: Best lambs, \$13.50; fair lambs, \$10.50@12.50; light to common lambs, \$7@8.75; fair to good sheep, \$5.50@6.50; culls and common, \$1.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,086. Market prospects: Mixed hogs and heavy yorkers, \$10.15; pigs, \$8.50.

CHICAGO—Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market strong. Bulk, \$9.55@9.90; top, \$10.20; 250 to 325 pounds weight, \$9.55@10.20; medium weight, \$9.75@10.20; light weight, \$9.10@10.10; light lights, \$8.50@9.90; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$8.50@9; packing sows, rough, \$8@8.50; pigs, \$8@9.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 11,000; market steady to weak. Beef steers: Choice and prime, \$10@11; medium and good, \$8@9.50; good and choice, \$10.25@11.25; common and medium, \$7.50@9.50. Butcher cattle: Heifers, \$5@10; cows, \$3.50@8.00; bulls, \$3.50@7. Canners and outters: Cows and heifers, \$2@4.50; canner steers, \$5@7. Veal calves, light and handy weight, \$10@13; feeder steers, \$5.50@8.25; stocker steers, \$5@8; stocker cows and heifers, \$3@5.50; stocker calves, \$5.50@8. Western range cattle: Beef steers, \$6@9.25; cows and heifers, \$3@7. Calves—Receipts, 2,000.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 22,000; market steady. Lambs, fat, \$12.75@14; culls and common, \$8.50@9.50; yearlings, \$10@11.50; wethers, \$8@9; ewes, \$6.50@7.75; culls and common, \$2@4.50; breeding, \$6.50@11.50; feeder lambs, \$12@13.25.

BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market steady. Shipping steers, \$8.50@11; butcher grades, \$7@9; heifers, \$5.50@8; cows, \$2@6.50; bulls, \$2@5; feeders, \$4.25@6.50; milk cows and springers, \$25@125.

Calves—Receipts, 300; market steady. Cull to choice, \$3.50@13.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 190; market higher. Choice lambs, \$13@14.75; cull to fair, \$8@12.50; yearlings, \$7@10; sheep, \$3@9.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market steady. Yorkers, \$9.85@10.75; heavy, \$10.50@10.60; roughs, \$8@8.50; stags, \$4.50@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.)



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Two Thousand Dollars worth
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Simply Register at
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One pair of Pontiac Strain Foxes---Free!

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