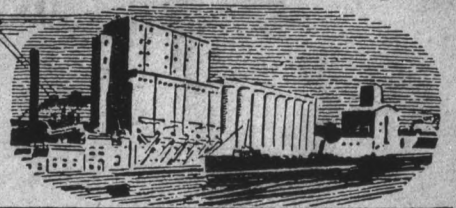


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



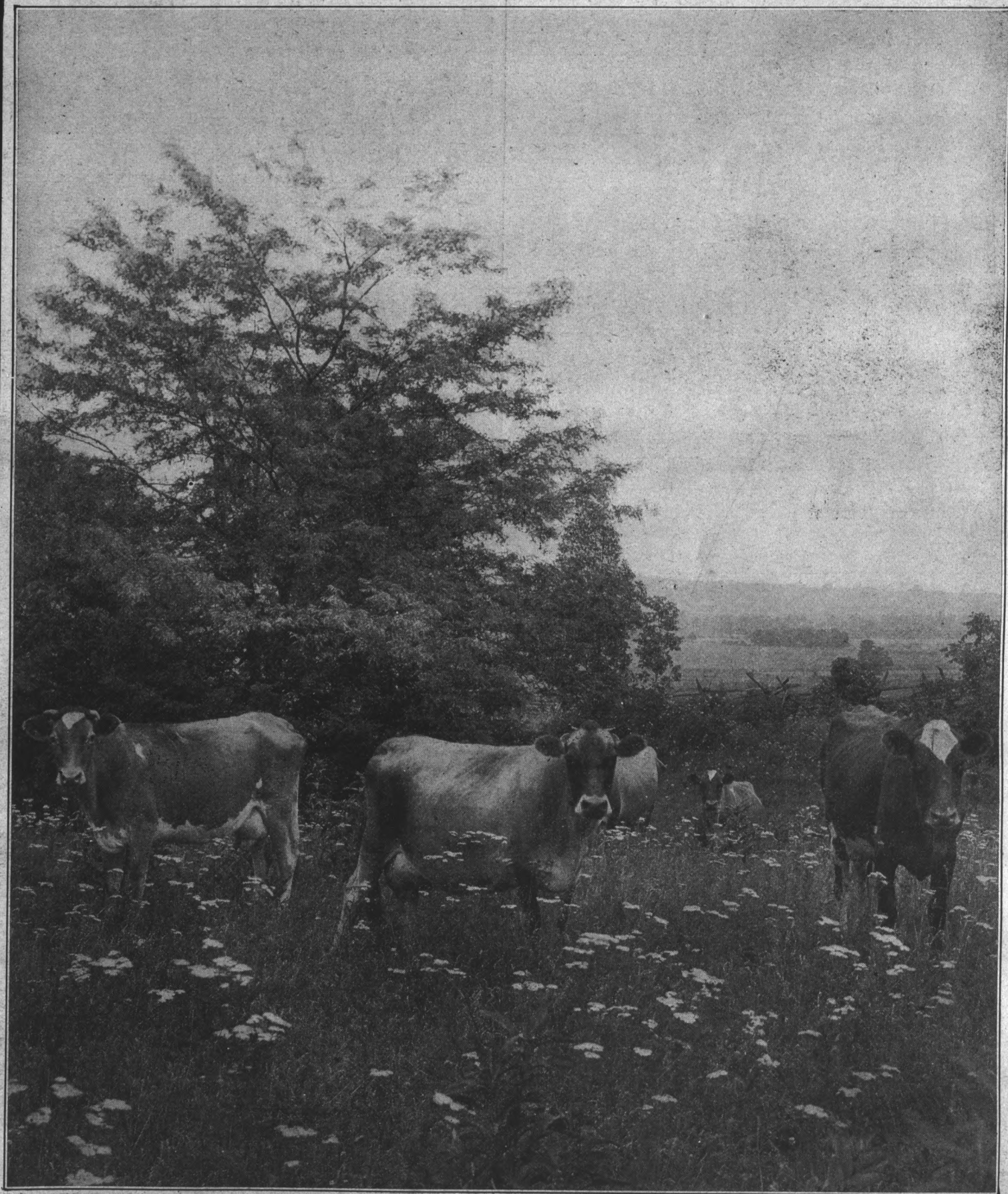
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. X, No. 21

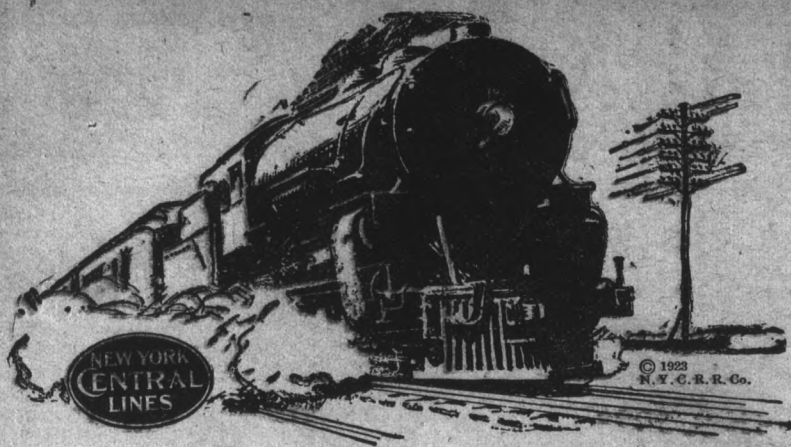
SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1923

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



"Knee Deep in June"

Read in this issue: "Not More Farmers But More Business Farmers"—"The Passing of Dr. Friday, How and Why It Happened" by Stanley M. Powell—Also about Consolidated School Costs



In the Public Service

THE first link in the New York Central Lines was the sixteen-mile pioneer road from Albany to Schenectady, opened in 1831.

The New York Central system now comprises 12,000 miles of lines serving eleven of the leading industrial and agricultural states of the Union.

These lines carry one-ninth of the rail-borne commerce of the country, including more than a million carloads a year of agricultural products.

They pay \$30,000,000 a year in taxes—four dollars in taxes for every three in dividends.

They are owned by 120,000 investors.

They are operated by 162,000 men and women, of whom 12,000 have been in the service more than 30 years.

New York Central Lines maintain high standards of public service, and are constantly striving to make this service the best in American rail-roading.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY—MICHIGAN CENTRAL—BIG FOUR—PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES
General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

BALD HEADS. DID YOU EVER TRY THE
Mascot Scalp Ointment? If you have not order a box to-day and watch your hair grow. The Mascot Ointment is one of the most powerful stimulants for the scalp. There is no excuse for baldness or falling hair. The Mascot will relieve you of an itching scalp and dandruff. Manufactured by MRS. W. LARVEE, 1200 Pine St., Detroit, Mich. Price \$1.00 remit by money order or express.

Sir Walter and the Spud

IN IRELAND, they still point to the place where Sir Walter Raleigh planted the potatoes he brought with him from America. The venturesome knight was much impressed with the edible qualities of potatoes and touted them highly to his friends. But in spite of his efforts to popularize the spud, it was half a century or more before it became an article of general consumption abroad. Today, a new food product becomes nationally known almost overnight. Modern methods of distribution quickly place it in thousands of stores. Advertising tells the public about it. People try it, like it, and shortly it is in general use throughout the country. By the same means American manufacturers—through advertising—are putting within your reach many of the boasts of modern life. Without advertising, we would lack many of the comforts and conveniences that go to make life what it is in this year of grace. Advertising keeps your information up-to-snuff on every article of human need, whether it be food, clothing, articles of household utility, necessities or luxuries.

Advertisers deserve your support.
SUPPORT THEM.

Lightest running ensilage cutter

Dick's principle of "Knives and elevating fans on fly wheel, makes Blizzards lightest running. Had power to spare," writes C. O. Ogle. "We doubted if our tractor would pull the Blizzard, but it did—to full capacity, without using all the power."

Prices Down—Big Improvements
All Blizzard models now self-feeding. A new attachment to regulate feeding. Blizzards do most work per H.P. Many in use after 15 and 20 years. Parts of wear all replaceable at small expense. Fill highest silos. Get the big Blizzard circular. Describes also Dick's "Famous" Feed Cutter. Six hand and power models. Standard for 49 years.

THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio
BOX 521



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Current Agricultural News

OTTAWA COUNTY'S POULTRY TOUR TO BE ON JUNE 14

THE second annual poultry tour of Ottawa County will be held on June 14th, starting from Central Park, Holland, at 9 a. m. fast time and going through the thickly populated poultry centers of Holland, Zeeland, Vriesland, Drenthe, Forest Grove, Jamestown, Hudsonville, Borculo and ending at Coopersville. Mr. Foreman, Mr. Ferguson and Dr. Stafseth from the poultry department at M. A. C. will be the main speakers and demonstrators. The tourists will study poultry house construction, equipment, feeding, care, management and selection of breeding stock, culling chicks and hens, diseases and marketing. Basket dinner will be held at the Jamestown Grove.

The tour is put on by the poultry association of Ottawa county, the Ottawa County Farm Bureau and the agricultural agent. Poultry men from all over the state are expected to be present. Last year the tour consisted of over 500 poultrymen and this year should be even better. As Ottawa county poultry industry has a total value of over three million dollars it is an industry that can well be recommended with a tour.—C. P. Milham, County Agr'l. Agent.

QUARANTINE AGAINST RASPBERRY SHIPMENTS

MICHIGAN is one of the leading states in the Union when it comes to producing raspberries, over 10,000 acres being devoted to the crop, with an annual value of around \$2,000,000. To keep this industry from having any set-back through disease the State Department of Agriculture has placed a quarantine on shipments of the plants and have also put into effect rules and regulations regarding raspberry inspection and certification. Both went into effect May 31st.

Under the quarantine only raspberry plants that have been inspected and certified in compliance with rules and regulations issued by the State Department of Agriculture can be shipped into the state. Plants being shipped out of this state must be accompanied by an authorized certificate of inspection issued by the State Department of Agriculture. Any person or persons desiring to propagate raspberry plants for sale or shipment must apply for inspection and certification prior to June 15th, 1923, and not later than June 1st, in years thereafter, as long as the quarantine is in force.

The rules and regulations specify that all plantations from which plants are to be sold, exchanged, transported or shipped must be inspected twice during the summer months. Diseased plants shall be removed at once by the owner in a manner approved by the inspector; each block of plants will be considered separately, and certificate of inspection and permits to ship shall be granted after second inspection, based upon conditions as found at both inspections. These rules and regulations apply to Michigan plantations and to plantations in other states from which shipments are to be made to Michigan.

GOING ON THE SHORTHORN BREEDERS' TOUR?

THE Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. is going to make a three-day tour through Eaton, Branch, Hillsdale and Washtenaw counties, starting June 11 and ending June 13. The members and friends will leave the M. A. C. at 1:30 p. m., central time, and the tour will end up with a visit to Henry Ford's farm at Dearborn on Wednesday. This tour is arranged that Shorthorn Breeders and all others interested in the advancement of agriculture may have an opportunity of visiting many of the best Shorthorn herds in Michigan. It will also afford the pleasure of getting acquainted with a large number of breeders as well as conditions throughout one of the best sections of the state. Accompanying the tour will be J. L. Tormey, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago; W. E. J. Edwards, Secretary, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders'

Ass'n., East Lansing; V. A. Freeman, Live stock Extension specialist, M. A. C.; S. H. Pangborn, President, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Bad Axe, and many others. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested. For further particulars, write W. E. J. Edwards, Secretary, East Lansing, Michigan.

FOURTH ANNUAL U. P. ROUND-UP AUGUST 6 TO 11

PLANs for the fourth annual farmers' Round-Up of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, to be held at the Chatham Experiment Station, August 6 to 11, are already in progress, and there is every indication that the program this year will be more extensive and more interesting than ever before.

FROM HERE AND THERE IN MICHIGAN

Houghton—500,000 lbs. copper leaving Lake Superior daily by rail. Use of electric power in mines is reducing costs to a minimum. Planning a new post office building. Law Institute gets \$1,075,000 Carnegie funds.

Iron Mountain—Contract awarded for construction of 10,000 h. p. hydro-electric plant.

Detroit—Pennsylvania system completes new rail line from Toledo. 205,000 workers out of 320,000 are employed in auto plants here. Erection of big traffic tower in Highland Park planned. \$40,000 site purchased for big filtration plant. To construct 13 new schools costing \$4,382,217. Organization under way for new joint stock land bank. Detroit industries add 1,302 men to payrolls during past week.

Belding—Modern tourist camp being built.

Kalamazoo—Campaign started for \$60,000 home for aged.

Holland—Work on \$350,000 junior high school well under way. Ottawa Beach-Lake Michigan road contract let.

Saginaw—Board of commerce authorizes \$120,000 bonds for new building. Excavation for \$35,000 school in Buena Vista township started.

Luther—Exchange Bank installs fire and burglar alarm system.

Grand Haven—Grand Trunk railway will erect 150-ton coal dock. Local light and power plant will spend \$75,000 in betterments.

Fremont—Wall-eyed pike being planted in Newago county lakes.

Muskegon—Fifth street paving contract awarded to cost \$10,256.

Grand Rapids—Work starts on \$300,000 Stuyvesant apartment house.

Chelsea—Heating plant to be installed in Masonic building.

Flint—Flint Weekly Review turns out remarkable tenth anniversary number. Two large new industries to erect plants in local field. To hold \$1,735,000 bond election for municipal improvements.

Lansing—House passes bill against taxless bonds. Legislature cuts state building budget \$13,000,000; only \$5,796,637 allowed.

Windsor—\$60,000 issued in building permits establishes new one day record.

Adrian—Ford Motor Co. starts construction of branch factory.

Red Jacket—Village to vote on street light.

Bessemer—11,000 employees of Oliver Iron Mining Company get 10% wage boost. Lake Superior and Van Buskirk road contracts awarded for \$68,060.98. Townspeople vote \$80,000 bond issue for new city hall.

St. Louis—Board of trade completes plans for town band.

St. Clair—St. Clair County farmers organize cow testing club.

Hancock—Copper Journal reports increasing demand for red metal.

Lowell—New baby cab industry of Ypsilanti Reed Company well under way.

Iron River—Work started on annex to Iron Inn, to cost \$17,536.

Monroe—Damsard State Bank moves to handsome new quarters.

Albion—Plans completed to erect 12 buildings at New Starr Commonwealth for Girls at Cedar Lake.

SATURDAY

JUNE 9th,
1928

VOL. X, NO. 21

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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

Not More Farmers But More Business Farmers

Changing Agricultural Conditions Bring New Problems to American Farmers which Can Be
Answered only by Improved Business Methods

By WILLIAM D. HURD

THERE is considerable alarm expressed in several quarters because, according to statistics, something like two million people left the farms of the country last year to take up other more gainful occupations. Surprise is expressed that this should be so, and fears for the future of our food supply are evidenced.

Many people in this country have not been aware that this tendency has been constant and in existence for years in a pronounced way. If census statistics are analyzed and proper deductions are made for those living in villages who are not actually engaged in farming, it is probable that not over thirty millions of people live or work on farms, while approximately eighty millions support or try to support themselves in other occupations. This, however, is only the beginning of the story.

In those States usually considered most prosperous, agriculturally, the rural exodus has been very pronounced. During the past decade, farms in Illinois fell off by 14,365, with a decrease in rural population of 3 per cent; in Iowa there are 3604 less farms and 1 per cent less rural population than in 1910, and in Missouri during the same period there was a reduction of 14,200 farms and a consequent lessening of rural population by 5.9 per cent. The size of farms, however, in these States slightly increased.

The situation existing in farming today reflects these conditions. The future of farming in this country is purely an economic question. Young people, better educated than formerly for this vocation, will naturally drift into paying occupations.

Farming, generally speaking, is not paying. A recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that in a survey of 6,000 representative farms these farmers received an average return of \$917 for the use of an average of \$16,400 worth of capital and the labor of themselves and their families in 1922. They received less than 6 per cent on their investment and worked for nothing. Similar or even more discouraging records have been found in thousands of farm-management surveys made by individual States. Compare this with the wages of from \$12 to \$20 a day, with no investment of capital, being paid to laborers in the building trades and other occupations all over the northern part of the country.

It makes little difference whether the farmer's purchasing power, in terms of his products, is 69 per cent or 102 per cent as compared with 1913, as given by two different government agencies. This is purely a matter of statistical method. The important fundamental thing is the relative deflation of agriculture as compared to other industries. Farm products are being sold below the cost of production, and farmers cannot afford hired labor even though it can be secured. Many farmers have been unable to pay their taxes out of a year's production. Thousands have lost their farms. The rural exodus will probably continue until a better balance is established.

Business Farming the Answer

There is but one answer and only one way to correct these tendencies.

There must be developed a more efficient agriculture. We must get on to a basis of business farming. Secretary Hoover recently stated that many farmers individually, are more efficient than formerly. More of them must become so. There is little in the world agricultural situation which would go to show that prices for staple products will be much in excess of those now being received. Most of the attempts at "quick cures," "short-cut" methods, "artificial temporary relief measures" are proving to be failures. These are now costing the country at large millions of dollars annually. Legislation, laws, and more credit for those who are already producing at a loss are not permanent solutions. Farmers' organizations will help some, but after all each farm must be made into a self-sustaining unit and each farmer a self-supporting, self-respecting individual.

There is no new formula to suggest—just plain "horse sense" applied as never before to practical farm-management problems. Crops must be adapted to soil conditions and available markets; lands unfit for profitable production must either be turned to pastures, or other purposes, improved, or given up; soil acidity and toxic conditions must be corrected. All good and approved farming methods must be applied. Adequate equipment must be provided, but this does not mean on all farms, more expensive machinery. High priced gasoline on average farms may not be more economical than cheap feeds for farm power.

Losses each year, amounting to more than 25 per cent of the total farm production, due to preventable insect pests and diseases and other leaks, must be stopped. Unprofitable animals and acres must be discarded. Improved strains of seeds of high producing power, certified when practicable, should be used. Land and labor must be used for the largest production per unit.

Producing Power Must Be Increased

But more than all of these things, the producing power of the soil, (farmer's plant or factory) must not only be maintained but increased. Production costs are first looked to by the successful business man in other lines. Low costs per bushel or per animal, with high yields and high quality, afford the opportunity to sell in competitive markets. The margin above costs of production, which farmers measure as profits (since they do not usually market their own products) along with those other things already mentioned, is to be obtained by the adequate feeding of crops. At least as much plant food must be put back by some method as has been taken out. Land has been the cheapest thing we have had in the past, and soil fertility has been wasted and exploited.

We are rapidly growing away from an agricultural nation toward one leading in industry. An adequate food supply must be produced by fewer people and perhaps on fewer farms and fewer acres. The farmer who neglects to inject into his business and adopt the same principles which those in other lines have long recognized as being necessary to success, is doomed to failure.

By STANLEY M. POWELL
Lansing Correspondent

The Passing of Dr. Friday, How and Why It Happened

"MEN may come and men may go, but let us hope that M. A. C. will go on forever as the first and best agricultural college in America." Such we believe are the sentiments today of all former students of M. A. C. and the hosts of friends of that splendid institution, as they contemplate the acceptance by the State Board of Agriculture of the resignation of President David Friday.

Shrouded in mystery to a large extent, there appears to be much to excite the curiosity and stimulate comment on the part of the Michigan press and public. While the announcement has been made that Dr. Friday resigned voluntarily, it is generally understood that if he had not done so his resignation would have been requested (or should we say demanded) by the State Board of Agriculture, the governing body of that institution.

A conspiracy of silence seems to prevail as to just what it is all about. One thing seems certain, though, and that is that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. The State Board of Agriculture is composed of honorable men and women, elected by the people of the State of Michigan. Most of them, by the way, were the choice of the agricultural interests of the state. It is hardly conceivable that sufficient pressure could have been brought to bear upon this body to make them do anything not in harmony with the best interests of the institution.

No one can accuse the State Board of attempting to make any "grand stand play" in their recent attitude and action regarding the presidency change in the administration of the

of M. A. C. There was no overwhelming popular sentiment demanding a change in the administration of the college, and the newspaper comment which has been provoked has been far from complimentary. It is evident that the underlying motive of the Board could have been a desire to win either popularity or cheap publicity.

Considerable unfavorably and seemingly unfair comment has been made upon the action of the Board in holding a so-called "secret meeting" at which Dr. Friday's administration of the college was discussed. It seems strange that it should be regarded as out of the way for the body elected by the people to have control of M. A. C., and specifically charged with the none too pleasant duty of "hiring and firing" the college president, if that body should get together and talk over either formally or informally matters rel-

ative to the successes or shortcomings of the president's administration. And most of us, if we were the president under discussion, would not care to be present at such a meeting.

And it further seems evident that the action of Mr. L. Whitney Watkins in standing for the dismissal of Dr. Friday was not prompted by a desire to increase his personal chances for political preferment. Since Mr. Watkins has been appointed by Governor Groesbeck as Commissioner of Agriculture he has shown a desire to support the governor on most important issues. He withdrew his support of the gas tax and after the veto of this measure it is reported that he exerted himself strenuously to secure votes for the governor's pet measure, the Smith weight tax bill.

It is now reported that in standing for the dismissal of Dr. Friday, Mr.

Watkins has lost the standing which he has been trying so hard to secure with Governor Groesbeck, in the hope, it is stated, that the Governor would swing the Wayne delegation in case Watkins should run for governor in 1924. So again we come back to the same old place—there must have been some strong reason for getting rid of Dr. Friday just at this time. Various observers have different opinions as to just what issue determined the Board in reaching its decision to ask for the resignation of Dr. Friday.

The theory is advanced by some that Dr. Friday, although undoubtedly a most brilliant man, is not well fitted either by nature or experience to be a college president, certainly not the president of an agricultural college.

Mr. Friday is not an ordinary man. He is a genius, and a genius is a hard man to get along with. No one can co-operate with a genius. A genius does not wish to be troubled with details, or be bored with faculty meetings, such as had been customary at M. A. C. under previous administrations. If a student committee wait upon a genius in his presidential office it is not to be wondered at if occasionally he should lose his temper with their mediocre minds and comparatively embryonic intelligence and usher them out of his presence with ugly and menacing gestures wholly unfitting of the dignity supposed to be possessed by a college president.

And furthermore not even a genius could administer all of the details of the college personally, especially when absent, so much of this nature naturally fell to his assistant, Miss (Continued on Page 23)

TO OUR CHIEF

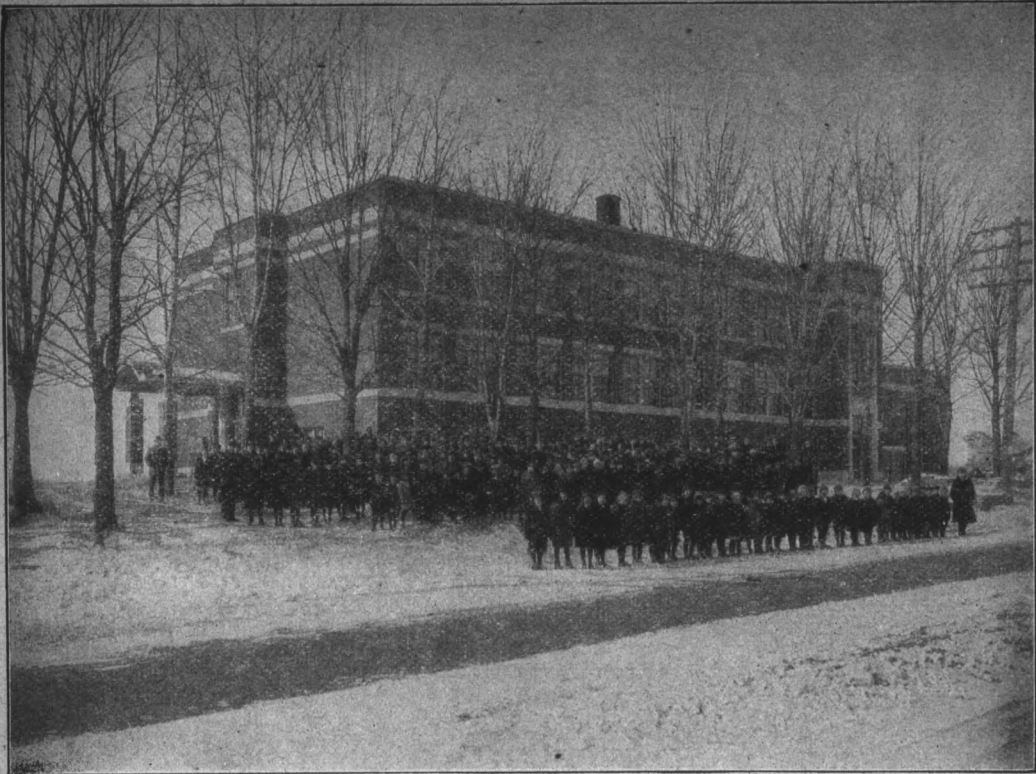
EVIL has trampled every honest man;
The darkest hour has come to Michigan.
From coast to coast reproach and scorn
are loud,
While honest heads in bitter grief are bowed.
Insulting ignorance snuffs out the light,
And petty politicians show their spite.
Wisdom and virtue from their seats are fled,
And leering insolence controls instead.
Arrows are shot in darkness at the just,
And learning's halls are humbled in the dust.
A sinking pack has driven out our chief
With petty insult that exceeds belief:
What private cause they had the deed to do
They have not said, this hole-and-corner crew.
Who ever heard about his foes before?
With open methods they do fear to fight;
They love the darkness rather than the light.

An able man from office they have driven,
And to the world no reason for it given.
No great man's ever harmed by such a crew:
It is to us apology is due;
No damage to our Friday have they done:
Ours are the faces they have spat upon.
A gentleman and scholar he'll remain—
What is our bitter loss may be his gain.
His fame is high and far the nation's o'er;
Their insect littleness now comes to view;
The microscope reveals their greatness too.
They surely have some claim to Fame's high honor
Against her will who force themselves upon her;
For history they save an obscure name
And win an immortality of shame.

—Clarence Hotson, B. S., M. A.,
Instructor in English at M. A. C.
(Till June 30, 1923.)

Consolidated School Costs

By T. E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction



Here we have the up-to-date consolidated school, located at Grand Blanc, Genesee county.

A BULLETIN entitled, "Facts about Costs of Consolidated Schools in Michigan," has been published by the Department of Public Instruction. It contains a facsimile of a tax receipt of 1922 for each of the thirty-eight consolidated rural agricultural schools, similar data for a few graded districts which are not consolidated schools, and other interesting facts.

The facts and figures of a similar nature given at the foot of this page were obtained from the school superintendent and from the school director's reports of the districts.

It will be noticed that a comparison is made in each case between an ordinary graded district and a consolidated school district, that is, Suttons Bay is compared with Bear Lake and Mason with Grand Blanc. The assessed valuation, number of children on the census list, number of teachers employed, and types of schools are practically the same at

Bear Lake and Suttons Bay. Mason has a larger nonresident enrollment and employs more teachers than Grand Blanc but they are very similar in other respects.

In making comparisons between schools as to costs it is just as essential to take into consideration the size of the district and the character of the courses offered as it is to compare the costs of farm management between farms that are of about the same acreage and that are carrying on practically the same lines of farming. We would not compare the cost of overhead in general running expense of a forty-acre farm with that of a one hundred sixty acre farm but would make our comparison in the case of a forty-acre farm with that of another forty-acre farm and of a one hundred sixty acre farm with that of another one hundred sixty acre farm. So in making comparisons as to school costs we should compare the twelve grade school of a consolidated district

with that of a twelve grade school in a graded district. Practically all of the rural agricultural schools have provided for the twelve grade course of study. We should not compare the cost of the one-room, one-teacher, primary school with the cost of the twelve grade consolidated school. In the rural agricultural school they are not only offering twelve grades of work but have a sufficient teaching force to make it unnecessary for any teacher in the grades to have more than two or three grades to teach; they have also specially trained teachers for all of the high school courses including the vocational subjects. Just as it costs more to manage a one hundred sixty acre farm than it does to manage a forty-acre

farm, likewise it costs more to maintain a good up-to-date twelve grade school in which vocational education is given special consideration than it does to maintain a one-teacher elementary school for the entire eight grades.

In the second place, in making comparisons there are a few additional factors that should be taken into consideration. Among these would be the number of courses offered; the amount and character of the equipment; number of special teachers employed, if any; and whether the plan of organization and course of study is well adapted to the type and use of the school. The small school district should not attempt to provide the variety of courses that are possible in the larger school system. Both in the small graded district and in the ordinary consolidated school, we should avoid duplication of courses and of equipment and adhere quite closely to the essentials. This can readily be done by alternating certain courses; by conserving the teaching force through choosing

(Continued on Page 23)



And here is the old one-room country school, the kind we attended in our boyhood days.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF INGHAM

City Treasurer's Office, City of Mason, Michigan

Received of Lloyd Harkness the sum stated below for taxes assessed upon the following property in the City of Mason, for the year 1922:

SUB-DIVISION OR SECTION	Description		Valuation	State Tax	County Tax	School Tax	City Tax	Covert Road Tax	Special Pav. Tax	Total Tax	Collect'n Fee	Total Tax
	Lot	Blk										
	10	26	2870	7.39	672.56	00	19.66	1.16		907.88		

Laude Post City Treasurer.

TAX RECEIPTS SHOW COSTS OF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS ABOUT SAME AS COSTS OF GRADED SCHOOLS.

Suttons Bay

(Not a consolidated school)

Census	156
Total Enrollment	146
Nonresident pupils	35
No. of teachers	6
No. months school	9
Assessed valuation	\$312,000
Total school tax rate, 1922	\$16.00

Bear Lake

(A consolidated school)

Census	210
Total enrollment	186
Nonresident pupils	24
No. of teachers	7
No. months school	9
Assessed valuation	\$420,770
Total school tax rate, 1922	\$17.40

Mason
(Not a consolidated school)

Census	484
Total enrollment	505
Nonresident pupils	90
No. of teachers	19
No. months school	9 1/2
Assessed Valuation	\$2,512,697
Tax rate for bonds, interest and equipment for 1922	\$8.54
Tax rate for maintenance for 1922	\$11.46
Total school tax rate, 1922	\$20.00

Grand Blanc
(A consolidated school)

Census	450
Total enrollment	430
Nonresident pupils	24
No. of teachers	12
No. months school	9 1/2
Assessed valuation	\$2,459,875
Tax rate for bonds, and interest for 1922	\$4.07
Tax rate for maintenance for 1922	\$10.18
Total school tax rate, 1922	\$14.25

TAX OF 1922

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Blanc Township, Genesee County, Michigan

RECEIVED OF Lucy Perry Date Jan 13 1923

Upon the following described tracts of land and Personal Property, the sum stated below, being the Taxes assessed to said Township for the year 1922:

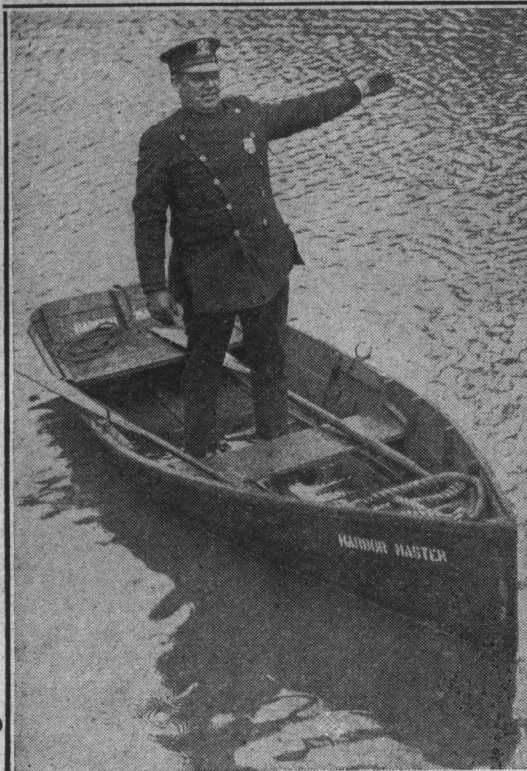
DESCRIPTION	Sec.	Tax	Acres	Valuation	State Tax	County Tax	Township Tax	Road Repair Tax	School and Mill Tax	Highway Improvement Tax	Township Co. Road Tax	Co. Road Tax	Roady Int. and Corp. Tax	Co. Road Tax	Town Hall Tax	Spec. Road Tax	TOTAL TAX	RECAPITULATION
24.42 9 by Highway																		State Tax
24.42 9 by Highway																		County
24.42 9 by Highway																		Township
24.42 9 by Highway																		Road Repair
24.42 9 by Highway																		School & Mill
24.42 9 by Highway																		Highway Imp.
24.42 9 by Highway																		County Road
24.42 9 by Highway																		Total Tax
24.42 9 by Highway																		56.45
24.42 9 by Highway																		56.45
24.42 9 by Highway																		57.01

Page of Tax Roll 56

No. 320

Lucy Perry Township Treasurer

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



WORLD'S FIRST "WATER" COP.—So much water traffic has ended in a jam that the Police Department has decided to appoint a traffic cop for the wetter areas. Patrolman John A. Corcoran of the Harbor Squad, has been duly installed in a row boat and his eagle eye keeps things going in Newton Creek, Brooklyn, N. Y. We guess it'll be aerial cops next.



JUST BEFORE THE BIG FIGHT.—Floyd Johnson (left) and Jess Willard sparring just before the big battle of the Milk Fund Card. On one side was a speedy comer, a good hitter and a popular fighter, while on the other hand was a former champion and the man who was attempting a comeback. Willard knocked Johnson out in the eleventh round, and the Yankee Stadium rang with shouts and cheers.



A MODERN CINDERELLA.—It is not always that we hear only of sudden fame and fortune in fairy tales. Up to a month ago, Miss Marcelle Miller was selling cigarettes in the Hotel Knickerbocker Grill Room. Her beauty upon being observed, immediately secured her a place in the Ziegfeld Follies, where she promises to develop into a successful stage career.



WORLD'S YOUNGEST GRANDMOTHER.—Mrs. Lillian Weitlesbach (left) just 36 years old, living in Cincinnati, Ohio, who claims to hold the world's title as the youngest grandmother. Her husband, also 36 believes himself to be the youngest grandfather. Their daughter Ethel (right) was married when she was 15 years old and at the age of 16 had a son.



IT'S THE DONKEYMOBILE FOR THE MOUNTAINS.—In the mountains of the Balkans, the Lizzie of the region is the donkey. Without it little travel could be done. Here is a little boy going to market, and he is just as cramped and gets just as many bumps as we recall in our many Ford travels.



SITTING A GOOD SADDLE ON THE "JUMPS."—A recent photo of the present ruler of Greece, King George, who is a keen follower of sports of all kinds, especially horseracing.

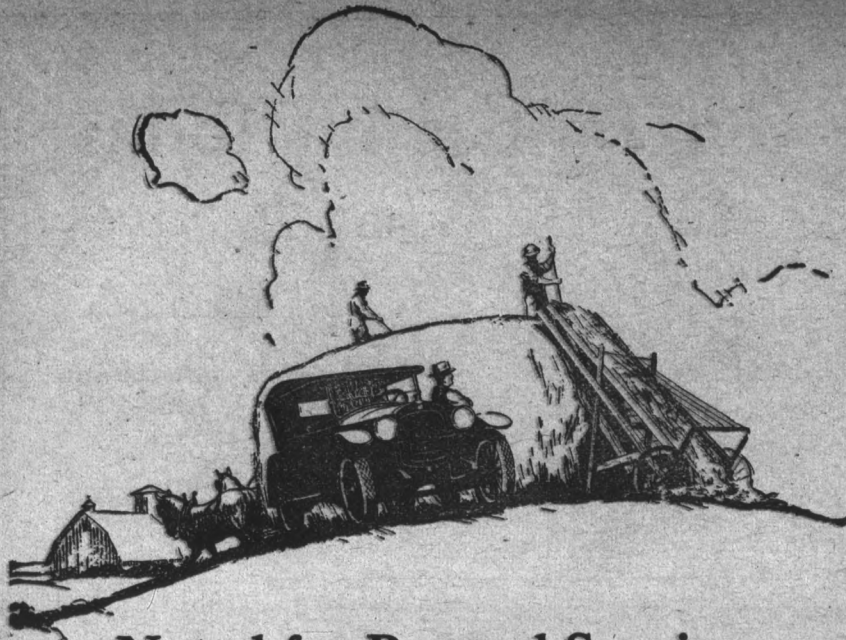


GIRL WRITER TRIES DEEP SEA DIVING.—Miss Helen Lois, noted newspaper writer, who is probably the first woman to go down under the sea in an outfit.



A NOVEL SIDE SHOW.—A professional trickster view for attention at the recent race meet at Epsom, England. Many of the stunts he executed were unusual and thrilling, and he soon had a large audience.

(Copyright Keystone View Company)



Noted for Rugged Service

The Hupmobile's reputation for ability to stand up, year after year, even under severe conditions, is common knowledge everywhere.

Back of practically every Hupmobile sale, is the fact that the buyer knows that he is purchasing rugged durability and low costs over a long period.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

He knows, too, that throughout its unusually long life, he can count on the Hupmobile for reliable service, and brilliant service.

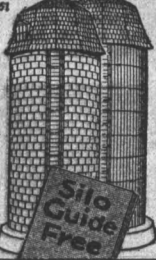
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Farmers Service Bureau

(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.)

ALFALFA ON SAND

I have a field of sand and gravel which I would like to seed to alfalfa. Which is the best, barley or oats to seed with and what shall I do to get a catch?—M. C., St. Johns, Mich.

—Barley is conceded to be the best companion crop for alfalfa, since the barley plant takes much less moisture from the soil than oats. For best results with the alfalfa seeding, one bushel of barley per acre should be used rather than a heavier seeding. In order to get a catch with alfalfa it is important that northern grown seed or Michigan grown seed be used, preferably the Grimm.

On sandy soil in your region, lime is usually necessary, using two tons per acre of finely ground limestone. I would suggest that you send a sample of your soil to the Soils Department, M. A. C., Lansing, for lime determination.

Planting should be made in April or early May, using twelve pounds of seed per acre, planting on a firm seed bed. The alfalfa seed should be allowed to go before the drill so as not to be covered to a depth of more than one-half to three-quarters of an inch.

Culture for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, E. Lansing. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

IS PROPERTY EXEMPT?

I understand that a widow is exempt from taxes up to \$1,000 on the home in which she lives. Is this so, or have I been misinformed. I have not paid the taxes for this year altho I have received notice to do so. What shall I do about it and whom should I see?—A Reader, Lyons, Mich.

—Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1915, Sec. 4001 provides that the following real estate shall be exempt from the payment of taxes: All real estate to the value of \$1,000 owned and used as a homestead by the widow of any U. S. soldier or sailor who served three months or more in the Civil Mexican or Spanish American war. Such exemption would not apply to persons owning taxable property with a value of \$3,000 or more.

To obtain the advantages of this exemption you should file affidavit with the township or county treasurer setting forth all the facts upon which you base your claim for exemption.—Asst. Legal Editor.

NO RIGHT TO SHOOT DOG

I am a reader of the M. B. F. and would like to know if one man has a right to shoot another man's dog if he gets out and comes on this man's land at night where he has dead stock lying?—A. K., Hart, Michigan.

—A man does not have the right to shoot another man's dog because he is trespassing on his property.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CISTERN WILL NOT HOLD WATER

I have a question I would like to have answered. I have a cement cistern, about a six inch wall, it will not hold water. It isn't cracked but steep through all over. Would like to know what I can do with it.—G. M., Hale, Michigan.

—I may say that this cistern may probably be improved by plastering and washing with a cement wash. I would suggest first cleaning the surface of the walls with a solution of one part muriatic or hydro-chloric acid to ten parts water to remove all dirt which may accumulate on the walls, after which they are thoroughly washed with water. A plaster is then mixed up of one part cement to two parts sand with about one pound of lime to each ten pounds of cement, this is plastered on the walls with a steel trowel and allowed to set for a day or two. A mixture of cement and water is then made up to about the consistency of thick cream, one or more coats of this is then applied to the surface of

the plaster. If more than one coat is applied the first coat should be allowed to set before the second is applied, etc. This should render the cistern impervious to water.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

MUST GET LICENSE

Please inform us as to whether or not a person is required to get a license to peddle his own products in his county-seat town or a town outside the county in which he lives.—O. G. B., Fife Lake, Michigan.

—You would be required to obtain a license from the state treasurer to peddle your product. As to whether your county-seat town or other town would require an additional license, you should consult your prosecuting attorney, or village council.—Asst. Legal Editor.

PAYING HUSBAND'S DEBTS

Would like to know if husband and wife have joint deed, and husband should die, if wife would have to pay his debts? Could any one come and take personal property for a note eighteen years old, the party holding note claiming it had been renewed in last two years or could they put in a claim if wife should have public sale?—Mrs. O. S., Remus, Michigan.

—Upon the death of the husband, his estate is charged with the payment of his debts. The debts must be paid before the wife or other heirs are entitled to any of the estate, except the wife's dower or homestead right, which is not subject to the payment of his debts. Any land which the wife receives as survivor of her husband under a joint deed could not be taken for the payment of his debts.

If the note has been renewed within the last two years, the maker could not avoid his liability on the ground that it is 18 years old. But if it has not been renewed, he would not be liable.—Asst. Legal Editor.

RIGHT TO WATCH

I am writing you to know it there is any way of getting my watch back from a jeweler when bought and paid for, then taken back for repair. I bought a watch last year in June from a jewelry store in Ewart. After using it a few days it failed to run and I took it back for repairs. They claimed they were getting the repairs till about the first of January when the Ewart Savings Bank closed their doors on a mortgage, but the goods are still there. Have they any right to hold it all this time? If you can help me get the watch I would like for you to do so.—D. B., Ewart, Mich.

—The jeweler has no title or interest in the watch, over which his creditors would have any control. He is merely a bailee of the property for the purpose of making repairs. Both the title and right of possession remain in you as against his creditors, and you, as bailor, could bring an action of replevin against the bank to recover the possession of your watch, after first making a demand upon them.—Asst. Legal Editor.

ATTACK ON HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

In issue of April 28 you invited anyone to report unwarranted expenditures by state highway department. On the north end of trunk line No. 14, in T. 25 N. of range 7 W. or Garfield township, Kalamazoo county, there is a prospected piece of work that any fair minded investigating committee ought to condemn. Especially that part between section 8 and 9 in said township. This line runs for 8 or 10 miles through plains where no one lives. The only benefit will be to the tourists. There is an abandoned railroad grade paralleling this route for a number of miles which has not hills or bad swamps. While the route as surveyed has both.—I. G., Fife Lake.

—As you know, the Governor's veto message on the gas tax, which you no doubt read in the daily press, contained an attack on the State Highway Department. Rep. Evans who is regarded as very friendly to

the Highway Department promptly introduced in the House a resolution calling for a thorough investigation of this department by a joint legislative committee. The rules were suspended and the resolution placed upon its immediate passage in the House and then sent to the Senate where a similar action was taken.

However, on the following day Senator Burney Brower, of Jackson, the Governor's recognized spokesman in the senate, moved that this action be reconsidered and that the resolution be referred to a committee. This was done and the resolution was never heard from again. The excuse given for such an action was that the resolution merely provided for an investigation of the people in the Highway Department and did not provide for the calling in of outside witnesses. It was felt that under such conditions the investigation would be more or less of a farce and that it could only result in a whitewashing of the department under investigation. In 1921 the State Administrative Board carried out quite a thorough investigation of this department and their report was that conditions were quite satisfactory.—Stanley M. Powell, M. S. Farm Bureau.

CAN COLLECT AMOUNT OF NOTE

Twelve years ago I backed a man's note for \$100 which he neglected to pay. He worked for me which amounted to \$25.00, which I paid on the note. But since there is \$5.75 back interest which has been added on the note. The note now is \$80.75 at 7 per cent interest. I got a new note Dec. 29, 1922. The new note reads that beginning Feb. 15, 1923, he is to pay me \$10 semi-monthly until it is paid. This man has worked at Ford's factory for three years, and pays no attention to the note. In the meantime he received \$1,000 from his father's estate and he promised to pay it then, but didn't. The man the money was borrowed from refused to carry him any longer and the new note is drawn up to me and I had to give my note to the man the money was borrowed from first. Can this be collected and how much will it cost?—M. D., Bad Axe, Mich.

—From the facts you have given, I see no reason why you could not collect the amount of your note. If it is placed in the hands of some Detroit attorney for collection, I think he could get results for you.—Asst. Legal Editor.

MUST HAVE BOTH SIGNATURES

Where a brother and sister hold a joint deed on property—the brother holding the deed lives in Ohio, the sister in Michigan, where the property is located. How is she to proceed to obtain the deed to sell the property? Both parties are willing to sell.—Mrs. C. F., Augusta, Mich.

—Both your signatures on the deed would be sufficient to convey the title, provided the deed was valid in every other respect. Merely have your brother execute the deed, sign it, and send it to you for your signature.—Asst. Legal Editor.

JUNE

TIS the glorious month of June;
Old Mother Earth is all in tune,
And we, the love of God, can tarce
In every smiling flower face.

The blue above, the green beneath,
Roses galore to make a wreath.
Velvet and red, yellow and white,
Others so pink, fragrant delight.

Pansies profuse, of the richest hue,
And every shade, wet with the dew.
Their faces shine with beauty true
Message devine from God to you.

Bevies of birds from leafy trees,
Gladden the earth and swell the breeze,
With music sweet and full of love
And thankfulness to God above.

'Tis the wonderful month of June,
Old Mother Earth is all in tune,
And we, the love of God discern
In fragrant flowers and lacy fern.
—Written for the Business Farmer
by Mrs. Bessie O. Roberts.

DEFINITIONS

Waiter (serving soup): "Looks like rain, sir."
Guest (with scorn): "Yes, and tastes like dishwater."—Selected.

The Improved Binder of Today Soon Pays for Itself By What It Saves

Every year the old binder falls off a bit more in efficiency. The owner hardly realizes the gradual decline. Finally comes a time when the risk is too great. Poor cutting, faulty binding, clogged elevators, heavy draft, delays, emergency repairs, lost bushels and loss of temper—these are incidents of the harvest with a worn-out binder.

In the meantime the new McCormick, Deering or Milwaukee binder goes into neighboring fields and surprises and pleases its owners in a hundred different details. If you haven't seen the perfected binder

of 1923 you can't realize what a vastly improved harvester it is. You will find it a marvel of skill and good workmanship, simpler, better made, easier to handle and ready for many years of good service.

Harvest is the critical time when all your plans and labors come to a head; go at it with trustworthy equipment. Will your binder stand the test this season? If any doubt is in your mind, invest in the crop-saving machine sold by your McCormick-Deering dealer. Look the binder over in detail at his store.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.

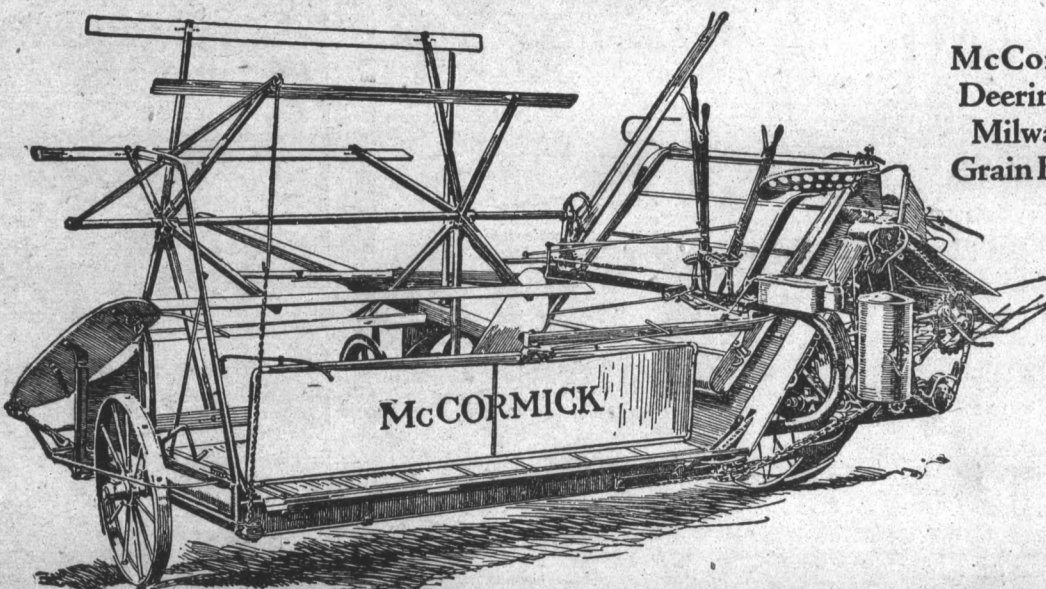
OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

CHICAGO, ILL.

These are a few of the strong points in the construction of the present McCormick, Deering and Milwaukee Grain Binders:

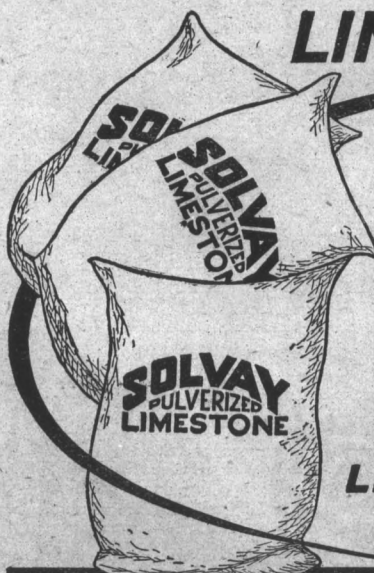
Better construction • Improved bearings • Lighter draft
Outside reel support • Grain-saving floating elevator
Durable woven straps for canvases • Improved bundle carrier
Tongue truck for steadying and carrying loads

Safeguard the harvest by the use of strictly high-grade twine—McCormick, Deering, International—made now in the famous "Big Ball" winding in which 6 balls do the work of 10 of the old style. Balls are of the old size but have 66% more footage. Arrange for delivery before harvest time.



McCormick,
Deering and
Milwaukee
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SOLVAY brings better, greater crops the first harvest. SOLVAY makes sour soil sweet and releases all fertility the land contains to hasten growing crops to full maturity.

Most farm lands need lime, and none is better than Solvay Pulverized Limestone—high test, non-caustic, furnace dried, and ground fine to spread easily.

Every farmer should read the Solvay Booklet on Liming—sent FREE on request.

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Send No Money!



See what a bargain we offer in this men's excellent tan grain leather Scout Shoe. Built with solid grain leather insoles and genuine oak leather outsoles. Wonderfully comfortable and really an astounding value.
No. 0966. Sizes 6 to 12. Price \$1.93
Same model as above in Boys' sizes 1 to 5½. Price \$1.83
No. 9660. Little Gents', sizes 9 to 13½. Price \$1.83
ACT QUICK! Don't put off sending. Order while stock lasts. No money—just give name, address, number of shoe and size wanted. Pay only our smashed bargain price and postage on arrival. Try shoes on. If not satisfied, return them and we refund your money instantly.

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Suppose a Jury Gave a Verdict of \$5,000 Against You?

That is a chance you take every time your automobile goes out on the road. Such a verdict means a judgement against you and unless the judgement is satisfied they can seize and sell anything you own, house, barn, horses, cattle, land, or anything you have.

In Detroit in the month of April eighteen people were killed by automobiles. Only in five cases, according to the police records, was the automobile driver to blame. In eighteen cases the investigation showed as follows:

Walking into side of autos.....	3
Running into street from behind parked cars, 2	
Running from curb into path of autos.....	5
Attempting to hitch on to moving autos.....	2
Riding bicycle from private driveways into path of autos.....	1
Speeding at intersections.....	1
Not under control.....	4

In thirteen cases the blame was on the pedestrian and in only five cases was the automobile driver at fault and yet in every case it brings trouble and annoyance. With the congestion of traffic in all parts of the state, the wise man will keep his car insured and allow the company to investigate and determine which claims should be paid and which ones restricted. That is the reason of the growth in automobile insurance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At Close of Business, April 30th, 1923

Total cash assets.....	\$225,412.20
Total assets, including office site and building, etc.....	275,102.69

With the state wide organization of adjusters, agents and attorneys to give you service you should insure today for tomorrow may be too late.

See local agents or write, giving the name of your car, to the

**CITIZEN'S MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY**
Howell, Michigan

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

ARE OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOOLISH?

NOW it's long distance dancin'—dancin' jest to see how long a couple can keep goin'. A few years ago it wuz bicycle ridin'—six days at a time. Nothin' ever comes of it 'ceptin' somebody gits mentioned in the papers—mebbe gits their pictur' into the paper. Prize fightin' is foolish, brutal an' demoralizin' but some times brings a lot of money—course money aint everything but it's handy to have around now and then—even money though, in too large quantities is debasin' lots of times. But dancin' jest to see how long one can stand up an' do it is darfoolishness.

Now fer instance, jest take the young girls an' young women 'at try this sort o' thing—ask one of 'em to tend baby fer mother 36 hours—ask one of 'em to wash dishes 52 hours, or to stand over a wash tub 5 hours, in fact ask 'em to do anything to help mother fer just one hour every day an' see what these marathons would say.

Why don't cha' know they'd fall dead, party nigh. They are lookin' for newspaper notoriety—nothin' else. Girls'll put on bathin' suits an' lay in snow banks to have their pictures took fer the papers—have done it an'll do it agin'—They'll walk the streets, if allowed, half clothed, jest for notoriety. I'm not sayin' young men—the little nickle-mustached fellers won't do the same thing. They will an' do do it—they don't amount to much anyhow—but our girls—our mothers-to-be! Well now ain't it jest an awful thing for them to be so foolish? Think of dancin' 92 hours jest to get her name into the papers? Nobody is benefited by it. No good has been accomplished—ain't it so? If our young women want their names printed in the papers—yes an' their pictur's too, let 'em git a reputation of bein' a homemaker, a good cook, one 'at knows how to help mother with her house work, a real she woman 'at expects sometime to be a wife an' mother an' feels cap'ble of undertakin' the job of carryin' it through.

Instead of goin' out an' tryin' to dance ninety or a hundred hours at a time let the dear little dames try helpin' mother 48 or 60 hours a week, 'stead of these little spirits of endurance once in a while, let her go to mother 'an say—"Mom'sy you have been a good mother to me all my life for 18 years"—or what ever the number of years—"you've taken care of me without grumblin' or fault findin'—Mom'sy dear, I appreciate this an' from now on I want to show you that I am your willin' little girl, willin' to help you in every way I can. Teach me mother dear, to be as good a housekeeper as you have always been, teach me to be a homemaker an' a home lover. An' mother teach me an' tell me of mother love an' let me be your little girl for a while—jest the best little girl you ever had."

When our girls git this spirit there will be no more marathon daneers 'cause no he dancin' lizard'll dance 'thout a girl to dance with.

I am not worryin' a bit 'bout our farmer girls bein' marathon daneers as long as they stay on the farm. They make the best wives an' mothers in all the world. But they as well as the young men have heard the call of the city—when they mix with the city life—well what then? Will they be just as fine an' splendid? Some of 'em are, many are not—what will the harvest be?—Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

THE NARROW WAY

"I don't see how you manage to live within your income, Jones. Aren't you cramped?"

"Cramped is no name for it! I have to go out and borrow five dollars every time I want to stretch."—Wayside Tales.

LOOKED IT

A washerwoman applied to a man for work, and he gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X: This woman wants washing."

Shortly after the answer came back: "Dear Sir: I dare say she does; but I don't fancy the job."

GET THE MONEY—AND SAVE IT

"Every man ought to save up enough money to 'buy a farm and get back to the land," shouted the orator with a mission.

"Yes, and then do something else with the money," remarked a sad-faced farmer in the audience. —Orchard and Farm.

Save Your Thresh Bill

by insisting that your grain shall be threshed by a Red River Special.

It beats out the grain when other makes depend upon its falling out. It separates by force and for that reason wastes less.

It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers and the Graduated Adjustable Chaffer, a combination found in no other machine.

It will thresh and do good work when conditions are bad and other makes have to stand idle.

Red River Special

is correctly designed and is built right.

It will run many years steadily without break-downs, always doing the most and the best of work.

Built in both wood and steel. A size for every need.

Roller Bearings on Cylinder and Wind Stacker shafts make it run easily.

It saves enough more of your time and grain to pay your Thresh Bill.

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Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines

Battle Creek, Michigan

SELL YOUR PURE-BRED POULTRY THROUGH THE BUSINESS FARMER.



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WORTH reading by any farmer with more work to do than there are hands or time to do it in. Written in plain words, by a mighty practical farmer, who certainly ought to know what power-plant a farm needs.

Even if you are not in the market for an engine right at this moment, the book is worth sending for now. Get it and read it twice over. Use the coupon now, and mail it next time the R.F.D. man comes by.

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Please write plainly and mail this under a two-cent stamp.

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I will read your Power on the Farm book, if you send it free.

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THE MARK OF BLOOD

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: Genesis 4:15b. "And the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." (A.V.)

MEMORIAL Day is over. All honor to the "blue and the grey," hats off to our brave boys in khaki; and hearts humbled at the graves of our fallen heroes. Notwithstanding, the mark of blood is upon us.

A past issue of the Literary Digest has a comment on "The Trail of the Painted Posts." This is a row of painted posts set up from the line of attack to the rear, to help the wounded soldier back to refuge and mercy. It is literally a trail of blood.

Were one asked to indicate the course of this world, one could figuratively and literally call it a trail of blood. It has been reckoned, that in the Christian era there have been two hundred and twenty seven years of peace. Does it not appear, therefore, that bloodshed has been the chief business of man? The fondness of man to memorialize the heroes of bloodshed has been seen in the establishing of commemorative days and monuments. As the heart of the world rambles back over past centuries, it must lament that they have been so filled with blood, and pain, and sin. But, also, they stand as ever ready reminders of needed redemption. This is the two-fold mark of blood.

Note the story of Cain in Genesis, the fourth chapter. The first scene is in verse eight and leaves the hands of Cain reeking with blood—his brother's blood. But, said Jesus, "he that hateth his brother is no less a murderer." The second scene is one of remorse—remorse of conscience. The mark of his brother's blood is upon him and it cries out for vengeance. He becomes a vagabond on the earth trailed by his brother's blood. Now, therefore, brother, "Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift," said Jesus.

In the third scene we find Cain having a sign appointed for him (mark set upon him). This is a severe reminder of the blood that cries out for vengeance, but also, and better, a mark of redemption. Even after Cain was guilty of this foul sin, God renews his covenant with him and assures him of protection. And this is always the mercy of our Father thru Jesus Christ the Divine Reconciler.

And what was Cain to do? Why, he was to keep his brother, not kill him (hate him). And though he had sinned, through the renewal of the covenant his calling was not changed. He was yet to go out as the redeemer of men. Of course, sin couched at his door, but God said: "Do thou rule over it." That is, "Bring your sin-offering and save your brother." O, man, no matter how many and unsightly be your marks of sin, bring your sin-offering in a surrendered will and know the joy of salvation and brotherhood.

But what did Cain do? He "went out from the presence of Jehovah and dwelt in the land of Nod." His conscience made him a coward and an outcast in the sight of God, and he sought to soothe it in money getting and self-indulgence. How like the present age! But is it like you?

Now, all the political world has followed Cain into the field of slaughter. The latent, savage instinct of humanity, first seen in Cain was released yesterday on a wide and horrible scale. And, today, a blood vengeance is upon us. We are informed that the nations are preparing to bring in the god of war to "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." No matter how many Rachels weeping for their little ones, and their sons and husbands; and no matter what the cost in pain and anguish, the destiny of nations would be decided by blood. Yet, has not the history of nations in the past been written in the red blood of their sons? But also, was not the Kingdom of righteousness founded "in the Blood?" So, therefore, is the sacrifice of your life blood in service in this impressive and critical time, too great a price to pay for

the establishment of Christ's Kingdom in the earth?

For, the world has followed Cain "into the land of Nod," into the land of city-building, with its trade, its art, and its adultery. "A greater Pittsburgh," "A new Chicago," "Dominant Dayton," these with their thousands of factories, numerous banks and trust companies; but these with their empty pews, war preachers, prayerless Christians, and stench of adultery, have gone to live in the "land of Nod." To day this world is baptized in the spirit of industry and commerce, of pleasure and selfishness. She is bent, primarily, on building cities and establishing art and culture, and Cain is a prominent leader. Where are you living? Who is your leader?

All the world has followed Cain "away from the presence of Jehovah," leaving it yet unChristian in large part and worshipping man and his achievements. Even as I write we are beginning to draw the sword of a militant democracy from its scabbard again and to sheathe the sword of peace. The mark of blood is upon us. But this is not the wail of a pessimist. Personally, I am joyously optimistic. And when will the olive branch of peace be propagated in our land? I don't know. It may be remote. But Faith yet proclaims the Lord is in his holy temple. Let all the earth keep silent and expectant, "expecting till his enemies be made the footstool of his feet."

We shall now listen to the Blood that speaketh better than that of Abel." (Hebrews 12:24). This is the Blood that calls us back from the field of carnage to set up a Kingdom not of this world; back from the "land of Nod" where rules the spirit of man to the realm where rules the spirit of God; that call us out of the carnal world into the "presence of Jehovah."

Cain says: "Kill your fellow-men," but the Blood of Jesus says, "Love them." If our enemies art to be conquered, it must be by bleeding hearts rather than bloody swords. And Sherwood Eddy writes just this is going on now in India under the leadership of Gandhi, who now lies silent and lonesome in the enemy's prison. When will we in America believe that it is time to non-cooperate with evil and pay the extreme sacrifice for the good? Surely, it is the business of the church today to feed, and heal, and brother our erring world. The church has been humiliated in permitting the world war and it will be to her increasing shame if she permits another. Her supreme law is that of love.

Again, the Blood says: The church must return from the "Nod" to its unique and divine mission of preparing for a reign of Gospel peace. No ostensible pleas for national honor and justice can change her mission. It is her solemn duty now, to strike hard to bring in that newer, brighter Kingdom that is not of this world. She must rise her ideals, float the banner of peace, and establish the authority of the Spirit and not of the sword, lest she become a disappointment both to her Head and to the world, whose spiritual hunger is daily increasing and must look to her for a filling.

At any cost the church must pay the price in priestly function of bearing the world back into the presence of Jehovah, its Invisible King.

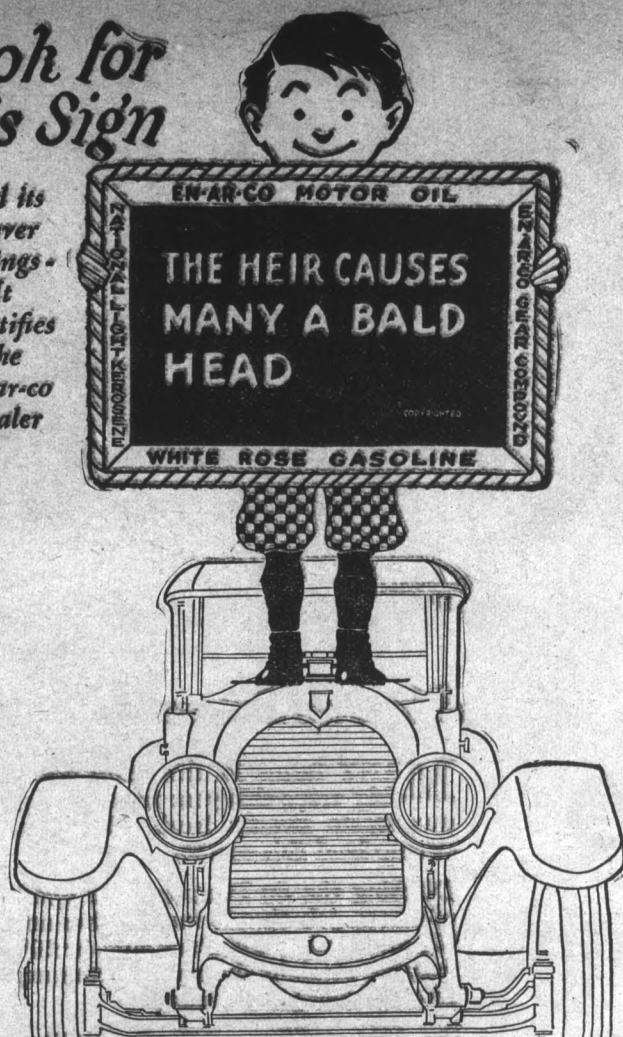
Book Review

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

"Making Yourself" by Orison Swett Marden, author of "Round Pegs in Square Holes," etc. viii-320 pages, 12 mo., cloth. Again has Dr. Marden a congenial topic, in this new pronouncement on personal training. He believes and has constantly advocated that the secret of success lies within the individual himself—that nothing can keep back the person who is determined to succeed and who fits himself for success. "Making Yourself" is a direct challenge to every ambitious person to realize to the full his God-given attributes. (\$1.75) Thomas Y. Crowell Company.

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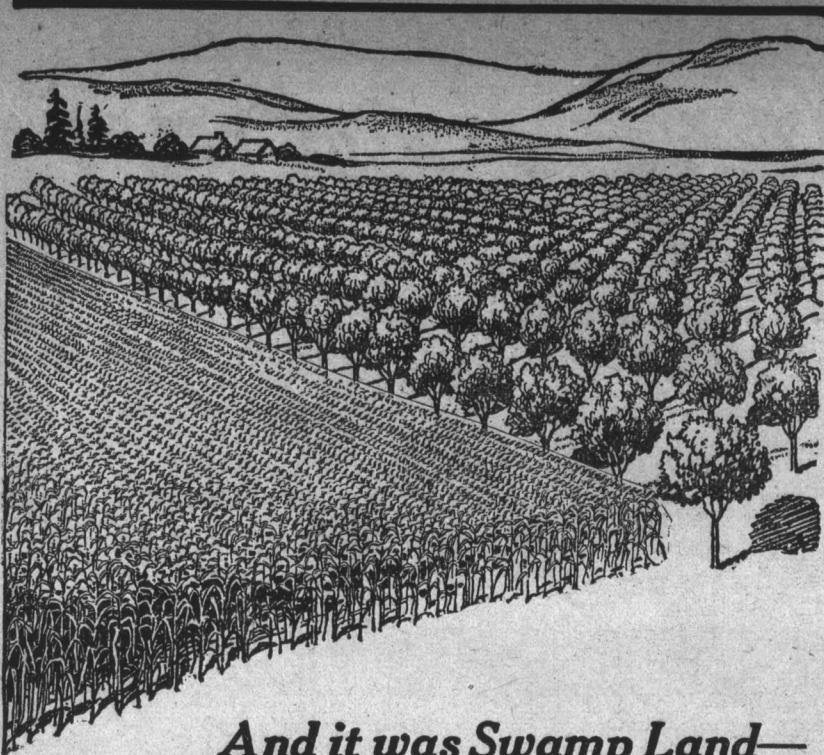
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The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

Michigan's Own and America's Formost Author of the Great Northwest

Copyright by James Oliver Curwood

(Continued from May 26 issue)

HE began pacing back and forth in his room clouding himself in the smoke of his pipe. Frequently Joanne's mind had filled him with an exquisite delight by its quickness and at times almost magic perceptiveness, and he realized that in these things, and the fineness of her woman's intuition, now lay his greatest menace. He was sure that she understood the meaning of the assault upon her that night, though she had apparently believed what he and Blackton had told them—that it had been the attack of irresponsible and drunken hoodlums. Yet he was certain that she had already guessed that Quade had been responsible.

He went to bed, dreading what questions and new developments the morning might bring forth. And when morning came, he was both amazed and delighted. The near tragedy of the previous night might never have happened in so far as he could judge from Joanne's appearance. When she came out of her room to meet him, in the glow of a hall lamp, her eyes were like stars, and the colour in her cheeks was like that of a rose fresh from its slumber in dew.

"I'm so happy, and what happened last night seems so like a bad dream," she whispered, as he held her close to him for a few minutes before descending the stairs. "I shall worry about Peggy, John. I shall. I don't understand how her husband dares to bring her among savages like these. You wouldn't leave me among them, would you?" And as she asked the question, and his lips pressed hers, John Aldous still believed that in her heart she knew the truth of that night attack.

If she did know, she kept her secret from him all that day. They left Tete Jaune before sunrise with an outfit which MacDonald had cut down to six horses. Its smallness roused Joanne's question, for Aldous had described to her an outfit of twenty horses. He explained that a large outfit made travel much more difficult and slow, but he did not tell her that with six horses instead of twenty they could travel less conspicuously, more easily conceal themselves from enemies, and, if necessary, make quick flight or swift pursuit.

They stopped to camp for the night in a little basin that drew from Joanne an exclamation of joy and wonder. They had reached the upper timber-line, and on three sides the basin was shut in by treeless and brush-naked walls of the mountains. In the centre of the dip was a lake fed by a tiny stream that fell in a series of ribbonlike cataracts a sheer thousand feet from the snow-peaks that towered above them. Small, parklike clumps of spruce dotted the miniature valley; over it hung a sky as blue as epphrie and under their feet was a carpet of soft grass sprayed with little blue forget-me-nots and wild asters.

"I have never seen anything a half so beautiful as this!" cried Joanne, as Aldous helped her from her horse. As her feet touched the ground she gave a little cry and hung limply in his arms.

"I'm lame—lame for life!" she laughed in mock humour. "John, I can't stand. I really can't!"

Old Donald was chuckling in his beard as he came up.

"You ain't nearly so lame as you'll be to-morrow," he comforted her. "An' you won't be nearly so lame to-morrow as you'll be next day. Then you'll begin to get used to it, Mis' Joanne."

"Mrs. Aldous, Donald," she corrected sweetly. "Or—just Joanne." At that Aldous found himself holding her so closely that she gave a little gasp.

"Please don't," she expostulated. "Your arms are terribly strong, John!"

MacDonald had turned away, still chuckling, and began to unpack. Joanne looked behind her, then quickly held up her softly pouted lips. Aldous kissed her, and would have kissed her again but she slipped suddenly from his arms and go-

ing to Pinto began to untie a dishpan that was fastened to the top of his pack.

"Get to work, John Aldous!" she commanded.

MacDonald had camped before in the basin, and there were tepee poles ready cut; as light and dry as matchwood. Joanne watched them as they put up the tent, and when it was done, and she looked inside, she cried delightedly:

"It's the snuggest little home I ever had, John!"

After that she busied herself in a way that was a constantly growing pleasure to him. She took possession at once of pots and pans and kettles. She lost no time in impressing upon both Aldous and MacDonald the fact that while she was their docile follower on the trail she was to be at the head of affairs in camp. While they were straightening out the outfit, hobbling the horses, and building a fire, she rummaged through the panniers and took stock of their provisions. She bossed old Donald in a manner that made him fairly glow with pleasure. She bared her white arms to the elbows and made biscuits for the "reflector" instead of bannock, while Aldous brought water from the lake, and MacDonald cut wood. Her cheeks were aflame. Her eyes were laughing, joyous and happy. MacDonald seemed years younger. He obeyed her like a boy, and once Aldous caught him looking at her in a way that set him thinking again of those days years and years ago, and of other camps, and of another woman—like Joanne.

MacDonald had thought of this first camp—and there were porterhouse steaks for supper, which he had brought packed in a kettle of ice. When they sat down to the meal, Joanne was facing a distant snow-capped ridge that cut the skyline, and the last of the sun, reflected from the face of the mountain on the east, had set brown and gold fires aglow in her hair. They were partly through when her eyes rested on the distant snow-ridge. Aldous saw her looking steadily. Suddenly she pointed beyond him.

"I see something moving over the snow on that mountain!" she cried excitedly. "It is hurrying toward the summit—just under the skyline! What is it?"

Aldous and MacDonald looked toward the ridge. Fully a mile away, almost even with the skyline now, a small dark object was moving over the white surface of the snow.

"It ain't a goat," said MacDonald, "because a goat is white, and we couldn't see it on the snow. It ain't a sheep, 'cause it's too dark, an' movin' too slow. It must be a bear, but why in the name o' sin a bear would be that high, I don't know!"

He jumped up and ran for his telescope.

"A grizzly," whispered Joanne tensely. "Would it be a grizzly, John?"

"Possibly," he answered. "Indeed, it's very likely. This is a grizzly country. If we hurry you can get a look at him through the telescope."

MacDonald was already studying the object through his long glass when they joined him.

"It's a bear," he said.

"Please—please let me look at him," begged Joanne.

The dark object was now almost on the skyline. Half a minute more and it would pass over and out of sight. MacDonald still held his eye to the telescope, as though he had not heard Joanne. Not until the moving object had crossed the skyline, and had disappeared, did he reply to her.

"The light's bad an' you couldn't have made him out very well," he said. "We'll show you plenty o' Grizzlies, an' so near you won't want a telescope. Eh, Johnny?"

As he looked at Aldous there was a strange look in his eyes, and during the supper he was restless, and ate hurriedly. When he had finished he rose and picked up his long rifle.

(Continued June 23rd issue)

CHANGING TIMES

By JOHN T. BARTLETT

APPLE COLORS OF YESTERDAY

WHEN industrial America began to develop, and with it big cities, and big bodies of population widely divorced from the farm, then an element took on growing importance in the marketing of farm products. That element was appearance. In New York State, you can find, within twenty-five miles, families who would reluctantly accept the gift of Ben Davis apples, and families who, in the market, would invariably pick the same apple first. Appearance partly explains, undoubtedly, interesting happenings in apple history.

The past fifty years has witnessed the introduction of many new apple varieties. Through tests, both production and marketing, many have been eliminated, some have staid. Note, however, what powerful influences apples predominantly of a certain color—red—have had in their favor.

For the mass of people, there can be no argument—red is the peerless apple color. Back in the days when America was largely rural, appearance was of far less importance in determining an apple's popularity. Then two other colors had equal eminence with red—russet, and green. Those colors were associated with mighty valuable qualities in apples. There was no cider like Russet cider—no apples to keep into the spring like Russets. Today, you can find people readily who never tasted a Russet apple in their lives, possibly even never saw one.

Color has a great deal to do, unquestionably, with this condition. Red apples appeal most to the eye. They sell most readily in the market, other things being equal. In the war for survival with them, russet, green, yellow apples, all have a stiff handicap at the start.

The proportion of red apples going to market—this is a prediction—will be greater twenty-five years from now. Salability is a big virtue in an apple, and a popular color contributes much to it.

A RIP VAN WINKLE VISIT TO COUNTRY STORES

THERE are two things which Rip Van Winkle, visiting country stores of today, would find distinctly different. They are changes which have come about largely within the past thirty years. Both represent steadily accentuating condition.

One is the one-price system. The old folks can recall the time when no country stores at all sold on a one-price basis. The best buyer was the most industrious haggler. The storekeeper believed there was no other practical way to sell; justly as firmly, the buyer believed there was no other practical way to buy. The one-price system came into use as merchants got a vision of the possibilities in volume, and a true idea of the relative unimportance of the individual transaction.

The one-price system wins confidence, and saves tremendous amounts of time consumed when merchant and customer wage a battle of wits over small transactions.

Not all country stores, yet, are one-price stores. Some stores which set up to be, in practice are not. But the number of inflexibly one-price stores grows greater year by year.

Farm people, in particular farm women, are known as excellent buyers. If there is far less bargaining with merchants than formerly, "shopping around," always good buying practice, has lost far less of its caste. And "shopping around," a comparison of goods and prices, is far easier today than formerly, and growing easier all the time, owing to the second great change alluded to above. That is the sale of advertised, known-quality, merchandise.

In house furnishings, groceries, clothing, farm equipment, practically everything the farm family consumes or uses, advertised brands and makes are available. They immeasurably simplify the task of retail buying.

We suspect that Rip Van Winkle, in his day, was a poor buyer. Thanks to changes which have come about, today even Rip Van Winkle wouldn't find it hard to buy to advantage in country stores.

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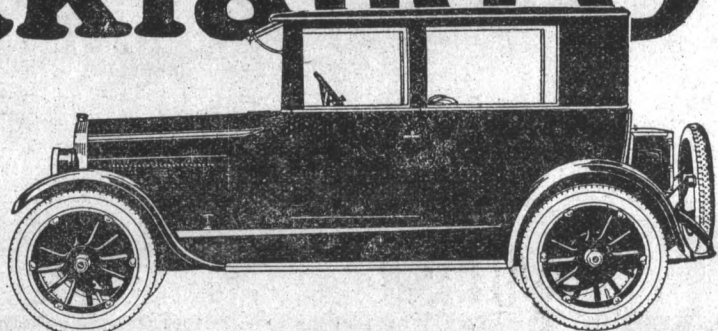
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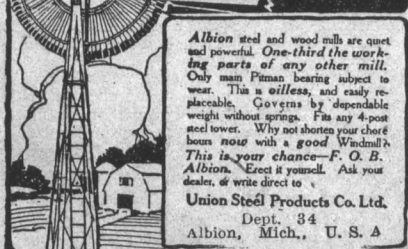
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1923

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

DR. FRIDAY RESIGNS

ONCE again the Michigan Agricultural College finds itself without a president. Most of our readers are familiar with the decidedly unpleasant odor which will permeate the campus for some time to come. It will not be as easy to secure a man who has a mind of his own to head the oldest farmer's school in America. The late unpleasantness got far too much publicity for the benefit of the college.

Our Lansing correspondent, Mr. Powell, who is a graduate of M. A. C. and who has given a summary of the events leading up to the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Friday, on page three of this issue, admits that Dr. Friday is a genius, but hints that a genius is quite apt to be temperamental and headstrong. Colonel Roosevelt was credited with these same attributes. A man with new ideas is always a genius and a man who makes his ideas into realities is always headstrong, he must be to get them done.

Dr. Friday was the first president of the Michigan Agricultural College who ever took a direct and militant interest in the marketing problems of the farmers in Michigan.

We challenge any enemy of Dr. Friday to disprove this statement.

For this interest in the producer's problem he was throttled, just as every man or institution which seeks to tread on the sacred toes of the "middle-men" are bow-beaten, lied about and thus, finally put in a bad light before the very producers they are seeking to aid.

We are not concerned about Dr. Friday personally. We know he has resigned to accept a position which pays him nearly double his present salary and gives him a greater opportunity for personal gain.

What The Business Farmer is seriously concerned about is the fact that whenever a man or institution appears, seeking to solve the greatest of all the problems of the farmer—that of marketing—they become at once the target for an attack, which may be aimed from any strategic point, whether it be the financial credit of an institution or the personal character of an individual but always with the sole object of annihilating the intruder.

Look at the record of the co-operative selling organizations which have been fostered in Michigan for the benefit of the farming business. How many have lived? None, that we know of, which are old enough to prove that they are a permanent success, strong enough to stand this continued onslaught.

And the farmers enemies have found the sure point of attack.

Destroy faith in the man or the institution and it crumbles into nothing. During the war we were taught to call it "propaganda" which is only a newer name for "lying gossip." How easy it is to start! Like a pebble tossed into the pond, its waves reach in every direction until they beat upon the shore. Yet how gullible we all are. How quick we are to believe the untruth about the very thing we love or respect.

"My country—right or wrong—my country!"

That is the answer for the patriot. And that is the answer for the farmer who believes that there is a future in the farming business through the organized co-operative marketing of his produce.

THE WEAKEST LINK

NO one can drive over the State highways of Michigan, without wondering why it is, that there is no completed State highway, which connects any two prominent cities that is not

broken into by unfinished stretches of road.

Can it be, as some of our readers have suggested, that it is the counties which have used the most political influence which have gotten the longer stretches of paved highway from the State funds available by the \$50,000,000 good roads appropriation of 1919? It would appear to have been better practice for any one trunk line to have been completed by the best known method before proceeding with the next.

It also occurs to us that with the natural resources presented in certain districts of Michigan where Portland cement factories are in operation that the State of Michigan could well have afforded the purchase of such a site and the manufacturer of its own cement, if it could be done as we assume, at a lower cost than purchasing it on the competitive market. In our opinion it would have been possible to use the State Prison labor for this purpose to good advantage, and the State could have had a sufficiently large output of cement to take care of all of its building activities, not only of roads but of buildings.

We are not entirely discouraged with the road building program to date. We do not believe that graft has played a large part in the construction work, but we do know that much of the road built has cost the State more than it should, and because we need more highways and must at the same time lower the tax burden that we are carrying, a problem is presented which can be solved only by greater efficiency and a lowered cost per mile of construction.

The farmers of Michigan were right when they asked for a gasoline tax. The legislature was right when it voted the enactment of such a law, and the Governor was wrong when he vetoed it, in the face of this strong endorsement. The gasoline tax was a painless method of raising an immense amount of money, and securing a large part of it from those who are directly using the highways most. The collection of this tax was simple so long as no exemptions were made, because it was to have been made from the dozen or so importers of gasoline into the State. We never yet have understood why the gasoline tax was opposed by the automobile clubs.

Michigan has too many miles of road to be completed, which are really the "missing links" in our chain of good roads, for curtailment of the building program, at this time.

TOO MANY LAWS

ONE of the strangest political tendencies of our time is the suddenly increased faith of legislators in the power of laws to enforce themselves once they are reduced to writing. No belief has been so continuously and thoroughly discredited, yet none is so alarmingly alive. Every political philosopher from Montaigne's day to this hour has recognized that the best government is that conducted with the least law and machinery.

A multitude of evils attend the naive faith of legislatures in the auto-enforcement capacity of law as represented for a government on a piece of paper. One is an inevitable weakening of respect for a government born of a disregard for its more outlandish aspects. Another is the uninterrupted encroachment of government on the governed. A third and most distressing evil is the appalling expense attending the creation of multitudinous new bureaus and offices provided for.

The time may come when a candidate pledging himself to nothing but the repeal of two laws for every one created will be generally supported.

A FARMER'S MARKET AT HOWELL

ONE of our readers advises us that Howell, Michigan, offers an excellent location for a farmers' market, such as we suggested in the story of the successful market at Bloomington, Illinois, in the last issue. We have therefore appealed to Mayor Fishbeck, the newspapers and County Agent of Livingston County, to aid in the establishment of a farmers' market at that city.

Howell has a population, according to the last census, of approximately 3,000 and has shown considerable gain in the past three years, because of the rapid progress of several local manufacturing institutions. There are one hundred or more cities the size of Howell in Michigan which would be equally justified in establishing farmers' markets and thus bringing to their cities the trade and friendship of the farmers for many miles around.

It is not necessary to operate a daily market. A Saturday morning market will serve the purpose in the small city for some time until it is found profitable to open it on other days. We hope that the city of Howell will establish a market during the present season, and we hope our readers will suggest other towns and cities in Michigan where we can take up the matter, because The Business Farmer would like nothing

better than to be able to point to a dozen or more successful farmers markets which were helping to solve in a practical way the century-old problem of bringing the producer and the consumer together, which it had fostered. Our readers should tell us where these markets are most needed.

RADIO ON THE FARM.

IT has been some time since we mentioned radio on this page, and in that space of time such an improvement has been made in this new science that it is much more simple and practical for the isolated farm home to "listen-in" on the day's news, market reports, lectures and music from sending stations within a radius of five hundred to a thousand miles.

A simple improvement has been made whereby the storage battery for long distance receiving has been eliminated. Ordinary dry cells have taken the place and the cost of operation is so low that it is practically negligible.

Only a few evenings ago we left the supper table of a good farmer in the central part of Michigan, we went into the living room and the boy of the family, aged twelve, had already "tuned-in" and had received all of the baseball scores of the day and we sat in this living room, 15 miles from the nearest town of any size listening to a splendid concert of music and speeches being broadcasted from one of the Detroit stations.

The radio has proven one of the greatest inventions of the age for all people, but for the farmer it is a Godsend, the far-reaching importance of which has hardly been sensed, much less appreciated.

CHEAP POLITICIANS

ABOVE all things we detest a hypocrite. The cheap politician who plays to the gallery, and particularly the man who claims to be working in the interests of the farmer and who is only camouflaging, deserves more words of condemnation than we have in our vocabulary.

It seems as though the farmer particularly has been the innocent recipient of this sort of "help" during the past two years.

If we judge the present frame of the farmers' mind rightly, it is: that all he asks is a square deal, that he believes his business is as legitimate, and a little more so, than most other business, that he wants a fair price for what he grows, and demands that those who are telling most about how they are going to help him go to work at some other job.

The farmer will work out his own problems and do it much better than the so-called "leaders of agricultural thought" if they will just go back to their jobs, whatever they were, and leave us alone.

What the farmer has suffered from most is an over-production of would-be Moses, each pointing in a different direction to lead the farmer out of the pathless desert in which he has found himself the last two years.

ROAD DANGERS

WITH the number of automobiles being multiplied daily it is little wonder that the problem of traffic congestion and regulation is spreading into the rural districts.

The accidents from collisions and carelessness in country towns are much higher in proportion to the number of cars in operation than those in our larger cities where the drivers become accustomed to congestion and have their cars at all times under control, watching out always for the other fellow who may be a "fool driver."

A suggestion or two on rural safety-first may therefore be fitting at the advent of the road congestion season. First we would urge our readers not to drive any vehicle on the road at night without a white lamp showing to the front and a red light to the rear. To drive without this precaution is risking your life in a manner most foolhardy. Many a man or woman who would die from fright at the idea of walking over Niagara Falls on a tight rope will drive on a country road on a dark night where automobile drivers racing at fifty miles per hour come within the distance of their own headlights before they see the vehicle without a rear end light for protection. Accidents from this cause are most common.

Another rule to teach your children, and yourself for that matter, is when walking on the road to walk on the side facing the approaching vehicle. This is contrary to the rule of the road when you are driving, but the pedestrian can always step out of the way of the approaching automobile, while if walking on the opposite side a car may approach and run him down from the rear before he hears it or the approaching driver sees him.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

AGAIN

I THOUGHT perhaps some of my readers might be interested in the letter from Mr. Brace and my reply, because they too may have been "fed-up" on some of the insidious propaganda which a certain type of individuals are always anxious to pass along. As we said editorially, no man or institution can begin to accomplish anything for the farming business, who is not immediately the subject of attack. But there is a smile in this sort of rot about The Business Farmer. Not later than a week ago, one of our agents was told that we had been bought out by Henry Ford! So, if you don't believe the Armour story, you can believe this later one. But listen:

Dear Mr. Slocum—I am a subscriber of the M. B. F. and have been since it started and get lots of good out of it. I think Senators Couzens is all right on the shipping Bill and think maybe he will work some for the farmer. Now, Mr. Slocum, here is a question I would like to have you answer in your next issue. It was reported and circulated that the M. B. F. was owned by Armour, the packer. Now, answer this straight and from the shoulder. You can use this if you see fit.—Wm. R. Brace, R4, Newaygo, Mich.

—My Dear Mr. Brace: I am glad to answer your kind letter of the 16th, inst, because this rumor has come to our ears before, but we have hesitated about answering it in these columns believing our readers would not in any case take it seriously.

However, Mr. Brace, you ask me for an answer "straight from the shoulder" and I do not believe The Business Farmer was ever challenged, that it did not come across immediately.

The Michigan Business Farmer is owned by the Rural Publishing Company, a Michigan corporation, incorporated in 1910 and the list of those owning 1% or more of the stock is published twice a year in accordance with the postal regulations in these columns. The list was published in our issue of April 28, on page 23 (495).

The writer, as president of this company, owns a majority of the

voting stock in the corporation and to my knowledge, there is no person owning stock in this company who holds stock in or is identified with any large corporation.

I believe the confusion comes from the purchase last year of the controlling interest in "The Michigan Farmer," by Senator Arthur Capper, of Topeka, Kansas, who owns also a number of farm, mail-order and political publications.

The Michigan Business Farmer is owned and edited in Michigan, by Michigan men and I repeat that if the control of this publication is ever sold by me, I will publicly announce in these columns that fact before the transaction is consummated.

In the meantime I hope you will nail this malicious lie, and advise the one who tells it to read the columns of The Business Farmer for a few weeks and then compare our independent stand with the average straddle-the-fence farm paper.

Thanking you, Mr. Brace, for your interest, I am, Yours very truly, Geo. M. Slocum, Publisher.

McRAE AGAIN!

In your Saturday's paper I notice on page 15 you say "The man who does business thru the United States mails must be honest. Uncle Sam is your attorney without cost when you have been defrauded thru the mails." Now if that's true, what can one do about Warren McRae? I too sent him \$5 and his letter to me stated the same to others "that he would send the prospective buyers to my farm, and in case these people do not buy please let me know and I will keep on sending you buyers until you make a deal."

So, I have recently written him to make good his agreement, he has had lots of time to send buyers here for the snow held off long this fall and its been a splendid winter. I also told Mr. McRae that if he didn't send us any buyers as per his agreement to return to me the \$5 before corn planting and potato planting time.

I am waiting to hear from him. If the above statement is true in regard to Uncle Sam's mails, then I think Mr. McRae has something coming.—Mrs. B. G. W.

What the Neighbors Say

DISAPPOINTED OVER OUSTING OF FRIDAY

WE are greatly disappointed over the ousting of our able champion, Dr. Friday. We would feel no worse if we had lost our right arm. We have long been convinced of his wisdom and the sound policy for our agriculture which he adhered to was the cornerstone of agricultural prosperity. Let the investigation be complete. Let no villian escape the purifying effects of your "Big Bertha." May the farmers of Michigan waken to their responsibility of cleaning up the dirty gang that separated us from our able champion, Dr. Friday.—Carl C. DeWitt, Gratiot County, Mich.

THE "AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM"

I HAVE been considerably interested of late in the "Agricultural Program for an Industrial State" as advocated by Dr. Friday. The Business Farmer and others. The proposed program sounds good, but up to the present time I have looked in vain for some one to get down to brass tacks, be specific, and tell me just what I should raise on my one hundred twenty acre central Michigan farm.

This farm is located some thirty miles from Lansing and eight miles from the nearest railroad town. It is slightly rolling and fairly well drained though not tiled. The soil is clay loam and raises fairly good crops of wheat, oats, corn, beans, hay and in fact all crops adapted to this part of the country. For the past few years we have kept about forty ewes, three or four brood sows and horses enough to do the work. We raise about twenty acres of corn, ten to fifteen acres of oats, ten acres of beans, fifteen to twenty acres of wheat and cut thirty to forty acres

of hay. Have also rented some additional land for pasture. We are too far from railroad to raise beets.

We realize that our wheat competes with Russia and South America, our corn, oats and hay with Ohio, Indiana and the whole corn belt, our beans with New York, California and Japan, our pork and dairy products with the whole northern half of the country, our beef with South America and the great west, our wool with Australia, and our beets with Louisiana and Cuba, so will some one please be specific and tell us just what to raise?

In a recent issue of the Business Farmer you say in effect that a Michigan farmer is a fool to raise wheat. (Ed. Note: In what issue did we make this statement, Mr. Subscriber?) I am inclined to agree with you and you may also include all the ordinary farm crops grown in Michigan. However, anyone so unfortunate as to own a farm in Michigan at the present time is up against it, and should be pitied rather than blamed. Real estate is assessed at full value, and taxes must be paid or the farm will be sold. It is possible that we would be better off to let the farm go, move to the city, and get a job, but most of us hate to leave that way so we will probably struggle along in the attempt to raise enough to pay the tax and keep alive, work the whole family, sixteen hours or more per day, when the weather is good, go fishing, when it rains, and hope for better times ahead.

Our worthy Governor has saved us two cents per gallon on all the gas we burn, and Henry Ford says that anyone can raise five dollars may soon have a silver, so let's cheer up and be happy.—Subscriber, St. Johns, Mich.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Pause for a moment and reflect upon how often you hear it said that Federal first mortgage bonds are the safest investments.

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An inventor who could develop an automobile, a railroad car or any other conveyance on wheels which would perform such a feat would be considered a wonder. But such is the record of regular accomplishment by the Auto-oiled Aermotor during the past eight years in pumping water.

Did you ever stop to think how many revolutions the wheel of a windmill makes? If the wheel of an Aermotor should roll along the surface of the ground at the same speed that it makes when pumping water it would encircle the world in 90 days, or would go four times around in a year. It would travel on an average 275 miles per day or about 30 miles per hour for 9 hours each day. An automobile which keeps up that pace day after day needs a thorough oiling at least once a week. Isn't it marvelous, then, that a windmill has been made which will go 50 times as long as the best automobile with one oiling?

The Auto-oiled Aermotor after 8 full years of service in every part of the world has proven its ability to run and give the most reliable service with one oiling a year. The double gears, and all moving parts, are entirely enclosed and flooded with oil all the time. It gives more service with less attention than any other piece of machinery on the farm. To get everlasting wind-mill satisfaction buy the Auto-oiled Aermotor, the most efficient windmill that has ever been made.

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409. J. KOVAR,

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Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory.

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CHAMPION CANNERS ON TRIP
TO FRANCE

FOUR young girls, fresh from the farm and members of the two highest ranking teams in national vegetable canning championship contests, started May 16th on a trip to France to demonstrate in that country the best American methods of home canning. They are to spend three months abroad as the guests of the American Committee for Devastated France.

The girls united at Chicago, Monday, May 14th. They departed May 16th for Washington to call on the President and the Secretary of Agriculture. They went from that city to New York and sailed on May 23 for France.

The girls make an unusual quartet of national champions, but they well earned their honors. First they won their state contests; then, last fall at the international livestock exposition here, when nine states sent up teams to the first national canning competition, they became champions among 30,000 girls hailing from every state.

To Spread Club Idea

Beulah Rodgers and Katherine Belibaugh, who came from Eddyville, Ia., with a population of between 900 and 1000, constitute the Iowa team that won first place, and their companions on the trip are Bertha Roger and Elaine Hendricks of Burlington, Col., who composed the team qualifying for second prize. With them goes Esther Belibaugh, who as local leader has the credit of training the premier canners of the country, and who looks no older than her sister. The heads of the expedition are Miss Josephine Arnquist, agent in charge of girls' club work in Iowa, and Miss Maude E. Sheridan, state club leader in Colorado.

Whatever novel fruits, vegetables or meats France may offer these slender girlish tutors, they are undismayed at the prospect. They stand ready to can anything that can be canned by the cold-pack method. Elaine and Katherine have been canning for seven years, Bertha for six and Beulah for five. Demonstrating proper canning methods is an old story with them. These farmers' daughters are going to France to work, and they expect to expound this bit of better home-making wherever the American committee or the Minister of Agriculture may send them.

Canning is but one phase of the boys' and girls' club work fostered by the extension departments of the state agricultural colleges. Six hundred thousand boys and girls are enlisted in this potent agricultural movement. The girls' side of it is devoted to home-making. It trains them as it did the prize-winning girls to take a half bushel of apples and in an hour turn out something like 17 jars of baked apples, apple sauce, sliced apples for pies and apple juice for jelly. It also teaches these farmers' daughters bread-making, cooking, making of clothing, house furnishing and poultry raising.

The four leading canners are looking forward to two weeks in school at Troyes, but the Colorado misses have their eyes especially on Lille. They belong to a clothing club at home that adopted a French orphan and perhaps their chief goal in France is this youngster, Pauline Dupeuchelle.

HOLDER FOR YOUR BROOM

AN ordinary piece of rubber hose large enough to admit the handle of a broom thru the center will make a broom or mop holder for the kitchen. Select a piece of hose 6 or 8 inches long and cut both ends slantwise, so that when the hose is placed vertically against the wall it may be nailed top and bottom thru the tabs. The holder should be 2 or 3 feet from the floor. Brooms, of course, are placed in it upside down, allowing the brush part to keep its stiffness. Simply standing it in a corner always weakens a broom.

ONE OF THE REASONS FOR HAVING ECZEMA

IN the olden days our books tell us of the horrible cases of scurvy that used to be on board ships that sailed the ocean. It took so long a time to reach the different



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

CANNING RECIPES WANTED

NOW that the canning season is on I would like to receive a recipe from every reader for a new or old-fashioned method of taste in preparing the strawberry, raspberry, rhubarb or any of the fruits into either a sauce, relish, conserve or new kind of jam. All these recipes are being filed until I complete our book and by fall I want every reader of M. B. F. to have one. I will print the best of them in each issue. I am looking forward to turning out a splendid book, complete in every detail.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

ports that the food question was a great problem in those days. They did not have the canned vegetables and fresh fruit that gave the system the lime juices that it needed so much. All these tales of horror were told of the anaemic, scurvy bodies that were aboard these ships. This is just another form of eczema only worse and too much cannot be said about the care of ones bodies in making it healthy. We all know how well the animals of the field are taken care of so why not give a little of this attention to ourselves. It seems to me that with eating a great deal of the fresh vegetables and fruits in summer and canning all of the different kinds for winter use and with a lot of good drinking water you will soon erase the trouble at its source. I cannot help but write you women about this, because it is up to us to watch our table and what is put upon it for the family. This spring I received so many letters asking for a cure for eczema that I have reprinted in the personal column a cure that came to my desk last spring. It makes me think that this dreadful disease comes after a winter of eating the wrong kinds of food.

KEEPING HOME SWEET

To have harmony in the home—

1. Think before you speak.
2. Respect others feelings.
3. Don't nag or find fault.
4. Don't feel superior to your companion.
5. Do unto him or her as you would like to be done by.
6. "Ours" should be the home pronoun.
7. Let there be no boss rule.
8. Keep respect for each other's feelings.
9. Don't deceive each other.
10. Don't speak crossly when your companion is angry or vexed about something.

A little love and affection will prevent petty quarrels. The whole secret depends on love and respect. Keep this in mind and you will never disagree nor quarrel.

THE CANNING BUDGET

SET your GOAL before you start your season's work. If possible make it to fit the needs of your family rather than to achieve only the actual project requirements for your age or year of work. We should all try unselfishly to measure all home-making projects in terms of the family rather than the individual.

We should plan for at least one serving of fruits and one serving of vegetables other than potatoes for each day of the eight months when fresh products are not readily available.

The budget outlined here, approved

ed by the nutrition specialist of the College, is based upon that principle. In this chart you will notice that one column is given over to the needs of a single person. THIS WILL HELP YOU SET YOUR GOAL. It will help you, too, in planting your garden.

Product	Per Person for 30 Weeks
1. Greens	
Spinach	5 quarts
Dandelions	(one serving per week)
Chard	
Other Greens	
2. Tomatoes	10 quarts (two servings per week)
3. Other Vegetables	
Peas	15 quarts
Beans	(two servings per week)
Beets	
Carrots	
Supplement canned vegetables with stored ones, such as cabbage, rutabagas, and onions.	
4. Fruits (including Jellies)	30 quarts
Supplement canned fruits with dried ones, such as prunes and apples.	
5. Meats	30 quarts through warm month beginning April through October.
Total	95 quarts

Ratio of Uncooked to Canned Products

1 bu. peaches 18 qts., 1 bu. pears 30 qts., 1 bu. plums 30 qts., 1 crate blackberries (16 qts.), 1 crate strawberries (16 qts.), 1 bu. tomatoes 16 qts., 1 bu. string beans 20 qts., 1 bu. sweet corn 12 qts., (six small yield one pint) 1 bu. shelled peas 8 qts., 1 bu. spinach or other greens 7 qts., 1 bu. small beets or carrots 16 qts.

Any reliable seed catalog will give you the amount of seed necessary for producing the vegetables you need.

Mothers Problems

READ FOR THE CHILDREN

ALL children love stories. It matters little to them whether the story be told to them; all they ask is that they may hear a story. Where it is possible, it is fine to set aside the hour between the evening meal and bedtime for a story hour, but in every family, that hour cannot be taken. Must, then, the children go without stories? Not necessarily.

There are few mothers and fathers so busy that they cannot snatch a few minutes each day to glance through their favorite magazine, to dip into a book for a chapter or so, or to pursue the daily paper. All three of these sources are rich in story-material for children. Interesting bits of information, thrilling adventures, glimpses of wild life—all these are constantly being "run across" in reading, and, retold in language easily understood by the

child, they form as interesting little stories as any child could desire. At the same time they are much more likely to contain real truths than the usual children's story.

Let it become a habit of mind with you to have the children in mind whenever you read. If you have never read for the children, you will be surprised at the number of interesting stories you can run across in fifteen minutes time. Soon you will learn to pick reading for yourself, in your snatched few minutes, which will be especially adapted for re-telling to the children later on. Your own pleasure in reading will not be destroyed if you read for the children as well as for yourself; it will, on the contrary, be enhanced. Also, if you are reading with the children's pleasure in mind, you will be far less likely to waste your valuable few minutes for reading, reading trash; you will choose your stories and your articles much more wisely and thoughtfully. Thus will not only the children be benefited, but you, also, by the habit of reading for the children.

BEWARE OF THE SUGGESTIVE WARNING

I KNOW a mother who, as she started to leave the house on an errand to a neighbor's happened to remember that children sometimes are guilty of poking beans and things up their noses with disastrous results. The children had never heard of nor thought of doing such a thing, but the mother turned and, in a few words, cautioned them: "Now Bobbie and Katie, whatever you do, don't put anything up your nose!" The children promised with blank faces, the mother shut the door and hurried across to the neighbor's house. As soon as she was gone, Katie turned to Bobby: "What did Mamma mean?" she asked. "I don't know," replied Bobby. "Come on, let's do it and see what happens!" Of course, they did it, and, of course, they found out what happened. The mother, on her return, found two frightened little children. A hurry call to the doctor was necessary to remove the beans lodged in the children's noses.

Had the mother not made that suggestive warning, the children would never have thought of trying the "stunt." She didn't understand what curious little animals children are. She didn't realize how strong the power of suggestion is in people, but especially in children. They are always wanting to find out "what will happen if." Therefore, if there is anything you especially want children to avoid doing, be very, very careful how you word your warning, and be sure that it does not take the form of a suggestion.

Explain why to children. If that mother sometime when the children had been playing with buttons or some such small articles had said: "I heard of a little girl once who put a button up her nose and it stuck there and the doctor had to come and take it out. It hurt the little girl a lot, and I'm sure she never did such a thing again. It is dangerous to put things up one's nose. You'll remember never to do it, won't you?" her children would never have come to grief as they did. Beware of the suggestive warning!—Margaret Bartlett.

THE TEN REASONS

Milk strengthens the body to resist disease.

Milk contains lime which helps build healthy teeth.

Milk helps keep the digestive tract in a proper condition.

Milk contains the vitamins needed for growth and health.

Milk supplies the fuel the body needs to perform its work.

Milk helps repair the wear and tear of the body.

Milk builds strong bones.

Milk prevents malnutrition among children.

Milk gives proper balance to a diet and insures the greatest efficiency.

Milk gives more food value for less cost than any other food.

HAVE A DUSTLESS DUSTER

You can make a dustless duster for yourself by saturating cheese cloth in kerosene oil and hanging it out in the sunlight to dry.

VACATION TIME

Margaret E. Sangster

THE grammars and the spellers,
The pencils and the slates,
The books that hold the fractions

And the books that tell the dates,
The crayons and the blackboards
And the maps upon the wall,
Must all be glad together,
For they won't be used till fall.

They had to work like beavers
To help the children learn;
And if they want a little rest,
It surely is their turn.

They shut their leaves with pleasure,
The dear old lesson books,
And the crayons and the blackboards
Put on delighted looks.

So children just remember,
When you have gone away,
Your poor old slates and pencils
Are keeping holiday.
The grammars and the spellers
Are as proud as proud can be
When the boys forsake the school-room
And the teacher turns the key.

The Runner's Bible

SPIRIT—It is the spirit that quickeneth, (John 6:63.)

All visible life is constantly dependent upon something beside air—a finer something than even the air itself. It is the "Fullness of God"—His Holy Spirit, the life of life. In it "we live and move and have our being."

Personal Column

Dear Friend—Please tell me how to use left over potatoes instead of frying them. Please give recipes for some kind of crullers. I would like to have someone send me the whole story of "The Blood Teendr" also the poem "The Arbutus" I will pay for them if money is asked.

How can I take rust stains out of a white woolen sweater? How can you keep flies away from babies? Miss Burdena Nelson, R. 2, Cadillac, Mich.

Potato Cakes—Shape cold mashed potatoes in small cakes, and rolls in flour. Butter hot omelet pan, put in cakes, brown one side, turn and brown other side, adding butter as needed to prevent burning; or pack potatoes in small buttered pan as soon as it comes from the table, and set aside until ready for use. Turn from pan, cut in pieces, roll in flour, and cook as potato cakes.

Creamed Potatoes—Reheat two cup of cold boiled potatoes, cut in dice, in one and one-half cups white sauce.

White Sauce—Two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one cup milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt, few grains pepper. Put butter in pan and stir until melted and bubbling; add flour mixed with seasonings, and stir until thoroughly blended; then pour on gradually while stirring constantly the milk, bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. If a wire whisk is used, all the milk may be added at once.

Potatoes Au Gratin—Put creamed potatoes in buttered baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs, and bake on center grate until crumbs are brown.

Delmonico Potatoes—To potatoes au gratin add one third cup grated mild cheese, arranging potatoes and cheese in alternate layers before covering with crumbs.

Crullers—One-fourth cup butter, one cup sugar, yolks two eggs, whites two eggs, four cups flour, one-fourth teaspoon grated nutmeg, three and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one cup milk, powdered sugar and cinnamon.

Cream butter and add sugar gradually, yolks of eggs well beaten, and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Mix flour, nutmeg, and baking powder; add alternately with milk to first mixture; toss on floured board, roll thin, and cut in pieces three inches long by two inches wide. Make four one-inch parallel gashes crosswise at equal intervals. Take up by running finger in and out of gashes, and lower into hot deep fat and fry.

Flies Kept away from the Baby—I would suggest that if the baby is out doors and sleeping use cheese cloth or mosquito netting by putting a stick up the front and back of the crib or basket and throw the netting over it. Try and keep the flies out of the house entirely. Remove all food as soon as the meals are over as this attracts them, and put garbage as far away from the house as possible. If the baby is kept sweet and clean, I cannot see why the fly will be with them any more than the grown-ups. The fly is our worst enemy and too much cannot be said about the disease they carry into our homes. They breed around the barn and it pays to fight them every day.

A Cure for Salt Rheum—3 tablespoons of sulphur; 2 tablespoons of cream of tartar; 1 tablespoon of nitrate of potash or salt peter. Mix, and at night put 1 teaspoon of this mixture in a little milk, water or syrup and drink.

Use this Wash for the Affected Parts—3 tablespoons epsom salts, 1 teaspoon of carbolic acid in one quart of water, boil 5 minutes and use by washing the spots affected.

At Night Rub On—Lonoline or sweet oil one ounce with ten drops of carbolic acid. I only made half of the recipe at a time. This is a wonderful cure. I have found if one keeps at it you will get the right results.—Mrs. B. Tidy.

Dear Madam—I seen in the farm paper where you wanted to know how some of the women made extra money. We live on a 12 acre farm about 11 miles from Port Huron. Last year we put in a small piece of watermelons, some cucumbers, some sweet corn, some onions, radishes, carrots, and beets. I sold all I could spare and could have sold more so this year I am putting in more. There is never much trade in the forenoon but lots in the afternoon and evening. Some days I would sell six or seven dollars worth in a few hours. There are quite a few wild berries near here and they always sell good, then I always raise quite a few chickens. They always grow fast and bring better than a dollar apiece in the fall. I am also enclosing some of my recipes that I know to be good. Wishing you good luck, I remain—Sarah Beauchamps, R. F. D. No. 1, Goodell, Michigan.

Sleeveless Sweaters Made—Saw Mrs. G. M's. add for the address of a woman who can make sleeveless sweaters so will

send my own. I also piece quilts and do crochet work, can do other work, such as rugs, tidies, etc.—Mrs. Ettie Pratt in care of J. H. Burns, Gaylord, Mich.

—Will lady who wished some one to knit sleeveless sweaters please write to I. M. E., Box 203, Chesaning, Michigan.

TO "A SUBSCRIBER"

It seems to me you have condemnation in your heart for your husband which needs be eliminated. "Neither do I condemn thee" were the Omnipotent words you know. Its keeping a man down when he's down.

Its the beautiful uplifting thoughts he needs.

Search out his true and redeeming qualities and hold him to this incessantly every moment your thought is with him, and you will find your self far happier, and your unsatiable desire will cause you to forget yourself and life will take on an added charm. Only Love, (not condemnation) can awaken him. "Love never faileth."

This error is not unlike any other, is not surmountable, and the thing that now appears fixed, will detach itself like ripe fruit and fall.

This is both ethical and practical. When husband is away remember with—Emerson, Thou art not gone being gone, Where e'er thou art,

Thou leav'st in him thy watchful eyes, In him thy loving heart.

When husband returns home, forget all appearances of evil and see the perfect man, and let the real of you, the Truth of you, shine forth in all its effulgent beauty, and you will attract unto yourself your mate as of yore, when boy and girl together.—L. Baker.

Wild Hairs—Will you please ask the people if any one can tell how to get rid of wild hairs in ones eyes. I am nearly blind with them and if some kind friend will tell you so that you can put the remedy in your paper I will be thankful.—G. C.

About Sale of Rabbits—I saw by your paper lots of things of benefit to all, also Mrs. E. W. B. that wanted to know about selling rabbits, etc., back to the companies in New York and Kansas City, Missouri.

I will say we bought two pairs of rabbits of the Standard Food and Fur Association of New York a few years ago and they were \$7.00 apiece and they were to buy back all that we raised. So we raised some and after awhile they bought one pair for \$7.00 and were to pay us as per contract and said they would buy the rest if I would let them know how many I had so I did and they said they were not ready to receive them. I wrote different times and also only recieved \$6.00 for the pair sent them. They were better stock than we received but they claimed they were under weight and I had a time to get the money from them. They are just frauds to our opinion. They figure on selling stock to you for a big price and get out of buying yours back. I have been waiting to advertise them to folks so they will not be fooled by them.—A Subscriber.

Cement for Mending Broken China—Stir plaster of Paris into a thick solution of Gum Arabic until it becomes a viscous paste. Apply it to the fractured edge and draw parts closely together.—Mrs. J. I. L., Topinabee.

To Remove Rust Stain—Make a paste of cream of tartar and water, cover the spot and hang the article in the sun, when dry brush off, repeat this until the spot is removed.

A Rose to the Living—I am sending a verse to you, a favorite of mine taken from "American Motherhood" published about 1915 or 1916.

"A rose to the living is more
Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead;
In filling love's infinite store,
A rose to the living is more,
If graciously given before
The hungering spirit is fled—
A rose to the living is more
Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead."
Mrs. Paxton.

Would like to hear from readers who would like crocheting done. Will accept cash or anything useful for myself or family.—Box 18, Turner, Michigan.

RECIPES

Chow Chow—1 peck of green tomatoes chopped fine, 2 heads of cabbage, 1 cup of salt, mix well and let stand over night. Drain and boil in 1 quart of vinegar and 2 quarts of water, drain again. 3 quarts of vinegar, 2 pounds of sugar, 1 bunch of celery, 1 tablespoon pepper, cinnamon to taste, heat vinegar again and pour over mixture. Makes 8 quarts.—Sarah Beauchamp.

Filling for Cookies—1 pound of raisins put through chopper, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups water, cook to a jelly.

—if you are well bred!

At the Movies—The man precedes the lady down the aisle to the seats. Sit quietly and do not talk in loud whispers. Do not applaud too loudly or laugh too boisterously.

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Protection



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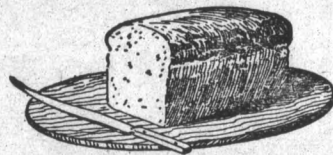
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Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 408B Main St., Adams, N. Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support or truss or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risks just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the cure of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free for Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.,

408B Main St., Adams, N. Y.

You may send me entirely free

a Sample Treatment of your stim-

ulating application for Rupture.

Name

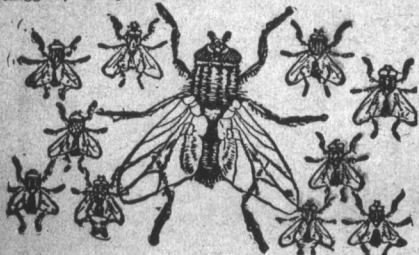
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Wonderful Chemical that is Fatal
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SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1548 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

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Dear Uncle Ned—As I saw my letter in print, I thought I would write again. I have blue eyes, medium brown bobbed hair, and am light complexioned. I passed the eighth grade when I was fifteen. I am not going to school this year. I have given up going to high school. I live on a 600-acre farm. Of course you can't farm it all. We farm some of it and the rest we pasture for cattle and horses. The back part of the place is too hilly to farm. There are quite big hills, but not so big but that I have been on top of them. There are blackberries, raspberries and gooseberries in the pasture. There used to be some blackcaps but the fire ran thru and burned them all up. There is some strawberries, too, but they are tame. I just like to pick strawberries so I can eat them. Don't you, Uncle Ned? I like to pick the wild ones, too. We have quite a lot of fun picking wild berries as we have a large place to ramble over. There are some cherry, plum and apple trees on this place. There used to be peach trees but they all froze. It is too cold here for peach trees. I think Stella Violet Nowak had a long interesting letter in last week's M. B. F. It has been raining today. We had a snow storm here last week. In some places a foot of snow fell. We have been having quite nice weather only the wind is quite cool. It is awful cold at night. It has been so cold that the crops don't grow any. There aren't many crops around here. We have our garden, onions and sweet corn in and have a field nearly already to plant to early potatoes. We are going to put in some buckwheat, beans, field corn and late potatoes. I would like to correspond with some girl that can tat or crochet. If she will send me some patterns I will send her some. Your niece, Treceel Sweeney, R. R. 2, Cadillac, Mich.

—I am very sorry that you are not going to attend high school. It would be best to go through high school if possible, because even though you intend to live on a farm all your life, you will find a good education most valuable.

Dear Uncle Ned—Hello! I knew you would let me in. How are all of you this beautiful morning? I don't expect you all are acquainted with me as I am you, as this is the very first time I have ever attempted to join your merry circle. I will introduce myself: I am a "county jay," I am 11 years old, 4 feet and 9 inches tall. I have black hair which is bobbed, brown eyes, and freckles. I am in the seventh grade and my birthday is Oct. 8th. Have I a twin? I live on an 82 acre farm and I enjoy farm life very much. Say Uncle, I wish you and about a dozen of the cousins would come down and eat peaches with me providing you would wash your own dishes. I like to chase over the hills on horse-back better than I like to work in the house. Well my letter is getting long so I will close with a riddle: "What walks like a cat, acts like a cat and looks like a cat." Whoever guesses this riddle will receive a long letter. I wish some of the cousins would write to me. Your niece, Anita Ruth Cromwell, Elizabeth, Ind.

—Well, my niece from Indiana, I am glad to hear from you and I am sure all the boys and girls are too. I like peaches and can wash dishes so maybe I will accept your invitation. Tell us more about your home and state next time.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl five feet four inches in height. I have blue eyes, light hair and light complexion. I weigh one hundred fourteen pounds and my age is between eleven and sixteen. Will some one try and guess my age. If you guess it right, I will write you a long letter. My father owns a grocery store. We have a dance hall over our store and a dining room over our house for the A. O. O. G. lodge. Not long ago I read a letter in this paper that a girl in Bear Lake wrote. Her name was Retta Belle. It seemed so good to read a letter from anyone so close to my home. It is only

six miles from here. I have one brother whose name is Ward. He is seven years old and in the second grade. I am in the eighth grade. I will close with a riddle and please write to me and tell me the answer: "One killed 12, yet slay none." If no one can answer it and don't by the next time I write I will answer it. I wish that some boy or girl of this merry circle would write to me and send me all the riddles they know. I would be very glad.—Phyllis Gibson, Box 53, Pierport, Michigan.

—So you enjoy riddles, do you? Have you been able to answer most of those that have appeared on this page?

Dear Uncle Ned—I am writing this letter to let you know I would like to join your circle. I have never written to you, but have read the Children's Hour which I enjoy very much. I am a girl, 13 years old, and 4 ft. 9 inches tall. I have blue eyes, light brown hair, dark complexion and am in the eighth grade. I live on a 40-acre farm. My father is a merchant in a grocery store. We have 4 horses, two cows, and one calf. My birthday is March 2. I was born in 1910. Have I a twin? I will close with a riddle: "How can twenty-five children keep dry under one umbrella?" The one that guesses this riddle will receive a long letter. I will say good-bye now. Your niece, Ruby Rooksby, Laconia, R. I, Indiana.

—Another niece from Indiana! Our circle is widening. We now have members in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I have never written before or seen any letters from around here, so I thought I would write. I always read over the "Children's Hour." I am five feet nine and one-half inches tall and weigh one hundred and thirty-eight pounds and live on a thirty-five acre farm which is about one-half river flats. Pine river is the north line of our farm. We raise mostly fruit. We have two horses and one cow. I live about three and three quarters miles southwest of Alma—Lawrence Chapman, Alma, Michigan, Route 1. —Come again Lawrence.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader for some time. My folks like the M. B. F. I like the "Children's Hour" best. Our school will be out next Friday. We are going to have a picnic. I wish you could come to it, Uncle Ned! I will describe myself so that you will know what I look like. I am 5 feet, 3 inches tall, weigh 107 pounds. Have brown bobbed hair, and brown eyes. I am between 13 and 18 years old. Any one guessing my age I will write a card to. Your friend, Helen Goodrow, Hale, Mich.

—I, too, wish I could attend your picnic, because if there is anything I enjoy it is going to the woods and having a picnic.

Hello Uncle Ned—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. and the Children's Hour, and found it very interesting. I want to ask you if I can join your merry circle? I will guess the answer to the riddle Hazel Baker put in. It is "a candle." The one that guesses the answer to this one I will write a letter to. Here it is: "Over water and under water." Uncle Ned, will you have your picture put in the M. B. F. so we will know how you look? Do you have drawing in the paper? If you do I will draw something. Or can we have a contest on drawing or something else? Good-bye, Myrtle Taylor, Box 75, Watrouzville, Mich.

—Oh, I wouldn't dare print my picture in the paper. Why we would lose most of our subscribers and we do not want to do that, you know. Send me some of your drawings, Myrtle, please. Maybe we can hold a drawing contest soon. I would like to hear from the other girls and boys as to whether they would be interested in such a contest.

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Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mt. States

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YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted for house work in small family in new home near Detroit. No washing or ironing. Highest wages. Address, MRS. HARLEY D. WARNER, Farmington, Michigan.

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EARN \$110 to \$250 MONTHLY EXPENSES paid, as Highway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months spare time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165, STAND. BUSINESS TRAINING INST., Buffalo, N. Y.

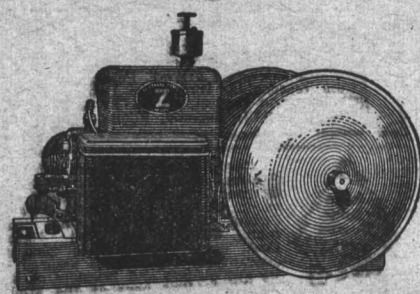
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Other sizes equally low priced.
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HOW ARENAC COUNTY IS PUT- TING IT OVER

THE banking interests of the
country are realizing more and
more the importance of dairy-
ing to the welfare of their districts
and instances are multiplying where
banks are establishing dairy depart-
ments to finance farmers who wish
to go into the dairying business in a
scientific manner. In addition to
this, chambers of commerce located
in county seats are awakening to
the value of dairying and are realiz-
ing the power they have to get
action in bringing the big interests
of their community together in
working for the common cause.

Take Arenac County, Michigan,
as an example.

The Arenac County Farm Bureau
and the Standish Chamber of Com-
merce have been co-operating in the
development of the dairy business
of that county for some time. Every
two weeks the Chamber of Commerce
puts on a program at which noted
speakers on dairying give their ex-
periences and their views. But
they have gone further than this. In
co-operation with the banks, the
Chamber of Commerce offers to fi-
nance any farmer who wishes to buy
pure bred or good grade dairy cows.
Work has been started in the forma-
tion of a cow testing association and
28 members have already been sign-
ed up, which means that the farmers
who have enlisted will soon have
eliminated their boarder cows.

But the Standish Chamber of Com-
merce has gone further than this.
It has interested the Michigan Cen-
tral Railroad to the extent that three
pure bred Holstein sires have been
leased by the railroad to three
groups of progressive farmers of the
county for an indefinite period of
time. With the Chamber of Com-
merce enlisting the interest of the
banks and the co-operation of the
railroads in introducing pure bred
sires and the formation of cow test-
ing associations, Arenac County is on
the way to big things in dairying
and presents an example for other
districts to follow.

Well defined dairying programs
are being introduced by banks and
chambers of commerce in many parts
of the country and the officials of the
National Dairy Exposition are look-
ing for a large attendance from rep-
resentatives of the financial inter-
ests who realize more and more the
importance of dairying in building
up a community. While planning to
send representatives to the Exposi-
tion at Syracuse in October, banks
and chambers of commerce in every
part of the country will watch Aren-
ac County and see how the dairy
cow is putting it on the map.

THE EXPERIENCE POOL

Bring your everyday problems in and get
the experience of other farmers. Questions ad-
dressed to this department are published here
and answered by you, our readers, who are
graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and
who have their diplomas from the College of
Experience. If you don't want our editor's
advice or an expert's advice, but just plain,
everyday business farmers' advice, send in
your question here. We will publish one
each week. If you can answer the other
fellow's question, please do so, he may an-
swer one of yours some day! Address Experi-
ence Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt.
Clemens, Mich.

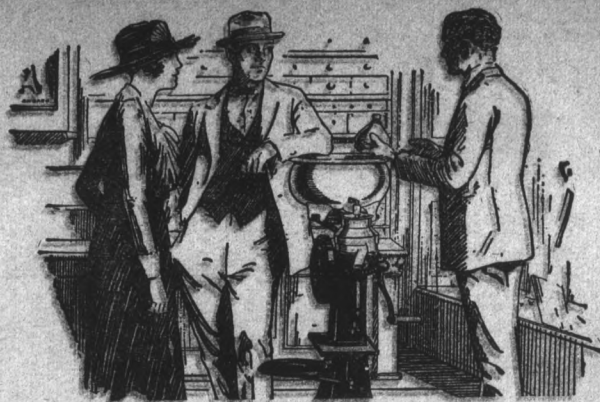
REMOVING HORNS

Sometime ago I saw in the M. B.
F. where D. H. of Boyne City, Mich.,
wanted to know whether there was
any better way of removing horns
than by using caustic, and I wish to
say there is a better way. Get five
cents worth of nitric acid and put in
a large mouth vial, and broom the
end of a stick the size of a lead pen-
cil. Dip the stick in the acid and
apply to the horn or button until it
is wet but not so it will run. I have
used this treatment for years and it
never fails with one application.—
A. L., Breckenridge, Michigan.

"THANK YOU MANY TIMES"

I am writing to thank you many
times for the favor you did me, by
answering my inquiry. I think in
my case, the lawyer that holds the
will is the executor. He made the
will and tends all their business, but
it was on my mind to know what to
do, so I am thanking you again for
your favor.—Mrs. P. J., Gobles,
Mich.

The penny may not be the best money
in the world, but it goes to church more
often than the dime, quarter or dollar.



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little more to begin with but lasts
three or four times longer, and
does better work all the time.

You can get a De Laval for as
low as \$50, and up, depending on
the amount of milk you have to
separate. No matter if you have
one or a thousand cows, there is
a De Laval just right for you.
And you can buy a De Laval on
such liberal terms that it will pay
for itself while you are using it.

When you get a De Laval you
not only get the best separator
service for the longest time, at
the least expense—on the easiest
terms, if desired—but you can see
what you are buying. You can

try it; your local De Laval dealer
will instruct you in its use and
provide service should it ever be
necessary; and you can always get
parts from the De Laval Company
at any time during the 20 to 30
years, or more, your machine
should last. These important con-
siderations are sometimes over-
looked.

See the new 1923 De Laval at
your local dealer's store. It is
the best cream separator ever
built. It has many improvements,
skims cleaner, requires less care,
and will last longer than any cream
separator on the market.

You may be losing enough
butter-fat with your present sepa-
rator or by hand skimming to pay
for a new De Laval every year and
not getting it. If you do not know
the name of your nearest De Laval
agent, write us direct for complete
information.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.



Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Cream Separator and Milker



MR. FARMER!

Mr. Dealer

Mr. Jobber

IT
Is
THE
BEST



THE
PRICE
IS
RIGHT

Are you remembering in purchasing your binder
twine that you have a factory of your own at Jackson?

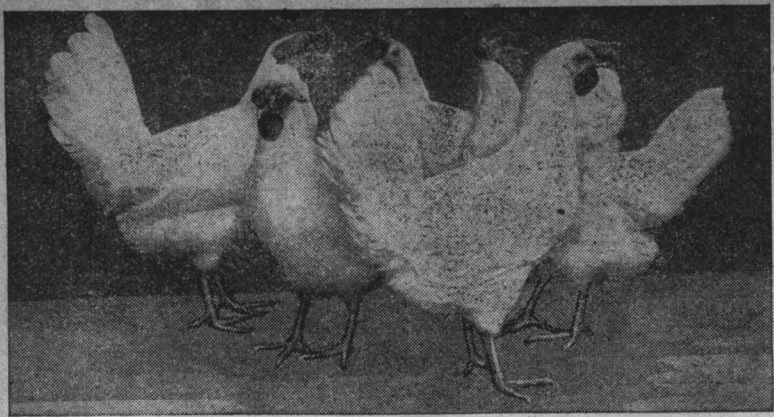
It is making the best twine that can be placed
on the market and has a mixture of fiber this year.
Manila is added to the sisal to give extra strength.

The State Farm Bureau and other organizations
and dealers of the state are in position to handle your
twine. If they do not, write direct for prices as we
want you to use your own twine as we make 14,000,-
000 lbs. more than Michigan can use.

Michigan State Prison

HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden
JACKSON, MICH.

When Writing to Advertisers
Kindly Mention The M. B. F.



Our Business Egg-Bred Leghorns Produce Our Dependable Quality Chicks! The Famous Egg Basket Strain Single Comb White Leghorns Mated to Hollywood 250 to 300 Egg Pedigreed Sires

Profits in Large White Eggs and
Plenty of Them When Prices Are High. That's
what you want, and that what you get in the
Famous Egg Basket Strain.

Our parent stock is selected with the great-
est of care by experts as to their laying ability
and health. They are of large size, long, deep,
wedge-shaped bodies, with keen, alert eyes, and
large lopped combs.

These wonderful Pedigree-Sired Matings,
combined with our fifteen years of skillful
breeding produce our Egg Basket Strain Leg-
horns, famous all over the United States for
their large size and great laying quality of
large white eggs. They are proven winter lay-
ers and consistent winners for our customers
at leading shows and Egg-Laying Contests.
They should be the best investment you ever
made in baby chicks.

Q. DEVRIES Grandview Poultry Farm, Box L, Zeeland, Mich.

Order Direct From This Ad For Immediate Delivery

Prices, for May and June
delivery, on our Hollywood
Pedigree-sired extra select
Grade A chicks: \$12.00 per
100; \$55.00 per 500; \$100.00
per 1,000; Grade B chicks:
\$11.00 per 100; \$50.00 per
500; \$90.00 per 1,000; post-
paid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Hatches every Tuesday. Order now!
10% deposit books your order and
assures future delivery just when you
want them. Can also ship C.O.D.

FREE Our large illustrated
circular describes
our wonderful Leghorns and
our large breeding institution,
sent free.

The Famous Superior Pure Bred Baby Chicks At SPECIAL-REDUCED-PRICES for June, July & August Delivery

All fully guaranteed, direct from our high producing Tom Barron English
White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White
Wyandottes. The same high grade stock that sold earlier in the season for much higher prices.
All pure bred, pedigree-sired, free from disease and full of life and vigor.
Not just a few high producing birds, but a high average egg production—that's where you make
your profit. Hatched in the largest and finest hatchery in Michigan by men who know how.
This is your chance to get high grade, superior quality chicks direct from our 150,000 capacity
incubators at the price of ordinary stock. We pay the postage and guarantee 97% live arrival.
We will book your order on receipt of 25% of the amount—balance before shipment. **Satisfac-
tion guaranteed or your money back.** Order today, direct from this advertisement.
(Handsomeness, complete catalog free for the asking—write for it today.)

PRICE LIST OF SUPERIOR BABY CHICKS For June, July and August Delivery

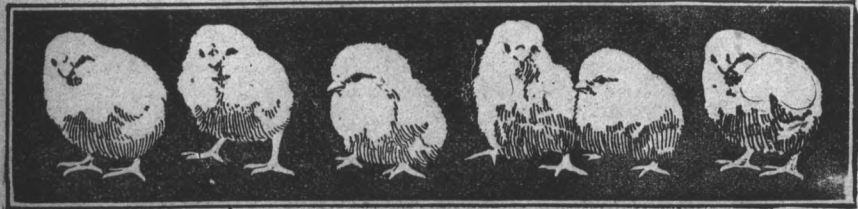
S. C. White Leghorns					S. C. Mottled Anconas. Extra selected stock				
25	50	100	500	1000	25	50	100	500	1000
\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$95.00	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$105.00
S. C. Tom Barron English W. Leghorns Star Mating					White Wyandottes. Famous "Hollis" Strain				
\$4.50	\$8.50	\$15.00	\$70.00	\$135.00	\$8.00	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$180.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns. Extra selected stock					Broilers, Mixed Chicks, Odds and Ends				
\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$95.00	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$70.00

**SUPERIOR
FARMS &
ZEELAND**



**POULTRY
HATCHERY
MICHIGAN, U.S.A.**

Address Dept-104



Special Sale of June Chicks

Here is your opportunity to buy good quality Chicks at these remarkably low prices.
LOOK—Assorted lots of chicks \$70.00 per 1000, \$36.50 per 500, \$7.50 per 100,
\$4.00 per 50 lot. Guaranteed live delivery to your door. Write for Special and regular
price list and free catalog. Order early, direct from ad.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm, R. 7, Holland, Mich.



POULTRY

CARE OF DAY-OLD CHICKS

Will you please tell me how to
care for day-old chicks brought from
a hatchery? What shall I feed
them? Will you please give me a
good feeding formula that will bring
them up to the broiler stage the
quickest. How shall I care for a
flock of hens to make them lay? Is
it better to have the flock shut up in
a chicken yard or to have them run
at large? Which induces the great-
er egg production? Is grit good for
little chicks? How about oat meal?
—Mrs. D. W. J., Fowlerville, Mich.

It is important that limited and
retarded early feeding be practiced.
Practically all chicks sent to the Col-
lege so far this year, for post mortem
examination have shown unab-
sorbed yolks. The yolk that the
chick absorbs just prior to hatching
is sufficient food for seventy two
hours. It is generally a good prac-
tice to leave the chicks in the in-
cubator for twenty-four hours after
the hatch is completed. The second
day after the completion of the
hatch the chicks are removed to the
brooder house that has been prepar-
ed and ready for them. A coal burn-
ing brooder is the most satisfactory
because of the surplus heat that is
necessary for hatching at this sea-
son of the year and the additional
factor of safety. The brooder then
should be so regulated that the ther-
mometer reads 90 degrees at the
outer edge of the deflector.

Sand usually makes a good cover-
ing for a board or cement floor, in
addition to providing gritty material
that is necessary in getting the di-
gestive tract in working condition.
The second day after the hatch is
completed the chicks should receive
some skim milk. This should not
be fed in galvanized dishes because
of the lead impurities that may be
released. It should be fed only in
glass, earthenware, or wooden
dishes.

On the third day the chicks should
receive their first feed. This con-
sists of one raw egg mixed with two
handfuls of bran and three of rolled
oats. The raw egg is a natural food
there fore no dietary disturbances
should result. The bran is highly
laxative and high in mineral matter
and the rolled oats are very nutri-
tional. This mixture could be given
five times on the third day, at inter-
vals of two and a half hours.

From the fourth to the fourteenth
day three of the egg mixture, two of
commercial chick feed, and one feed-
ing of green food should be given.
After the fourteenth day the chicks
can be placed on commercial chick
food and buttermilk mash, leaving
it before them at all times. Chick
feed can be given in the morning
and at night and green food at noon.

For the laying flock I would sug-
gest following the standard two
ounces of scratch feed per bird daily,
containing equal parts of cracked
corn and wheat. The dry mash
should be available at all times con-
taining equal parts by weight of
bran, middlings, corn meal, ground
oats and meat scrap. By regulating
the amount of scratch feed given the
hens will consume approximately
two ounces of mash, thereby balanc-
ing the ration. This ration is used
by all laying contests and experi-
ment stations and has been proven
more economical than the commer-
cial mash. The flock can be confin-
ed if plenty of green food is supplied
daily, otherwise they should be per-
mitted free range. A slightly high-
er production can be secured under
confinement if the birds are properly
fed.—E. C. Foreman, Associate
Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

A SOFT JOB

"Yes," remarked Ben Gonnadoot, yawning.
"When I was with the railroad company I had the
best job I've ever held. I wish I had it now."
"And what was that?"
"I was assistant to the man who taps the
wheels of the cars to see if they are all right.
I helped him listen."—Orchard and Farm.

QUALITY Chick Price Cut

Wh., Br., Buff Leghorn 10c; Br. Rock 11c;
Wh. Rock, Reds, Wh. Wy., B. Orps., 12c;
Assrt. 9c; Assrt. large breeds, 10c. Catalog free.
MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—REMARKABLE FOR SIZE
and strength. Reasonable
prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes,
Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas.
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

Reduced Prices BABY CHICKS

Best Paying, Heavy
Laying, Purebred
Strains.

Tom Barron English
S. C. W. Leghorns,
25, \$2.50; 50, \$5;
100, \$10; 500, \$45;
1000, \$90.

Park's Strain Barred Rocks; S. C.
Rhode Island Reds-25, \$3; 50, \$6; 100,
\$12; 500, \$55; 1000, \$110.

Good strong broiler chicks, \$8 per 100.

Place your order at once; avoid dis-
appointment. Get your chicks when you
want them. 100% live delivery guaran-
teed postpaid. Instructive catalog free.
Prices on mature stock, 8-12 weeks old
pullets on request.

Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm,
Box 26, Holland, Mich.



Star Hatchery BABY CHICKS

From Select, Vigorous, Heavy
Laying Breeding Stock



Prices Reduced

Hatched by modern methods
in best machines under
personal supervision. Carefully
packed and sent postpaid and
100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank Reference.
You take no chances in ordering STAR BABY
CHICKS. Place your order now and get them
when you want them.
STAR HATCHERY, Box X, Holland, Michigan

DOWN'S' CHICKS

Extra Selected, English White Leghorns
from my very best breeding pens, on and
after June 15th at \$10.00 per hundred.
Book orders now. Write for my 16 page
White Leghorn Catalogue.

W. A. DOWNS
Washington, Mich.

GREEN LAWN CHIX sent insured parcel post

White Rox, R. I. Reds, and Black Minorcas, \$18
per 100. Brown Leghorns, English White Leghorns
or Anconas \$14 per 100. Heavy Broilers \$14
per 100. Odds and Ends \$13.00 per 100. 5%
discount on 500 or 1,000 lots. All varieties 17c
each in less than 100 lots. Our 15th year pro-
ducing high grade chick that please. Our method
of shipping positively prevents chilling and crowd-
ing and we guarantee 100% live delivery. May,
June, July 1c per chick less. Order from this ad and
state just when you wish chick sent. A saving
to cash customers. Deduct 5% if full cash is
sent with order. Reference: Fenton State Bank.
GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.
Gus Hecht, Proprietor.

BABY CHICKS



Hatched from strong and
vigorous flocks of ENGLISH
WHITE LEGHORNS AND
ANCONAS. BRED FOR
HIGH EGG-PRODUCTION.
We guarantee 100 per cent
good live chicks on arrival. Postage PAID.
Prices reasonable. Instructive Catalog and
prices free on request. **QUALITY HATCH-
ERY, Box A11, Zeeland, Mich.**



Hardy Northern Bred Chicks
Reduced Prices for June Delivery.
Barron S. C. W. LEGHORNS 10c
each, \$90.00 per 1,000. Parks
Strain BARRED ROCKS 13c
each, \$62.50 per 500. Parcel
Post paid. 100% live delivery
guaranteed. Quality is assured as
we are owners and breeders of one
of the leading pens at the Michi-
gan Egg Laying Contest. 8 to 10
weeks old S. C. W. Leghorn pullets
\$1.00 each. \$90.00 per 100.
Mixed broiler chicks, \$8 per 100; \$35 per 500.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS 10c

The kind that are husky and grow fast
for June delivery. Leghorns 10c, An-
conas 11c, Barred Rocks 12c. Special
price on eggs for hatching. We prepay
all shipments. Write for our catalogue
and read what our customers say.
**BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM,
Byron Center, Mich.**

Pure Bred Chicks Buy 'Em Home

Broiler Chix.....9c White Wyandottes,
W. or B. Leghorns 11c Buff Orpingtons 15c
Ed. Rox or Reds.....13c Light Brahmas.....19c
White Rox.....14 1/2c Shepherd Anconas 12c
Black Minorcas.....14c
Add 35c if less than 100 lots wanted. Circular.
**LAWRENCE POULTRY FARM
Dept. 8 Good Reference R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.**



CHICKS Barron Strain Selected
White Leghorns. Produced
under my personal care. Strong, vig-
orous chicks carefully packed to go
safely. Postpaid, full live delivery
guaranteed. 50 chicks, \$6.50; 100,
\$12.50; 500, \$60. Get your order in
early. Elgin Hatchery, Box 317A, Zeeland, Mich.

Hatching Eggs & Baby Chicks

Tompkins strain. For April and May chicks,
per hundred, \$18.00. Eggs per hundred, \$8.00.
Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds, both combs.
WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, R. 1, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Prices on our very best A-1 English White Leg-
horn and Ancona Chicks reduced to \$11.50 per
100; \$55.00 per 500; \$105.00 per 1,000.
Get our descriptive catalog or order from ad.
Model Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S RED CHICKS

Both Combs. Cut prices for June and July.
Write for price list.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

CHICKS

THAT GROW, LAY AND PAY
Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas.

PURCHASE THIS YEAR'S CROP OF CHICKS from tested layers, headed by large vigorous 260 to 288 Pedigreed Males.
CUSTOMERS REPORT BIG PROFITS with these wonderful layers. Write today for our large illustrated catalogue. It tells all about them. It's free.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY
Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

HIGHEST QUALITY CHICKS

Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery
(The most modern and best equipped Hatchery in the state)

PURE BRED English and American S. C. W. Leghorns; S. C. Anconas; Barred Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds. Strong, well hatched chicks from tested Hoganized winter layers.

Free range stock that make wonderful winter layers. Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fifteen years of experience in producing and shipping chicks has given absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before you buy.
Holland Hatchery, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—GET OUR REDUCED Prices. Six leading breeds. Special attention to small orders.
H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Michigan

CHICKS—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS only Strong healthy chicks from good laying stock.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.



BLOOD WILL TELL

Twelve years of hatching and shipping chicks assures you good, first-class chicks. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction, or your money back. 17,000 chicks every week till August 15th, every Tuesday.

Prices For June and July, 1923

S. C. English type White Leghorns, are good and profitable layers, and our extra selected are of the very best layers. It has never been our aim to put out cheap chicks, but to give our customers chicks that will be good layers and bring our customers a good profit. We have been in the poultry business twelve years and are offering you chicks of the best layers at a very reasonable price.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. English type White Leghorns, extra selected.....	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00
S. C. English type White Leghorns.....	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra selected.....	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	115.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Standard.....	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00

We ship chicks by parcel post and pay the postage up to your door, and guarantee safe arrival. Our terms are cash with order, but we will book your order if you send one-fourth of the amount with the order, and the balance just before chicks are to be shipped.

for the chicks, and also will mail you our instructive catalog to save time and we will write you at once when to look **PROMPT SHIPMENT:** Order from this advertisement, or write for catalog before ordering.

The Wolverine Hatchery

H. P. WIERSMA, Proprietor

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Sturdy Pure Bred Day Old Chicks

Buy Silver Ward choice chicks now for bigger profits

The famous Tom Barron English Imported White Leghorns and Sheppards' famous Anconas. Bred direct from our

selected stocks that are headed with pedigreed males of 250 to 280 egg strain. Carefully hatched in our large, up-to-date incubators. These high grade, high producing chicks will increase your profits.

Now is the most profitable time to buy baby chicks — least care and least loss. No more cold weather, no sudden changes in temperature. Free range can be given chicks at once. They mature quickly and lay when four or five months old.

Flocks culled by experts for heavy egg laying and coloring of birds. Also choice large pullets, one and two year old hens, cocks and cockerels.

Special bargain prices for June, July and August delivery if you order now. 10% with order — balance 10 days before shipment, or we will ship C. O. D. **Satisfaction guaranteed** or we return your money. Our illustrated catalog of chicks free for the asking — write for your copy tonight. Or order direct from this ad. We ship now at the following extremely low prices; extra selected stock, 25-\$3.00; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$45.00; 1000-\$90.00. Write, wire or phone your order today.

Silver Ward Hatchery
Dept. M. Zeeland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS Postpaid to your door **\$9 per 100 and Up**

FROM HOGAN TESTED, FREE RANGE HEAVY LAYING FLOCKS. ALL VARIETIES.
WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS.....\$12.00
BUFF LEGHORNS and ANCONAS.....\$13.00
BARRED ROCKS and R. I. REDS.....\$14.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BUFF ROCKS.....\$15.00
BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF ORPINGTONS.....\$16.00
All lots of 500 or more discounted.

EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS. Large Price List for return mail. Postpaid full live delivery guaranteed. Hatched by the most modern method of incubation from good, vigorous, pure-bred varieties carefully selected and safely packed. No catalogue. Order right from this ad and save time and disappointment. Reference Chesaning State Bank or any business in Chesaning. Address **BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM, Guy L. Babion, Prop., Chesaning, Mich.**

Egg Bred White Leghorn Chicks

From our famous winterlaying English White Leghorns. Large, vigorous birds of fine utility type. Wonderful layers—the result of many years of breeding for increased production of large, white eggs. Our grade A chicks are from these selected females mated with pedigreed sires bred from 200 to 300 egg dams, descendants from Penna. Poultry Farm's egg laying contest winners, notably Lady Victory, 304 eggs and Keystone Maid, 308 eggs. Prices: 25, \$3.00; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10.00; 500, \$47.50; 1,000, \$90.00. Full count and live arrival guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Order direct from ad. You can do so with absolute safety, as you are fully protected by our guarantee of perfect satisfaction. Reference, Zeeland State Bank. Catalog free.

PATER'S POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Hudsonville, Mich.

**REDUCED PRICES**

For May 28 and month of June. Barron type **WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, PARKS BARRED ROCKS** and **R. I. REDS.** Hardy Healthy Chicks from selected heavy laying flocks mated with strong vigorous males. Carefully packed and shipped postpaid to your door. Full live count guaranteed. Send for our free catalog and reduced prices before placing your order. Bank Reference.

TIMMER'S HATCHERY, R. 3 A, Holland, Mich.

**Reduced Prices on June Chicks**

From selected, heavy laying, vigorous hens. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10; 500, \$45. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, 50 \$6.75; 100, \$13; 500, \$65. Extra select, \$1 per 100 higher. Mixed Chicks, 50, \$4; 100, \$8; 500, \$40. Well hatched in modern machines. Carefully and correctly packed and shipped. Postpaid, full live arrival guaranteed. Bank reference and this guarantee makes you perfectly safe in ordering direct from this ad NOW. Get them when you want them. All orders have our careful personal attention. **WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.** Catalog Free.

WINSTROM FARM & HATCHERIES, Box H 5, Zeeland, Michigan

**Egg-Bred Baby Chicks**

June Delivery, 10c Each. Extra selected, 11½c.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS. 11 years of breeding for egg production. Highest quality chicks from tested layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100% delivery guaranteed. Order now, Bank reference. Catalog free.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich., S. P. Wiersma, Prop.

100,000 JUNE CHICKS

Hatched under my personal supervision from personally inspected flocks of heavy-laying, pure-bred fowls.

Varieties	Prices on 100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$10.00	\$47.50
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas.....	12.00	57.50
White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Minorcas.....	13.00	62.50
White and Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes.....	14.00	67.50

Mixed Chicks for Broilers, \$9.00 per 100 straight. POSTPAID and full live delivery guaranteed. Get your order in quickly right from this advertisement with full remittance. Bank Reference. Free Catalog.

H. B. TIPPIN Box E, Findlay, Ohio.....Member I. B. C. A.

150,000

CHICKS for JUNE and JULY deliveries. REDS and ROCKS, mated with M. A. C. COCKERELS. TOM BARRON W. LEGHORNS, and HEAVY TYPE B. LEGHORNS and ANCONAS at GREATLY reduced prices. 100% live arrival GUARANTEED. POSTPAID. Strong chicks from Vigorous, Heavy Laying flocks. Catalog FREE.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. 12, Holland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS 12c AND UP

Member Mid-West Baby Chick Association.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan

SELECTED CHICKS from best strains. Extremely low prices after May 25th. Write for circular and price list. **Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.**

**BABY CHICKS**

White and Brown Leghorns, \$13-100
Anconas, \$14-100

GOING UP

ONE MILE

GET CHICKS ON

the day you want them

AHEAD OF

COMPETITORS

IN QUALITY

R. I. REDS, ROCKS and MINORCAS, \$16.00 100. Extra selected \$2.00 per 100 higher. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Will ship any number of 25 or more, special prices on 500 and over.
COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Box B, Zeeland, Michigan.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY

GUARANTEED TO ARRIVE



Strong and Healthy. Chicks from selected heavy laying, Hogan tested flocks. **ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS and BROWN LEGHORNS.** Heavy Laying **EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCKS.** Postpaid to your door and full live delivery guaranteed. Our flocks are kept on free range, properly fed and cared for insuring the vigor necessary in the chicks to live and **MAKE A PROFIT.** Give us a trial and you will come again.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, Route 12 E, Holland, Michigan.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

RICHLAND FARMS

THIRD ANNUAL SHORTHORN SALE

FRIDAY, JUNE 22nd, at 1:00 P. M. CENTRAL TIME

24 Open Heifers—14 Bulls—18 Cows with calves at foot

Sired by IMP. Lorne, IMP. Newton Champion, Sterling Supreme and other noted sires.

Show Cattle—Breeding Cattle—Dual Purpose Cattle

Families represented: Nonpareil—Mina—Rosebud—Missie—Jenny Lind Orange Blossom—Victoria—Gipsy Maid—Fairy Maid—Dalmeny Princess—Matchless—Lustre—Dorothy—Elize and many other good Scotch families.

Among the number are several good breeding cows and heifers bred along milking lines that will make good in herds where a milk flow is required.

At the **RICHLAND STOCK FARM** Prescott, Mich.

JUNE 22ND, 1923

Write for catalog to

Remember the Place.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,
Tawas City, Mich.

Remember the Date.

Public Sale Wednesday, June 20, 1923 -- 12:30 P. M.

52--Head of Registered Holsteins--52

7 bulls, 18 cows in milk and 27 heifers one and two years old, all straight, good individuals, strong in breeding of Hengerveld DeKol, Pontiac Korndyke, King Ona and Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld. The sire to which these animals are bred is Ona Sadie Vale Flint, No. 333870, one of the best individuals and highest record bulls in Michigan. Herd under state and federal supervision for tuberculosis.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MY FARM 7 MILES EAST OF FLINT ON THE LAPEER ROAD.

Write me for catalogue, ready June 10th.

J. E. BURROUGHS, FLINT, MICHIGAN.

Auctioneer: B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N. Y.

Michigan Aberdeen Angus Association Sale

At Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.
Tuesday, June 12th, 1923
Sale at 1 P. M.

The leading breeders of Michigan will offer a select draft of choicely bred cattle, sired by such noted bulls as Edgar of Dalmeny, Elcho of Harvestoun, Edgardo of Dalmeny, Enlate, and other great bulls, that have proven beyond doubt, that they have sired animals that have been shown at the leading show of America, and Canada, and achieved world wide reputation. Contributors: Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia; Wildwood Farms, Orion; Russell Bros, Merrill; M. McCullum, Unionville; M. Kelly, Charlotte; Sommer Bros, Eau Claire; McNab Bros, Cassopolis; Hogle and Son, Parma. For Catalogues and other information, Address,

A. MINTY, Ionia, Mich.

M. A. Judy, Sales Manager. Col. J. P. Hutton, Auctioneer

DISPERSION SALE OF 45 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Owned by WILLIAM F. SHEHAN, Howell, Mich.

With a draft of 20 head from other good herds at Sales Pavilion, Fair Grounds, Howell, Mich.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1923, AT 12:00 O'CLOCK, NOON

3 bulls, 2 from 31st, dams that are fit to head high class herds. 62 females, a number that will be fresh. Fine individuals, heavy producers. Bred to High Class Bulls. A number have records, one as high as 26 lbs.

A splendid opportunity to secure good foundation stock. (Herd under State and Federal Supervision) For catalogs (ready June 1st.)

COL. J. E. MACK, Auctioneer. Address, F. J. FISHBEEK, Howell, Mich.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LIVINGSTON TESTING ASS'N

THIS association has just finished its first four months of testing in its second year and some gratifying results have been obtained. The work for the second year was started January 23, 1923, and at the time there were twenty-seven members, with an addition of two shortly after, which more than complete the number required.

The very first month, twenty-seven of these members agreed to weigh each cow's milk separately and keep a daily record of each cow's milk production, giving them a much more accurate record than if only an average of the one day that the tester visits the farm is taken for the entire month. Also greater pains were taken in feeding according to production and this, with the daily check up on each cow, is responsible for the wonderful showings some of these cows have made.

There are about 380 cows being tested each month in this association and of this number about 85 percent are pure bred Holsteins and the rest are grade Holsteins with the exception of one splendid pure bred Jersey herd. Every member has a pure bred sire at the head of their herd, and at the present time a County Bull Association is being organized.

The average per cow for the four months of this year is 33.43 lbs. butter fat per month. The highest herd average for this time for butter fat was 53.99 lbs. High cow honors go to Eamonon's Butter Maidie, a pure bred Jersey cow, in the Smith and Parker herd, having 339.50 butter fat with a feed cost of \$36.04 in 120 successive days. A pure bred Holstein owned by C. S. Heeg & Son, made a record of 270.09 butter fat in 90 days, with a feeding cost of \$28.34.

Another interesting feature is the record of Bessie Beauty Walker, a cow owned by J. B. Tooley. In the month of March she produced over 2,000 lbs. of milk and 82.64 lbs. of butter fat. Her daughter, Bessie Kalmuck, a Junior three-year-old, made over 2,000 lbs. milk and 90.24 lbs. butter fat in the same month, after completing a seven day record of 501 lbs. milk and 25.04 lbs. butter fat. The registered herd owned by Merle Crandell brought him \$122 above cost of feed per cow, which we consider very good for a herd of fifteen head.

The average production per cow in the United States is 3,527 lbs. of milk. The average per cow in 120 cow testing association in the United States is 6,077 lbs. of milk, which is double the amount of a cow not in the association.

Michigan is just awakening to the fact that better dairying is absolutely essential to bigger profits and better living conditions in this state. The last official reports show that Netherland leads the world in milk production with 7585 lbs. per cow. Denmark is second with 6,950 lbs. and Switzerland a third with 5,666 lbs. milk per cow. These facts plainly show that Michigan has not yet reached the highest of its ability in dairying, but with the present good prospects we expect to be one of the leading dairy communities in the world.—Yours for better Feeding, Breeding and Weeding. Carl Hornung, Tester, Livingston Co-op. Ass'n.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

SWELLING UNDER JAWS OF EWES

I have a flock of sheep and about two weeks ago I noticed a swelling coming under the jaw of one of the ewes. Since that time it has developed in about one-quarter of the flock of 125. All the under part of the jaw and up around side of same is swollen. It does not affect them in eating. Is it dangerous, and what is it, and what is the cause?—A. L. Hale, Mich.

—The swelling under the jaws of your ewes may be the result of internal parasites. I would suggest that you have your local veterinarian examine them and if he confirms this diagnosis have him administer the copper sulphate treatment to the whole flock.—Russell A. Russell, Asst. Prof. of Animal Path., M. A. C.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

June 12—Aberdeen Angus, Aberdeen Angus Association, East Lansing, Mich.
June 14—Holsteins, Wm. F. Shehan, Howell, Mich.
June 20—Holsteins, J. E. Burroughs, Flint, Mich.
June 22—Shorthorns, C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.
Oct. 18—Holsteins, Howell Sales Company of Livingston County, Wm. Griffin, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.

G. P. PHILLIPS

THE GOLDEN RULE AUCTIONEER

Bellevue, Michigan

Pedigreed Sales a Specialty.

Write, wire or call for terms and dates.

HOLSTEINS

FASCINATION FARM, VASSAR, MICHIGAN. Holsteins, registered fully accredited 32 1/2 lb sire. Write your want.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

Young Cows with calves by side consisting of blood from America's foremost herds at prices that enable them under Barri-ripe Hereford Beef Plan to pay for themselves within a year to 18 mos. Bulls including prize winners at the larger shows at practical prices. Herds headed 1169786, one of two sons of famous Disturber.

by Straight Edge Perfection Fairfax out of a daughter of the famous Disturber.

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

Steers For Sale

58 Herefords 880 lbs. 90 Herefords 800 lbs.
64 Herefords 720 lbs. 44 Herefords 640 lbs.
48 Herefords 500 lbs. 44 Herefords 575 lbs.

Know of other bunches. If in the market for real quality, deep reds, good stocker, order your choice one load or more from any bunch. Write stating number and weight preferred.

VAN BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

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

ANGUS

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

SHORTHORNS

Richland Shorthorns

SPECIAL OFFER: Two choicely bred cows. One roan—One white—One with bull calf at foot by son of IMP. Rodney. This show stock of real caliber and great foundation material. A bargain at the price.

C. H. Prescott & Sons.

Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herd at Tawas City, Mich.

Write Central Michigan Shorthorn

Breeders Ass'n, Greenville, Michigan for list of Milking Shorthorns, all ages, priced to sell.

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

JERSEYS

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

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE—A few choice bulls and heifers for sale. ROYSTAN STOCK FARM, Will Cottle, R. R. 1, West Branch Michigan

AYRSHIRES

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

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFERS at reasonable prices, also choice bull calves of May Rose breeding. H. W. WIGMAN, Lansing, Mich., Box 52.

MISSAUKEE GUERNSEYS. A NEW CROP OF calves coming soon. No females for sale. Order that new bull calf A. R. Sire and Dam. A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS—Registered Bull Calves, Cheap, also grades. Best of breeding for production and size. George Damken, North Manchester, Indiana.

O. I. C.

O. I. C'S MARCH FARROWED SOW AND Boar Pigs, sired by Michigan Giant with plenty range and good backs. Dams are all over two yrs. price \$20. Registered and express paid. Maple Valley Stock Farm, North Adams, Mich.

O. I. C'S 1 GILT 13 MONTHS OLD, WEIGHT 380, due June 3rd. 10 last fall gilts due Aug. and Sept. 1 last fall boar, spring pigs not akin. Record free. City phone. 1/2 mile west of depot. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE: A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT. Place your order now for your Boar pig at a bargain. Pairs not akin. 10th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, R. 4, Mich.

(Other Livestock Ads on Page 23)

The Agricultural and Business Situation

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

IS THE PERIOD OF SEMI-PROSPERITY AT AN END?

From the low point in manufacturing activity, May to July, 1921, there has been a steady and rapid increase and for the last five months output has been proceeding at a rate almost 50 per cent greater than the low.

In building expenditures, the first four months of 1923 showed a gain of 51 per cent over the same period the previous year and after allowing for the present higher prices of building materials there is a net gain of 20 per cent. Railroad carloadings have been running about 25 per cent over a year ago.

INDUSTRIAL HALT:

There has started, recently, a decline in this industrial activity, building operations in particular being curtailed. Wholesale prices also show a decline around 2 per cent and stock prices which reflect the judgment of speculators concerning future business are off about 9 per cent since the middle of March. There is now heard on every hand the question: Is the present period of so-called prosperity now heading toward another sharp down-turn in prices?

PRICE MALADJUSTMENTS:

Maladjustment in prices if persisted in, brings cessation in demand, causing a slackening in business which may develop into depression. It is clear that the construction industry has been getting out of hand. Compared with a year ago building material prices are 31 per cent higher and metal and metal products prices 36 per cent higher. Farm prices for the same period show a gain of 9 per cent and food prices 5 per cent.

It is fortunate, therefore, that the brakes have now been applied for the widening of the price relationship would only hasten and make more serious the day of reckoning. That business has now entered the cautious stage is a

hopeful sign for the longer continuance of the present period of semi-prosperity. The more substantial the adjustment, if not so extreme as to constitute a depression, the longer the continuance.

LABOR, RAILROADS AND BANKING:

The biggest obstacles to proper adjustment lie in the labor and railroad situations. In the one case there are advancing wages and a tendency to decreasing productivity per man. In the other, there is little likelihood of immediate reduction in rates and always a possibility of congestion.

The most stabilizing influence is the favorable money and banking situation.

In summary, it may be said that recent events which have emphasized the need of caution and have led to some curtailment of production will correct to a degree the labor situation and should make more possible the expansion of needed railroad facilities at lower costs. Adding to this the banking position as a positive constructive factor, it is difficult to believe that another business depression is now starting.

PROSPERITY INCOMPLETE:

Agriculture can hardly talk about prosperity as long as the price relationships remain so unfavorable to it. Even with the third largest crop in 1922, the position of the farmer in purchasing power, in terms of volume multiplied by price, is only three-fourths of pre-war. With both agricultural and industrial output at high levels, this means that the industrial groups are receiving the larger shares of the total stock of goods produced. The quickest way to change this is for farmers to shift to the other groups. This they are doing as shown by the reports of a net loss from farms during 1922 of 1,120,000 persons, 3.6 per cent of the agricultural population at the beginning of the year.

I. Production and Trade

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

	1922	1921	Average 1916-1920	1922*
Corn, bu.	2891	3069	2831	102
Wheat, bu.	856	815	799	107
Oats, bu.	1215	1078	1413	85
Barley, bu.	186	155	197	94
Rye, bu.	95	62	68	139
Buckwheat, bu.	15	14	14	107
Potatoes, bu.	451	362	373	128
Sweet Potatoes, bu.	110	99	89	123
Hay, all, tons.	113	98	102	111
Cotton, bales	9.76	7.95	12	81
Tobacco, lbs.	1325	1070	1378	96
Flaxseed, bu.	12	8	11	109
Rice, bu.	42	38	42	100
Peas, bu.	57	33	44	129
Feas, bu.	19	11	14	136
Pears, bu.	204	99	179	114
Apples, total, bu.	31	22	27	115
Apples, com'l, bbls.	5	8	7	71
Sugar Beets, tons.	12	9	13.3	90
Cranberries, bbls.	18	14	17	105
Beans, bu.	1	6	7	143
Onions, bu.	37	46	40	93
Cabbage, tons	1.9	1.5	1.5	127
Sorghum Sirup, gal.	624	829	1043	59
Gloverseed, bu.	26	29	32.1	81
Peanuts, lb.				
Hops, lb.				

*As percentage of average 1916-1920.

World Production—000,000 omitted.

	1922	1921	Average 1909-13
Wheat, bu. (1)	3,058	3,069	2,890
Corn, bu. (2)	3,450	3,781	3,572
Rye, bu. (3)	785	773	773
Oats, bu. (4)	3,003	2,759	3,008
Barley, bu. (5)	833	818	882
Potatoes, bu. (6)	3,123	2,445	3,066
Cotton, bales (7)	16	14.1	19.6

(1) Russia and Mexico excluded.

(2) 17 countries. (3) 18 countries. (4) 27 countries. (5)

25 countries. (6) 16 countries. (7) 500 pounds net, linters excluded.

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

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

	Mar., 1923	Feb., 1923	Mar., 1922
Anthracite coal	\$112	112	105
Bituminous coal	\$80	81	89

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

	1923	1922	Per cent
Wheat flour	109	114	
Meat	121	112	
Sugar	107	108	
Cotton	110	105	
Pig iron	99	95	
Steel ingot	103	100	
Wood pulp	146	160	
Cement	126	128	
Wool	91	89	
Copper			47

* Not available. \$ Preliminary.

4. Building Expenditures (Bradstreets):

	1923	1922	Per cent
January, 164 cities	\$194,782	\$141,791	38.0
February, 164 cities	221,827	136,274	62.8
March, 165 cities	377,831	248,532	55.1
First quarter	\$794,440	\$521,597	52.3
April, 160 cities	\$325,246	\$216,886	50.0

5. Transportation:

	Week Ending May 5, 1923	Same Week Month Ago	Same Week Year Ago	Week Ending May 5, 1923*
Freight car loadings:				
Total	961,029	895,767	747,200	129
Grain and grain products	34,097	39,359	39,919	87
Livestock	33,508	30,883	29,944	111
Coal	175,866	164,089	75,125	235
Coke	15,100	16,076	8,134	94
Forest products	72,154	73,957	56,845	127
Ore	37,943	15,881	11,460	331
Merchandise	240,845	234,208	242,610	99
Miscellaneous	351,516	321,820	283,173	124

*As percentage of week year ago.

6. Employment:

	April, 1923	March, 1923	Nov., 1922
Out of 65 industrial centers employment:			
Increased over previous month in	38	54	54
Decreased from previous month in	26	11	11

7. Bank Debts:

	Units of \$1,000,000,000	Apr. 1923	Mar. 1923	Apr. 1922
New York City		\$20.50	\$22.50	\$20.70
Outside bank debts		18.70	19.60	15.70

8. Mail Order Sales:

	April 1923	April 1922	Ten Months Ending April 1923	Ten Months Ending April 1922
Montgomery Ward & Co.	\$11,512,969	\$7,357,640	\$92,696,026	\$65,554,210
Sears Roebuck	19,178,350	14,712,632	174,640,128	144,715,111

II. Foreign Trade

1. Exports: (000 omitted)

	February 1923	February 1922	Eight Months Ending February 1923	Eight Months Ending February 1922
Commodity:				
Grand total, all exports	\$302,106	\$246,133	\$2,613,285	\$2,435,848
Beef and veal, lbs.	2,567	2,579	20,791	23,359
Pork, lbs.	72,210	59,956	530,073	460,356
Lard, lbs.	89,055	75,520	600,176	597,477
Neutral lard, lbs.	2,481	2,571	17,087	14,163
Butter, lbs.	639	500	7,169	5,760
Cheese, lbs.	424	495	2,772	5,414
Hides and skins	233	211	2,467	3,130
Corn, bu.	8,699	22,052	74,312	112,672
Wheat, bu.	5,991	5,576	126,492	172,448
Flour, bbls.	1,379	1,203	10,497	11,037
Oats, bu.	589	239	17,111	2,639
Meal and rolled, lbs.	7,238	3,778	79,029	58,101
Fruits and nuts	4,522	4,464	59,724	49,642
Vegetable oils, fats	973	1,243	9,218	9,028
Sugar, lbs.	65,942	135,270	422,133	789,031
Leaf tobacco, lbs.	25,978	25,846	297,103	308,564
Cotton, bales	360	338	4,112	4,522
Wool, lbs.	109	60	840	761

2. Imports (000 omitted):

	January 1923	January 1922	Seven Months Ending January 1923	Seven Months Ending January 1922
Commodity:				
Grand total	\$329,903	\$217,185	\$2,023,263	\$1,405,857
Beef and veal, lbs.	669	867	26,835	18,341
Pork, lb.	106	149	464	618
Butter, lb.	1,851	1,556	6,382	8,621
Cheese, lb.	4,022	2,174	34,572	20,421
Hides and skins	13,347	5,670	78,358	42,542
Corn, bu.	24	3	46	37
Oats, bu.	20	184	222	820
Wheat, bu.	252	3,120	13,578	8,269
Wheat flour, bbls.	37	118	307	313
Fruits and nuts	5,105	6,584	40,645	50,160
Vegetable oils and fats	5,861	4,310	31,802	26,673
Sugar, lb.	530,910	705,312	4,181,301	3,089,412
Leaf tobacco, lb.	806	7,573	15,811	34,228
Cotton, bales	105	42	278	201
Wool, lb.	56,313	22,152	250,306	94,560

3. Prices of Foreign Drafts:

	Price of Demand Drafts	May 21, 1923	April 23, 1923	May 22, 1922
Nominal Gold Value				
Par of Exchange				
England	\$4.87 to 1 £ Sterling	\$4.63	\$4.645	\$4.45
France	13.36 to 1 franc	6.66c	6.66c	6.03c
Germany	23.80 to 1 mark	.0020c	.0034c	.03c
Belgium	19.36 to 1 franc	5.74c	5.76c	8.32c
Italy	19.36 to 1 lire	4.85c	4.95c	5.11c
Spain	19.36 to 1 peseta	15.27c	15.33c	15.93c
Austria	20.36 to 1 crown	.0014c	.0014c	.01c
Denmark	26.80 to 1 crown	18.62c	18.66c	21.28c
Norway	26.80 to 1 crown	16.31c	17.73c	18.05c
Sweden	26.80 to 1 crown	26.70c	26.74c	25.90c
Holland	40.20 to 1 florin	39.14c	39.10c	38.80c
Argentina	42.50 to 1 peso	36.08c	36.60c	36.50c
Brazil	32.40 to 1 milreis	10.40c	10.85c	13.94c
India	48.70 to 1 rupee	31.05c	31.38c	29.25c
Japan	49.90 to 1 yen	49.02c	48.72c	47.38c
Canada	100c to 1 dollar	98.00c	98.31c	99.13c

4. Discount Rate of the Bank of England:

	May 16, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
	3%	3%	4%

III. Money and Credit

1. Gold, Currency and Bank Deposits (000,000 omitted):

	April 1, 1923	Mar. 1, 1923	April 1, 1922
Stocks of monetary gold in the United States	\$3,969	\$3,961	\$3,751
Total supply of currency in the United States	4,656	4,611	4,413
Total deposits in National Banks	\$17,936	\$18,320	\$15,390

2. Gold Movement (000 omitted):

	March 1923	March 1922	Nine Months Ending March 1923	Nine Months Ending March 1922
Exports of gold	\$10,392	\$963	\$46,993	\$20,759
Imports of gold	15,951	33,488	209,311	434,104

3. Federal Reserve Ratio:

	May 16, 1923	Apr. 11, 1923	May 17, 1922
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities	75.3%	76.3%	77.6%

4. Interest Rates:

	April, 1923	March, 1923	April, 1922
4-6 mos. commercial paper	5.25%	5.16%	4.78%
60-90 days commercial paper	5.12%	5.03%	4.56%

5. Discount Rate of Federal Reserve Banks:

	May 1, 1923	April 1, 1923	May 1, 1922
Range of rates for the twelve banks on commercial, agricultural and livestock paper	4½-5%	4½%	4½-5%

	May 11, 1923	April 13, 1923	May 12, 1922
20 Industrial stocks	\$96.45	\$101.81	\$92.50
20 Railroad stocks	82.20	86.34	83.44
40 Bonds	86.76	86.40	88.98

	May 10, 1923	Apr. 12, 1923	May 11, 1922
Bradstreets	342	394	374
Duns	356	362	408

IV. Prices

1. Wholesale Prices of Farm Commodities:

	Quotations at Chicago except as noted.	May 22, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
Fat hogs, cwt., average		\$7.30	\$7.70	\$10.40
Beef steers, good native, cwt., av.		9.50	9.10	8.35
Fat lambs, cwt., average		14.25	13.45	12.50
Fat sheep, cwt., average		7.25	7.75	7.35
Wool, Ohio delaine unwashed, lb.				
(Boston)		.575	.57	.51
Butter, 92 score, lb.		.395	.4025	.3225
Cheese, No. 1 twins, lb.		.24	.20	.175
Eggs, fresh firsts, doz.		.2525	.255	.2425
Poultry, hens, lb.		.25	.255	.26
Wheat, No. 2 hard, bu.		1.20	1.27	1.3475
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.		.8225	.825	.62
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.		.4575	.4675	.4037
Rye, No. 2, bu.		.79	.865	1.055
Barley, bu.		.68	.665	.68
Kafir, No. 2 white, cwt. (K. C.)		1.80	1.83	1.285
Hay, No. 1 timothy, ton.		23.50	22.00	26.00
Flax, No. 1, bu. (at Minneapolis)		2.945	3.38	2.725
Cotton, middling, lb. (New York)		.2865	.2805	.2160
Beans, white, cwt. (f. o. b. Michigan)		7.65	7.10	8.50
Potatoes, northern whites, cwt.		.95	1.15	1.55
Onions, Texas Yellow Bermudas, crate		2.65	3.125	1.675
Apples, winter varieties, bbl.		6.75	5.50	8.00
Hides, No. 1 native, heavy, lb.		.185	.19	.15
Sugar, fine granulated, lb. (N. Y.)		.097	.0985	.0555

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

U. S. Department of Labor: Monthly Wholesale Prices				
Prices in year 1913 equal 100.				
	Apr., 1923	Mar., 1923	Apr., 1922	
All commodities (weighted average or general price level).....				
Farm products	159	159	143	
Food products	141	143	129	
Cloths and clothing.....	144	143	137	
Fuel and lighting.....	205	201	171	
Metals and metal products.....	200	206	194	
Building materials.....	154	149	113	
Chemicals and drugs.....	204	198	156	
House furnishings.....	136	135	124	
Miscellaneous	187	185	175	
	126	127	116	

MARKET FLASHES

FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

IMPROVED FARMING CONDITIONS

THE mail order firms report much increased sales to farmers, but smaller sales of farm implements have been made than normal, although they exceed those made a year ago. Accepting the mail order business as one of the traditional barometers of business, good times are coming. Railroads are crowded with freight, and leading lines are getting ready to expend vast sums for much needed equipment.

Farm Women Combining

There was a conference in Chicago last week of farm women from fifteen states with reference to co-operation in marketing their eggs. Grading and packing were discussed, and it was planned to establish state egg selling exchanges in the different states. It was pointed out that producers must look after the storing of eggs in the flush season and carry them over to the winter season. Claims were made that the pooling plan would save consumers from five to ten cents a dozen and cause triple profits for the owners of the hens.

The Grain Markets

There has been a marked falling off in speculation in grain on the Chicago Board of Trade since the recent federal legislation controlling speculative trading, and this is attributed by leading speculators to the new law. This is brought forward as one of the principal reasons why wheat prices have failed to move up in response to a number of bullish influences, recent prices having been much lower than a year ago and far below those paid two years ago. The exports of breadstuffs have been much smaller than early this year, and recent exports of corn, oats and rye show marked reductions from those of a year ago. Corn is in a strong position, however, with materially lessened marketings by farmers and much smaller stocks in sight than a year ago. The same is true of oats, but the visible rye supply is much larger than at this time in 1922. Rye has been selling so much below corn prices that several cars were shipped from Chicago to Indiana recently to be ground up into feed for hogs. The agricultural department announces that the increased American production of rye comes at a time when resumption of normal conditions in central and eastern Europe and the stabilizing of prices in Europe point to a time when much of the hitherto large foreign demand for American rye will cease. This would undoubtedly bring about lower rye prices. Rye has been selling far lower than a year ago for many weeks, and recent sales were made at the lowest prices of the year, going off over five cents a bushel in a single week. On the same day May corn advanced 5½ cents. Sales of July wheat are made in the Chicago market around \$1.10, comparing with \$1.18½ a year ago; July corn at 79 cents, comparing with 62 cents last year; July oats at 41 cents, comparing with 99½ cents a year ago.

Good Profits From Cattle

In the issue of this paper of May 12, it was stated that better prices were expected for cattle. At that time only a few prime steers were selling as high as \$10.25, the bulk of the steers going at \$8 to \$10. There has been a marked improvement since then, and the advance has been much quicker than was expected. Prosperity makes larger call for the higher-priced cuts of beef, and this means much larger premiums paid for choice corn-fed steers and heifers. Other kinds of cattle have shared in the rise, however, and prices have ruled far higher than one and two years ago, the market being much better than was expected a month or so ago. Top-notchers have sold for \$11 per 100 pounds, these being long-fed heavy steers, and prime yearlings sold up

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat and corn firm. Oats and rye steady. Beans unchanged after small decline. There is a liberal supply of eggs and the market is easy. Receipts of butter not sufficient to satisfy demand. Poultry quiet and steady. Good supply of strawberries and market is easy. Cattle steady to dull. Hogs firm to lower. Sheep mostly steady.

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

to \$10.85, the better demand centering on heavy steers. One of the farmers who made an especially good showing on the Chicago market was Lee Wadleigh of Iroquois County, Illinois, who was so fortunate as to sell 112 head of prime fat steers, with weights running from 1417 to 1659 pounds at \$10.65 to \$10.95. These cattle were bought as feeders in the Chicago market last October, when they averaged in weight 1042 pounds and cost \$7.68. The margin of profit was \$3.19, with a gain of about 500 pounds in weight. They were bred on the Bartlett-Frazier ranch in New Mexico. It is noteworthy that recent substantial advances in prices have taken place in the face of very large receipts of cattle. The week was broken by the Memorial Day holiday, and there was an advance on the following day, with the top as high as any day since January, and the general average the highest since last October. On the other hand, the many ordinary cattle sold lower, and there has been a marked decline in prices for butcher cows and heifers. Top beefs at \$11 stood \$1.65 above the high point of May last year. Recent sales were made in the Chicago market of the better class of steers at \$10 to \$11, the greater part of the steers going at \$8.50 to \$11.85 and down to \$7.50 to \$8 for the commoner lots. Grassy cattle are arriving, and the range of prices is widening out, with most of the light weight steers 50 to 75 cents lower than a week ago. Stockers and feeders of desirable quality bring \$7.50 to \$8.85. A year ago the best beef steers brought \$9.25.

Hogs Marketed Rapidly

According to all accounts from farming districts, plenty of hogs are left, and these reports are confirmed by the greatly increased marketings in western markets over those of a year ago. On Monday last week Chicago received 74,491 hogs, the largest number ever marketed in a May day, and this started another downward movement in prices, hogs accumulating rapidly from day to day in the stock yards, as many thousands were carried over unsold daily. Sales were made far below prices of one and two years ago, and it cannot be said that there is a very bright promise for a change in the market trend of prices. Eastern shippers are fair buyers, and this helps prices some, but continuous reduced receipts are necessary to bring about better prices. The extremely large consumption of lard in this country and abroad makes a big demand for heavy hogs, and the best heavy butcher lots have been selling nearly as high as the highest priced light weights. At the same time it will not pay owners to hold their hogs after they reach maturity, and buyers are not particularly anxious to buy hogs weighing over 250 pounds. Our exports of lard and cured hog meats are all the time far larger than a year ago, and lard exports from North America for ten months of the fiscal year ending with April aggregated 794,837,476 pounds. The largest shipments to foreign countries for a full year were 868,942,000 pounds in 1921. Late sales were made of hogs on the market at \$6 to \$7.40, comparing with \$8.85 to \$10.70 a year ago.

Marketing Spring Lambs

Increasing receipts of spring lambs from California and the middle west in the Chicago Stock Yards have caused big reductions in prices from those paid at the start. Aged sheep

continue scarce, but they have weakened in values, and heavy ewes are almost unsalable. There is an active demand for feeders in the Chicago market, and good sized lots have gone to the country, California feeding lambs fetching \$12.50, while California killing lambs brought \$15.50 to \$15.75. Clipped yearling wethers have gone out to feeding districts costing \$11.25. Quite a number of good sized shipments of California feeder spring lambs averaging around 60 pounds have been sent to Michigan.

WHEAT

The Detroit wheat market has had a weak time of it during the past couple of weeks. The first week prices did not change to any extent but last week declines totaled 3½ cents. The weakness of the market during the forepart of last week was hard to understand as the outlook seemed to show that the new crop was in bad condition and the country apparently was confronted with a shortage of supplies. Many thought it was smallness of export demand that was causing it; however, over the holiday export business became good but this had no effect on the trend of prices. Toward the close of the week the market developed still more weakness, owing to estimates by leading crop exports that placed the 1923 yield above all dealers' expectations. Export demand also showed a decline at the close of the week. Although there are many bearish features in the market right at the present time, the belief is general on the market that this grain is in a firmer position than it has been for several weeks.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.28½; No. 2 white, \$1.28½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.28½.
Chicago—No. 1 hard, \$1.13½; No. 2 hard, \$1.12½ @ 1.13.
New York—No. 2 mixed, \$1.15¼.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 red, \$1.21; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.19.

CORN

The general tendency of corn was to follow the trend of wheat, but price changes were less frequent. There were several attempts by dealers to sell quite heavily but buyers were plentiful enough to cause sellers to rush for cover. Demand as a whole is only fair while receipts are small to nothing. The Detroit market is ½c higher than it was two weeks ago.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 yellow, 89c; No. 3, 88½c; No. 4, 86c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 mixed, 82½ @ 83½c.
New York—Cash No. 2 yellow, \$1.04¼.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 yellow, 65c; No. 3, 63½c.

OATS

Trading in oats was fairly active during the last couple of weeks but prices followed the wheat market. Domestic shipping demand is slow. Receipts are small and the country is offering no grain to arrive. The Detroit market finished the week quiet and off 1c.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 45½c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3, 42½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 42½c; No. 3, 40½c; No. 4, 35 @ 38c.

RYE

This grain declined more in price than any other during the fortnight ending June 2nd, losing 3c at Detroit. There is a quiet tone to the market.

Prices

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 75c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 70½c.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 98c.

BEANS

The market continued to gain during the two weeks ending June 2nd advancing at Detroit to \$7.75 per cwt. and was at this level when it closed Friday of last week. Before the close on Saturday there was a decline of 35c which leaves the price 15c above that in the last issue. Dealers say that the market got too much steam on and could not hold its gain.

Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$7.25 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$9.25 per cwt.

POTATOES

Potatoes show no change and prices are at practically the same level they were two weeks ago. Old potatoes are easy, with receipts and demand both small. New stock seems to be what the consumer wants and the market for new potatoes is firm.

Prices

Detroit—Michigan, \$1.26 @ 1.33 per cwt.
Chicago—Wisconsin and Round Whites, 75 @ 90c per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Michigan, \$1.75 per cwt.

HAY

Little change is shown in market conditions. The demand is slow and trading quiet. Arrivals at most markets are reported light and a general lessening in country loadings is indicated. Best grades are firm in all markets but the general quality shown is from plain to poor.

Prices

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$17.50 @ 18; standard, \$16.50 @ 17; light mixed, \$16.50 @ 17; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$14 @ 15; No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 14.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Standard timothy, \$21 @ 22; No. 2 timothy, \$20 @ 21; light mixed, \$21 @ 22; No. 1 clover, \$17 @ 17.50.



Week of June 10

Although scattered electrical storms may occur in various parts of Michigan during most of the week, the first part is expected to be mostly fair. From Tuesday until about the end of the week conditions will be more unsettled and stormy. Heavy showers, thunder storms and brisk to high winds will form in different counties during the dates of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. By Saturday brighter weather will occur and temperatures will become cool for the season.

Week of June 17

This week as a whole will average warm for the season. The week is expected to start with warm, humid weather in the state and continue more or less continuously throughout the rest of the seven days. From about Tuesday to Friday showers and thunder storms will be almost of daily occurrence in many sections of Michigan. Fair weather about Saturday will also bring more seasonal temperatures into the Lake region.

We believe the weather for the next two or three weeks will be good for meadows and pasture but not so good for hay. This will not be a good corn period nor for barley, oats and rye. Grain farmers will be troubled with rust.



Better Returns from your Produce---

YOU can market your produce more profitably through the

Farm Bureau Produce Exchange.

Many farmers and shippers are not receiving the best market prices. Increase your returns through the service of the

Farm Bureau "Mitten" Outlet

FOR BEST RESULTS ship through your local Co-operative Association. Your co-op. manager is kept thoroughly informed by us on **WHEN** and **HOW** to make shipments.

—SHIP NOW

ALL KINDS OF POULTRY
Especially Broilers, Hens
and Ducks

Shipping tags and information
gladly furnished on request.

Other Products Handled and Marketed

Asparagus, Strawberries, Goos-
berries, Raspberries, Celery,
Potatoes and all kinds of fruits
and vegetables, also eggs.

Producers unable to ship
through a co-op. should write
us for information on how this
service may be obtained.

A Dept. of Michigan State Farm Bureau



DETROIT, MICHIGAN
2739-31 Russell St. Cadillac 2270

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.

PULLETS, HENS AND COCKERELS

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

LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

PULLETS—ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS 8
to 10 weeks old for June, July and August
delivery. Write for price list.
HENRY WATERWAY, R. 4, Holland, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS

HATCHING EGGS

S. C. White Leghorns. Tom Barron Strain. 250
egg utility line. November to April, average 65
per cent. Pure white plumage. Range grown,
healthy, vigorous stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15;
\$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Prepaid. Limited
supply. Order from this ad now.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARMS

C. W. Boyce, Prop. North Star, Michigan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS BY 10 LB. MALES
and 1st Cincinnati,
O., winners. Hogan tested hens, heavy layers.
J. C. CLIPP & SONS, Box M, Sankin, Ind.

THOROUGHbred BUFF ROCK EGGS
from Blue Ribbon Win-
ners. \$1.50 per 15; \$3.00 per 100.
BALDWIN & NOWLIN, R. 4, Laingsburg, Mich.

White and Barred Rock Eggs for Hatching. Pure,
Prize winning, utility strains, selected pens, \$1.35
per setting, flock \$1.00 a setting, delivered P. O.
special on quantity. Dawson's Farm, R. No. 4,
Muskegon, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS. NORMAN
Heavy Laying Strain.
MRS. JESSIE S. DEAN, R. 1, Mason, Mich.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS
from good winter layers. \$1.25 per 15 or \$2.00
per 30 postpaid.
Mrs. Frank Minkin, R. 1, Rosebush, Mich.

THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS
by 9 lb. males, bred to lay. Dark matings \$1.75
per 15; \$3.00 per 30 postpaid.
MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—UTILITY STOCK.
Grand White Wyandottes—M. A. C.
Champion. Good, square deal. Reasonable prices.
Send for price list.
C. W. HEIMBACH, R. 5, Big Rapids, Michigan.

THE PASSING OF DR. FRIDAY (Continued from Page 3)

Florence Middaugh. It is said that the faculty resented receiving orders from Miss Middaugh that the president had never seen, and resented still more asking Dr. Friday about any question only to have him turn to Miss Middaugh to ask about it before replying.

Michigan farmers have been un-
decided as to what attitude to take
toward Dr. Friday. He has outlined
a program which is fundamentally
sound in so far as it goes, no doubt,
but he has stopped short just where
most farmers are convinced he
should begin—with the promotion of
co-operative marketing and reduc-
tion of the spread between the price
received by the producer and that
paid by the consumer, so that the
farmer might receive more than
about 23 cents of the consumer's
dollar.

Speeches made by President Fri-
day at Cadillac and at the Michigan
State Grange at Kalamazoo lost him
many farmer friends and were a keen
disappointment to many who were
hoping that Dr. Friday would prove
to be the Moses who would lead the
farmers of Michigan out of the des-
ert of economic depression and into
the promised land of economic sat-
isfaction.

Fear that plans favored by Dr.
Friday and Governor Groesbeck re-
lative to the control of the Extension
Division of the college and the
county agent system would render
the extension work a political foot-
ball and entangle it in the meshes
of a political machine probably was
one of the factors actuating the
Board in its decision to come to the
parting of the ways with President
Friday.

Friday is gone, but M. A. C. re-
mains. The master hand of Dean
Robert S. Shaw is at the helm guid-
ing that splendid institution through
the troubled waters until a perman-
ent president is selected. The State
Board of Agriculture is still the gov-
erning body. The advice of Govern-
or Groesbeck has for once been dis-
regarded. Perhaps anyway this cen-
tralization of state government has
gone far enough and the people's
elected representatives charged with
a specific duty should go ahead and
carry out as their wisdom and con-
science dictates with the full assur-
ance that they will have the moral
support of those who by popular
electoral mandate charged them
with the duty of administering to the
best of their ability the affairs of
the Michigan Agricultural College.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL COSTS (Continued from Page 4)

one well adapted course of study in
which very few elective subjects are
included; and by avoiding all dupli-
cations in equipment.

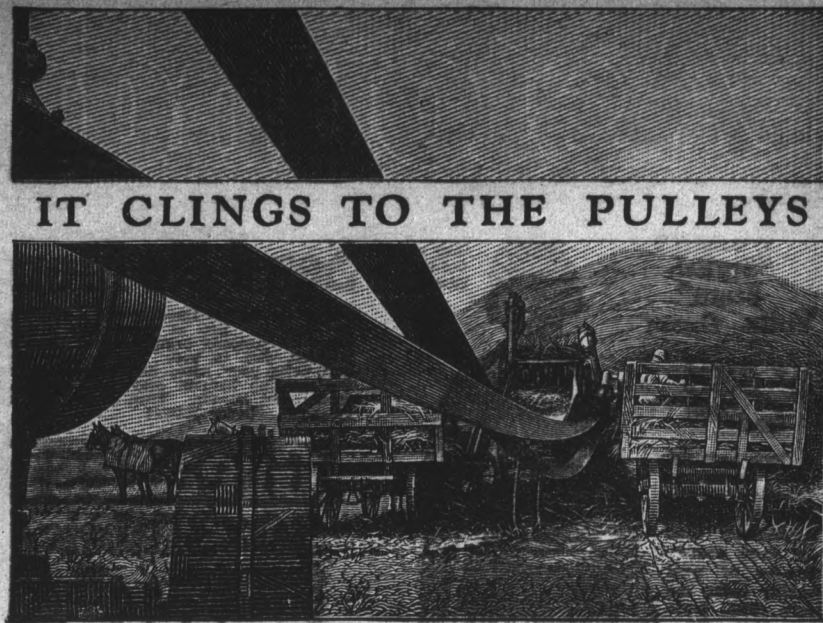
It would be considered poor farm
management for a man who is op-
erating a twenty or forty-acre farm to
equip it in the same way that he
would a one hundred and sixty acre
farm. He must avoid too great an
overhead in proportion to his farm
investment and reduce the equip-
ment to the minimum that is con-
sistent with successful farm manage-
ment on the smaller farm, whereas
he might be using just as poor busi-
ness judgement in attempting to
operate a one hundred sixty acre
farm with the twenty-acre farm
equipment. Likewise, we would
not expect the operating expenses of
a fruit farm to be on a par with
those of a dairy farm of the same
acreage.

Some graded districts having a
small assessed valuation offer more
courses than others with double the
valuation, and the overhead for the
maintenance of the school is much
higher than it would be if a more
conservative type of program were
adopted. This tendency should be
advocated in the consolidated
schools, and a good general course
with equipment and teaching force
that is in harmony with the actual
needs and efficiency of the school
should be the guiding principle for
the management of these schools.

DOGS

ANNUAL BARGAIN SALE OF REG. COLLIES.
Farm raised and natural head drivers.
SILVERCREST KENNELS, Gladwin, Michigan.

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred WHITE
COLLIE PUPPIES.
CHAS. KEPNER, Carson City, Michigan.



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IT CLINGS TO THE PULLEYS

"In the last four years my Goodyear Klingtite Belt has seen 113
days of threshing, with the harvest running 36,000 to 38,000
bushels a year. It grips the pulleys, stays on the job, never slips,
and needs no dressing. Klingtite for mine."

—W. H. LINDEMAN, Hillsboro, N. D.

IF you want a belt that holds the pulleys in a slip-
less grip, delivers full power, makes the most of
engine fuel and is easy on engine bearings, get the
Goodyear Klingtite Belt. It is an all-weather belt,
too. It requires no dressing, it needs no breaking-in.

Goodyear Klingtite Belts are made in endless type
for heavy duty and in cut lengths for lighter drives.
They are sold by Goodyear Mechanical Goods Service
Station Dealers and by many hardware dealers

VALVES • PACKING

BELTS • HOSE

GOOD YEAR KLINGTITE BELTS

150,000 JUNE CHICKS \$9 PER 100 AND UP

Good, strong, vigorous Chicks from pure-bred, selected, heavy-laying hens on free
range and well cared for, insuring vitality of the Chicks.
Varieties Prices on 50 100 500 1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns \$5.00 \$9.50 \$45.00 \$90.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas \$12.00 \$24.00 \$120.00 \$240.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$7.00 \$13.00 \$63.00 \$125.00
Silver Wyandottes \$7.50 \$14.00 \$70.00
Buff Minorcas 25 \$5.50; 50, \$10; 100, \$20.
Postpaid to your door. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Place your order quickly
direct from this advertisement with full remittance. Best Bank Reference. You are
not taking any chances. Circular free.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box F, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

CHICKS \$8.50 PER 100 AND UP Postpaid to your door and full live count guaranteed

Varieties Prices on 50 100 500
WHITE, BROWN and BUFF LEGHORNS \$5.00 \$9.50 \$45.00
BARRED ROCKS, S. C. REDS, ANCONAS, MINORCAS 7.00 12.00 \$7.50
WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES 7.00 13.00 \$25.00
BROILERS, MIXED CHICKS 5.00 9.00 42.50
Hatched in best modern incubators from good, vigorous, pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks
on free range. Carefully selected and packed to go safely. Order right from this ad
with full remittance. Save time. No catalog. Reference: Citizens Savings Bank.
You take no chance. Instructions for raising the Chicks with each order.
THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Box K, Upper Sandusky, Ohio

CHICKS WITH PEP BIG REDUCTION FOR JUNE AND JULY

YOU CAN'T BEAT OUR PRICES AND CHICKS.

Try Our Full of Pep and Bred to Lay Chicks. They will pay you in June and July.
Leghorns and Mixed 100; Rocks 150; Minorcas, White Wyandottes 130;
Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes 150. Safe delivery. Postpaid. Illustrated Catalog free.

HOLGATE HATCHERY, Box B, Holgate, Ohio.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS AT
\$2-15; \$5.50-59. Prepaid.
MRS. ANNA LA NOUE, Fostoria, Michigan.

ROSE COME RHODE ISLAND REDS. HATCH-
ing eggs \$1.25 per setting. Postpaid.
Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED WHITE
Wyandottes, 15 eggs \$1.25; 30 eggs \$2.00; 50
eggs \$3.00; 100 eggs or more 5 cents each.
Single settings prepaid. Others f. o. b. Allegan.
H. M. Horton, Citz. Phone 294B, Allegan, Mich.

SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES
Four large, beautiful roosters. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.
C. W. BROWNING, Portland, Michigan.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS. GOOD YEAR
around layers of large white eggs; also White
Rocks, good laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.
IDA PRAUSE, R. 3, Maple City, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A FEW RINGLET STRAIN
Barred Rock Eggs, dark. \$1.00 per 15.
MRS. TERPENING, Ithaca, Michigan, R. 1.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. EGGS 50c
EACH.
THOS G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS FOR SETTING
\$2.00 or two settings \$3.00. Also Wild Mallard
Duck eggs same price. Very choicest stock. All
orders prepaid. Cedar Bend Farm, Okemos, Mich.

LEGHORNS

LEGHORNS

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

PULLETS BARRON ENGLISH WHITE
Leghorns, eight weeks to matur-
ity—May to October. Breeding flocks repeatedly
cullled by experts. Extra large and vigorous.
Wedge shaped bodies, big looped combs. "Lay-
bills" in every way. Also breeding cockerels.
Satisfaction and more or money back.
MORSE WHITE LEGHORN FARM,
Belding, Michigan.

(Livestock Ads Continued from Page 20)

DUROCS

HILL CREST DUROCS, PERRINTON, MICH.
We are breeding twenty sows and eighteen gilts
to a son of GREAT OHION SENSATION Year-
ling, spring and fall boars. NEWTON & BLANK,
Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton,
Gratiot Co., Mich.

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

ANOTHER BUNCH OF REAL DUROC PIGS
Sired Sensations King 12th. At seven months
old stood 34 inches high, 66 long, legs 11 inches.
Woodford Sensations breeding. \$12.50.
FREED BROS., Elwell, Michigan.

Astounding Values!

Women's "Stylish Stout" Voile Dress

\$2.98

A very beautiful tunic model in "stout" voile dress of graceful slenderizing lines for stout women. Made of good quality polka dot voile with tunic over-skirt, attractively trimmed with pretty organdy collar and cuffs. You will pay much more for a dress of equal value elsewhere. Better get your order in early. Sizes 39 to 53 Bust. State size wanted. Choice of colors. No. 96E6811, Black; No. 96E6812, Navy; No. 96E6813, Brown. Send no money. Pay only \$2.98 and postage on arrival.



Mention
Size and
Color
Wanted

Send No Money---Pay On Arrival!

Dollar for dollar, there is not a single offer in this advertisement that is equalled today anywhere else in America. Let us prove this claim at our own risk—not yours. Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings any of these smashed price bargains. Absolutely no obligation and not the slightest risk to you. Merely give name and number of each article you want. Also state size and write your name and address plainly to avoid delay. Pay nothing till goods arrive—then only the amazing bargain price and postage. Then examine your selection—try it on—show it to your family and friends. Then if you are not delighted with your bargain your money will be cheerfully refunded. Order NOW!

Greatest TIRE Bargains

30x3 Fabric
Guaranteed
6000 Miles **\$4.98**
Pay on Arrival

30x3 1/2 Cord
Guaranteed **\$7.98**
8000 Miles
Pay on Arrival

Sensational Sale!

1,000 MILES PER DOLLAR
Auto owners—your opportunity to buy a fabric tire GUARANTEED FOR 6000 MILES for only \$4.98. Positively the Biggest Bargain in America. But only 50,000 to be sold at this matchless price. Better not delay ordering. Send quick while stock lasts. No money now. Pay only our smashed bargain price and postage on arrival.

No. 96D11040—30x3	Non-skid or rib tread	\$4.98
No. 96D11041—30x3 1/2	Non-skid tread, only	\$5.98
No. 96D4042—Non-skid	tread, only	\$9.39
No. 96D4043—Non-skid	tread, only	\$9.98
No. 96D4044—Non-skid	tread, only	\$11.98
No. 96D4045—Non-skid	tread, only	\$12.28
No. 96D4046—Non-skid	tread, only	\$12.95

Standard Cord 30x3 1-2
9,000 Mile Guaranteed Sharood's Standard Cords for Fords and all cars using 30x3 1/2 tire sizes. Built like the oversize Cords. Order by No. 96D11090. Send no money. Pay only \$7.98 and postage on arrival.

Ladies' and Misses' Khaki Outfits
\$1.98

This is beyond a doubt the greatest offer of this type that you have ever had the good fortune to see. Never have we been able to make such radical reductions in face of a rising market. This khaki outfit will give good service. It is made for rough wear. The suit consists of tailored middie with long sleeves and sailor collar. Has tie loop in front. Knickers are made with fitted waistband, side openings trimmed with buttons and two front slash pockets. Fitted kneebands. Misses' sizes 14 to 20, 32 to 38 bust. Order by No. 96E6800. Price \$1.98.



State
Size

Women's Stitchdown Oxfords

Black Patent or Brown Calf Finish
\$1.98
UP



Classy stitchdown Oxford for women. Wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of dark brown or patent leather. Smooth leather insoles. Flexible stitched-down oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8 Wide widths. Order Brown by No. 96A268. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Order patent leather by No. 96A264. Price \$2.48 and postage on arrival.

Girls' Dainty Frock of Sheerest Organdie in Popular Color

\$1.98

It's seldom that even Sharood finds it possible to offer such an unequalled bargain as this fetchingly beautiful organdie party dress. Trimmed throughout with lace edging, with latest large collar coming over the shoulders, two panels at side and rosette on sash. The panel idea is entirely new. Sizes 8 to 14. years for girls. State size. Order white by No. 96E6331. Order blue by No. 96E6332. Order rose by No. 96E6333. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either color.



GUARANTEED For Six Months' Wear

U. S. Army Work Shoe for Men & Boys



Men! Don't lose a moment in ordering this wonderful brown work shoe. It is made of leather as near waterproof as can be made—solid leather through and through with full grain leather uppers guaranteed to wear six months. Easily worth \$5.00. Two full, heavy double soles, sewed and nailed for greater strength. Extra wide, full leather counter, riveted to prevent ripping. Sizes 6 to 12, wide widths. Order by No. 96A700. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival.

Boys' Guaranteed Shoes—Six months' guarantee; Two green chrome leather soles, same feature quality points, as shoe above. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2. Wide widths. Send no money. Order by No. 96A550. Pay \$2.69 and postage on arrival.

Women's Pretty Voile Dress

\$1.98

Very attractive, dainty voile dress, with organdy trimming. Beautiful figured voile with new side panels. Youthful organdy collars and cuffs. Also pretty vestee insert of organdy and neat organdy sash. This model has all the lines of fashions selling at much more than Sharood's sale price. Misses sizes 14 to 20 years, 32 to 38 bust. Women's sizes 34 to 46 bust. Be sure to state size wanted. Choice of colors. No. 96E6712, Navy; 96E6713, Copenhagen; 96E6714, Rose; 96E6715, Laven-der. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.



State
Size

Women's Pump of Brown Calf or Patent Leather

\$1.98

This smart pump in sizes 2 1/2 to 8. In black patent leather or brown calf finish—a stunning one-strap model with ornament on strap, imitation shield tip and medalion effectively perforated. Has medium rubber heel. Order patent leather by No. 96A72. Order brown by No. 96A73. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Men's, Boys' and Little Boys' Scout Shoes

Fine scout shoe of soft pliable brown leather. Absolutely guaranteed barnyard proof; reliable sturdy soles; low broad leather heels; leather insoles; reinforced leather back stay. Guaranteed to stand hardest wear. Wide widths.

\$1.49
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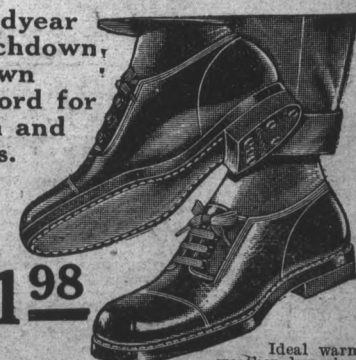


Order Men's sizes 6 to 12 by No. 96A733. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order Little Boys' sizes 9 to 13 1/2, by No. 96A565. Price \$1.49. Order big boys' sizes 1 to 5 by No. 96A564. Price \$1.79. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival.

Goodyear Stitchdown, Brown Oxford for Men and Boys.

\$1.98

Brown elk finished uppers; flexible Goodyear stitchdown oak soles. Leather insoles; rubber heels. Wide widths. Men's sizes 6 to 11. No. 96A690. Price \$2.48. Boys' sizes, 1 to 5 1/2, No. 96A560. Price \$1.98. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.



Rich Black Satin Pump for Women

\$1.98

low rubber heels. Genuine oak soles. A dressy, stylish new spring fashion that will be all the rage among the best dressed women. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8 wide widths. Order by No. 96A566. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. State size.



Women's
black
satin
dress

pump, one-strap, with fancy rosette and ornament one-button style on strap. Plain vamp with medium toe and close edge sole with

Women's Patent Leather, Gun-Metal or Brown Calf Finished OXFORDS

\$1.98

Made with imitation shield tip and medalion perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order patent by No. 96A64. Order gun metal by No. 96A69. Order Brown by No. 96A70. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.



Send no
Money



Women's Soft Kid Slipper \$1.49

Beautiful soft kid-leather slipper. Stylish strap model with two buttons. Medium round toe. Cushion soles. Black or brown kid. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8, wide widths. Black by No. 96A225. Brown by No. 96A229. Send no money. Pay \$1.49 and postage on arrival. State size.

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Size

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