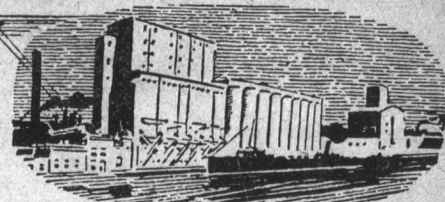


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 11

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1924

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



Getting Ready for the Hot Summer Days

Big Program for Farmers' Week at Michigan Agricultural College, February 2-8—See page 3.



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SATURDAY  
January 19,  
1924

VOL. VI No. 11

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

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3rd, 1879.

## College Making Big Plans for Farmers' Week

Meeting, Speeches, Parades, Exhibits, Concerts, Shows and Sales Will Make It a Busy  
Week for Farmer Visitors

By R. C. GROESBECK

(Special Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

THE annual Farmers' Week program, to be staged at the Michigan Agricultural College from February 4 to 8 this year, is to be filled with the largest list of special features and attractions of particular interest to the farmers of the state that has ever been offered.

Men and women of prominence in the agricultural, business, and professional life of the state and nation have been engaged for addresses on subjects of vital interest to the "practical" farmer. These speakers will make up the greatest array of platform talent ever offered Michigan farmers.

The list of speakers includes: Walton Pettie, secretary of the National Council of Cooperative Associations, Chicago, Illinois; L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; H. R. Smith, National Livestock Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Hugh Cabot, dean of the School of Medicine, University of Michigan; F. G. Ketner, Ohio State Farm Bureau, Columbus, Ohio; L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing; Robert S. Shaw, Acting-President of M. A. C.; W. T. Hartman, Director of the Bureau of Markets, Foods, and Standards, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing; Verne Branch, Director of Municipal Markets, Detroit; J. W. Nicolson, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing; O. E. Reed, head of the M. A. C. Dairy Division; J. T. Horner, Associate Professor of Economics, M. A. C., and many other specialists from the Michigan Agricultural College.

Thirty different state agricultural organizations and associations will hold their annual meetings at the college in connection with Farmers' Week. These will include practically all of the larger agricultural societies in Michigan.

Among the associations to hold their annual meetings will be: the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan Crop Improvement association, Michigan Breeders and Feeders association, Michigan Potato Producers association, Michigan Beekeepers association, Michigan Soils association, Michigan Poultry Producers association, and various other special groups.

The annual livestock parade, more than a mile in length, will be one of the features of the week. At this time the registered blue bloods owned by the college, which won state, national, and international prizes, will be displayed to the farmers of the state. The visitors will also have the opportunity of inspecting these animals in the college barns and stables throughout the week.

Special agricultural exhibits on various phases of rural life will be

shown in the agricultural show in the new library building. The entire first floor of the new structure will be devoted to this display.

The annual fruit and flower show, promoted by the M. A. C. student

horticultural club, will be another feature of the week. Prize Michigan apples and fruits as well as flowers are being brought together for the annual display, which is always one of the most attractive dis-

plays shown during the week. All Michigan farmers are eligible to compete, and entries may be made until noon on February 4, the opening day of Farmers' Week.

Something new in livestock judging will be staged this year. A special livestock judging contest for the practical "practicing" farmer is to be held, open to everyone, and of the informal type.

College students, high school students, boys and girls club members, and practically all other classes of novices at the farming game have been engaged in livestock judging contests for years. Teams have met at county, state, national, and international events to decide the best pickers of blue ribbon stock, but the events have always been listed for students.

This year, working on the idea that the farmer himself knows something about livestock, this special feature will be staged. The event will cover many classes, and any farmer particularly well acquainted with one class of livestock may try his hand at picking the blue ribbon winners in that class. Winners at last year's International Livestock Show will be included in the list of stock to be judged.

Other livestock judging contests for high school students will be held during the week. More than 500 Smith-Hughes high school agricultural students from the state, representing more than seventy schools, will be at the college for these contests.

An auction sale of registered cattle owned by the college will be held during the week. At this time Michigan farmers will have an opportunity to purchase purebred cattle at their own prices. These annual sales of registered cattle have been very popular with the state farmers, and it is expected that many thoroughbred cattle will be taken out in the state from these sales.

Individual conferences between farmers who have special problems and college specialists will be held throughout the week. Various college staff men, including specialists in every branch of agriculture, will be in their offices during the week to meet the farmers and confer with them on their individual problems. These conferences will give the farmer an opportunity for expert advice without cost to him.

A number of entertainment features have been provided for the crowds. Motion pictures, debates, plays, and band concerts will be provided. The annual Michigan Aggie-University of Michigan basketball game will be staged in the college gymnasium on Wednesday evening, February 6. A special block of re-

(Continued on Page 31)

### PROGRAM OF FARMERS' WEEK

#### GENERAL SESSIONS

(College Gymnasium)

##### Monday, February 4

1:00 P. M. Sale of Holstein cattle (Pavilion, Agr'l. Bldg.).  
6:30 P. M. Motion Pictures.  
7:30 P. M. Musical Program.  
8:00 P. M. Debate: College teams.

##### Tuesday, February 5

1:30 P. M. Band Concert.  
2:00 P. M. Address—F. G. Ketner, Ohio State Farm Bureau.  
2:45 P. M. Address—H. R. Smith, National Livestock Com'r.  
3:30 P. M. Music.  
3:45 P. M. Address—O. E. Reed, Prof. Dairy Husbandry, M.A.C.  
5:30 P. M. Formal opening of new Home Economics Building and reception.

##### Wednesday, February 6

1:30 P. M. Band Concert.  
2:00 P. M. Address—J. W. Nicolson, State Farm Bureau.  
2:45 P. M. Address—Walton Pettie, Sec. National Council of Coop. Ass'n's.  
3:00 P. M. Music.  
3:15 P. M. Address—L. J. Tabor, Master, National Grange.

7:30 P. M. M.A.C.-U. of M. basketball game. Motion Pictures in Home Economics building.

##### Thursday, February 7

1:00 P. M. Parade of college Livestock.  
1:30 P. M. Band Concert.  
2:00 P. M. Address—W. P. Hartman, director, Bureau of Markets, Foods and Standards.  
2:45 P. M. Address—J. T. Horner, Assoc. Prof. of Economics, M. A. C.  
3:00 P. M. Address—Verne Branch, Director, Municipal Markets, Detroit.  
6:30 P. M. Motion Pictures.  
7:30 P. M. Music.  
7:45 P. M. Address—Robert S. Shaw, Acting-President of M. A. C.  
8:30 P. M. Music.  
8:45 P. M. Address—Dr. Hugh Cabot, Dean, School of Medicine, U. of M.

##### Friday, February 8

10:00 A. M. Sale of registered Shorthorn cattle (Pavilion, Agr'l. Bldg.).

#### HOUSEWIVES' CONGRESS

(Auditorium of New Home Economics Building)

Tuesday, February 5, 9:00 A. M.  
Recital—Music Department, M. A. C. "Value of Salads in the Diet," with demonstration, Miss Adele Koch, Ass't. State Leader of Extension. "What Hats Make of Us," Miss Emma P. Garrison, Assoc. Prof. of Home Economics. "Financial Arrangements," A Play by the Columbine Players.

##### Wednesday, February 6, 9:00 A. M.

Recital—Music Department, M. A. C. "How to be Wise when One Buys," Miss Julia Tear, Assistant Prof. of Home Economics. "Step-Saving Suggestions," Miss Marion Rogers, Extension Specialist in Home Economics. "Arrangement of Furniture and

Furnishings," Miss Winifred Gettemy, Assoc. Prof. of Home Economics.

Thursday, February 7, 9:00 A. M.  
Recital—Music Department, M. A. C. "Rickets, the Most Universal Disease of Infancy," Dr. Marie Dye, Assoc. Prof. of Home Economics. Play—"From Danger Valley to Healthy Hill."

##### Friday, February 8, 9:00 A. M.

Recital—Music Department, M. A. C. "Fancy Work vs. Art Needle Work," Miss Eunice Ryan, Extension Specialist in Clothing and Textiles. "Home Economics Here and There," Mrs. Louise Campbell, State Leader of Extension. "Round Table Discussion."

## Valuation of State is Increased Over One Billion and a Half Dollars

ONE of the outstanding features of the state tax situation in 1923 was the increase in the equalized valuation of the state for the purpose of levying the direct state property tax from \$5,000,000,000 to \$6,540,000,000. This increase was authorized by the state board of equalization, composed of the three state tax commissioners, the auditor general and the director of the department of agriculture.

By thus making this big increase in the valuation, the board practically accepted the recommended valuation of the state tax commission, which was \$5,545,065. In former years the equalization board has greatly reduced the actual assessed values fixed by the tax commission.

The year's work relating to taxation has been summarized by the board of state tax commissioners in the following statement:

"The primary purpose for which the board of state tax commissioners was created is to see that the provisions of the tax laws of the state are enforced and that all property subject to taxation under that law shall bear its just proportion of the tax burden. To that end the board is given supervision over all local assessing officers throughout the state, and each year greater efforts are made to secure the full and hearty co-operation of these officers in bringing all property to the assessment rolls at its true cash value as required by the constitution and

laws of the state. During the assessment period the entire force of appraisers is at the disposal of local assessing officers, and great assistance is rendered by appraising for them property with which they are unfamiliar and whose actual value they are therefore unable to determine. Assistance of this character has been of special value in the assessment of public utilities, manufacturing establishments, and stocks of merchandise. This service is greatly appreciated by local assessing officers and the board each year receives an increasing number of appeals for help of this character.

#### Review Local Assessments

"The board, in order that it may act in more than an advisory capac-

ity, is given power by the law to review any assessment made by a local assessing officer. In the exercise of this power, many reviews are held each year and the scope of these reviews extends from that of a single assessment to reviews of all the property within a county. During the past year complete reassessments were made of the counties of Macomb and St. Clair. The review of the assessments of an entire county requires the examination and appraisal of every piece of property within the county subject to assessment under the provisions of the tax laws of the state and in the two counties named the examinations and appraisals covered many thou-

(Continued on page 19.)





Clearing Away the Snow on the Ice.

Cutting the Ice.

Floating Large Cakes to Shore for Recutting.

# Harvesting Crop Farmers Do Not Have to Plant

*Farmers will Find It to Their Advantage to Work Together in Harvesting and Storing Their Ice*

By EARLE W. GAGE

THE ice crop is the only one the farmer harvests that does not rob his soil of fertility and, considering the advantages of a good home supply of ice, no improvement is more satisfactory than a good ice supply.

"Keep cool" is good advice to the farm family on hot summer days when the thermometer registers around ninety in the shade, when fruits and vegetables must be preserved, when cool drinks are so delicious, and when there is the milk and cream to be cooled and kept cold until ready for market.

Eighty per cent of the dairy products of the farm require artificial cooling before they are ready for market or home use, while 30 per cent of the value of dairy products is lost through failure or inability to cool to a low temperature quickly. Abundant testimony can be given by the manager of a milk plant, cheese factory, or creamery, as well as buyers of cream and eggs.

Ice on the farm is not a luxury; it is a money saver and, at the same time, adds to the comfort of living during at least three months of the year. Six months is a long time to look ahead and these winter days do not suggest the added heat of June, July, and August, but now is the time to "can next summer's cold."

When Jack Frost snaps away in January or February, it is a sign for the farmers to prepare for next summer's heat and the ice season is at hand. There is no crop that is produced as cheaply and brings as high returns as the ice crop. Instead of depleting the pocketbook it enriches the farmer and makes life more attractive to his family, because it supplies a wider variety of high-grade foods in summer.

Cooperation in ice harvesting is more important perhaps than the common community get-together at threshing time. It is best that the ice be cut and hauled to the storage house as soon as possible to permit the ice to form while it is yet cold and prevent waste if freezing weather is passing. Then, too, the work can be done much more efficiently when there are enough men and teams to do all the operations at the same time.

To harvest ice efficiently a few ice tools will be needed. A steel scraper is desirable; some types of road scrapers can be used for this work or a very good home-made scraper may be fashioned of wood and faced with an old crosscut saw. An iceplow is almost essential if any great quantity of ice is to be harvested. This facilitates the removal of the porous surface ice and simplifies greatly cutting into blocks. Half a dozen pike poles, bearing vertical points and horizontal hooks, are needed in floating the ice to the loading platform. An ice saw may be useful, or an ordinary crosscut saw may be used by removing one handle.

Ice cutting is best conducted by three squads of men, each with a team. The first squad removes the snow or spongy ice from the surface of the field and plows, saws, and cuts the ice into blocks of a size most convenient to handle. If the ice is more than twelve inches thick blocks two feet square on the surface would be most convenient; if it is thinner than this, blocks three feet square can be packed conveniently into the house. But thick ice

should be cut in proper size blocks so as not to call for undue lifting.

The second squad of men cut loose the blocks and float them to the side of the open water where they are ready to be loaded on the sleigh or wagon. Here a tramway with a pair of hooks attached to a rope will make loading a relatively easy task. Let the ropes extend across the load from the tramway; hitch a horse to it and drag the blocks from the water onto the load.

The third gang of men should be at the ice house to place each load in position and pack sawdust around it as rapidly as possible. Eight men with three teams can work rapidly in fields, especially if the snow is deep, in harvesting a crop of ice by this cooperative method.

Where the ice is not quite thick enough to meet the need the snow should be scrapped off the surface the day before cutting is started if indications are that the night will be severely cold. The snow acts as an insulation and retards freezing, and when it is removed not only is the entire mass of ice better frozen but a few inches in thickness is added.

On small ponds the snow may be removed to the shore but on large it is impracticable to scrape the snow entirely off the field. It becomes necessary, therefore, to pile it in windrows.

After the snow is off the field is ready to be marked for cutting. The marking must be done carefully so that all cakes will be rectangular, which aids in economical handling and packing in the ice house. If the proper start is made in marking off the field no trouble will be experienced; otherwise subsequent cuttings will be difficult.

Success in marking depends largely on getting the first line straight, which may be done by placing a stake to serve as a guide at each end of the proposed line. A straight-edge, consisting of an ordinary board about 14 feet long, is then aligned with the two stakes and the cutting tool or hand plow run along its edge, after which the board is pushed forward and again aligned with the stakes. This is continued until the entire distance between the stakes has been covered. Another way is to stretch a line between the stakes and do the marking with a handplow although this is not so satisfactory as the handplow can not be operated in so straight a line with the board. After the first line has been cut it can be used as a guide for the horse marker if this is used.

After the ice field has been lined off in one direction, the crosslines should be made. Care should be taken to have these at right angles to those first drawn, which is ac-

complished by the use of a square. A suitable square may be made easily by first nailing the ends of two boards together with a single nail. Measure a distance of eight feet on the outer edge of one board and six feet on the outer edge of the other board, then nail a third board diagonally across the two, adjusting it until the two marks are exactly ten feet apart on a straight line. Nail the boards securely, forming the desired square.

To estimate the amount of ice needed on a dairy farm, use as the basis the number of cows kept. If the average cow produces 3,500 pounds of 3.7 per cent milk per year (which is equal to 431 pounds of 30 per cent cream) it will require 431 times 1.16 pounds or about 500 pounds of ice, to cool the cream produced by each cow and keep it in good, sweet condition until delivered to market. In addition, it is best to store 500 pounds of additional ice, or a total of 1,000 pounds per cow. This is sufficient to cool the cream needed for household uses and allow for reasonable waste. Therefore, the 20-cow dairy should have 100 tons of ice stored. These figures are for cream; if the milk is to be cooled it will take between two and three times as much ice, or about 30 tons for the 15-cow dairy.

It is necessary to store more ice than is seemingly needed, as there is sure to be a waste, even in the best houses. Sometimes this averages 25 per cent of the whole amount of ice put up.

The number of square feet of ice required per ton of ice in blocks 22 inches square, and of various thickness, is shown in the following table:

Thickness of ice inches	No. Cakes required for one ton	Cutting space required per ton—sq. ft
4	31.3	105.4
6	20.3	70.2
8	15.6	52.6
10	12.5	42.1
12	10.4	35.1
14	8.9	30.1
16	7.8	26.3
18	6.9	23.4
20	6.3	21.1

Not only will you save much space, but ice as well, by properly packing the ice in the house. You can get only 35 to 40 pounds of ice in a cubic foot of space when the ice is thrown in at random, while about 50 pounds can be packed in the same space with a little care. This means also that the air cannot circulate through the ice and melt it, therefore pack it carefully.

About a foot of sawdust should be placed on the floor of the ice house, with less in the center to permit the cakes to lean inward. The sides of the ice should be smooth. Any projecting pieces should be trimmed off before insulation is put on. If sawdust or mill shavings are used a space of at least twelve inches should be left between the outer walls and the ice stack.

It is easy to calculate how much ice the house will hold. Allowing 45 cubic feet per ton, an uninsulated house 18 by 12 by 10 feet, with one foot around for insulation, will hold about 38 tons, while the same sized house if insulated, will hold about 43 tons.

## Jackson Livestock Man Honored by France

THERE are many tillers of Michigan soil that won medals of honor from the French government for bravery on the battlefield during the World War but there is perhaps only one from our fair state that has been honored for helping that country get back on its feet. This man, known from one end of the state to the other, Corey J. Spencer, Jackson, owner of Grand River Stock Farm and breeder of some of the finest pure bred Holsteins in Michigan.

It was a little over two years ago that Mr. Spencer learned that agriculture in France was suffering from the lack of high quality dairy sires. During the war the livestock in the war zone was driven away, and while the Germans had to make restitution with respect to cows, the farmers of France were without good herd sires. Mr. Spencer, wanting to help in the post-war reconstruction, shipped overseas two choice pure-bred herd sires, authorizing the French government to dispose of them as it saw fit.

Time passed and his time and mind being taken up with other matters about forgotten his gift when he received a letter from Paris. The letter was written in French and Mr. Spencer not being able to read it, placed it in his pocket planning to call on a friend within a few days who could translate it for him. Three or four days later the letter was still in his pocket unread. And then he received another letter written in French, but it came from Antoine Barthelemy, the consul at Chicago. This was the straw that broke the camel's back. He could not restrain his curiosity no longer and he immedi-

ately called upon his friend Lewis Atherton, a former major in the U. S. Army who had fought during the recent war in France, and could speak and read the French language. The letters contained the information that Mr. Spencer had been awarded the Croix de Chevalier du Merite Agricole, in gratitude for his generous act.

"I was amazed," he said in relating the incident. "I could not believe it at first. When I sent the two sires overseas, I was simply trying to help a little. I never dreamed the gift would be esteemed so highly."

Formal presentation ceremonies will be held in honor of Mr. Spencer after the badge arrives, it is announced by C. E. Linabury, secretary of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. A. Barthelemy, French consul at Chicago, and Joseph Belanger, consular agent at Detroit, as well as Gov. Groesbeck and state agricultural leaders will be invited.

Mr. Spencer was recently elected a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the newly organized Farmers' and Workingmen's Savings Bank in Jackson. He is also president of the Jackson County Holstein-Friesian Association.

Mr. Spencer was born on a farm in Ontario. He was the eldest of six children. He came to Jackson at the age of 18 to enter business college. Afterwards he entered high school at 21, paying his expenses by odd jobs. He spent several years in California and returned to Jackson in 1915. He bought the farm at Eaton Rapids in 1918. In the summer he lives at the farm and drives to his office in Jackson each morning.



# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



**GRAND DUKE STARTS NEW CULT.**—Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch of Russia has startled London by founding a new religion called the Union of Souls. The cult is devoted to beauty, is without priests or churches and is open to all creeds.



**NEW SORT OF "DR. COUE."**—Swami Yoganada, A. B. of India, is in New York lecturing on physical perfection through the power of will over matter.



**BRITISH ADMIRAL TOURS WORLD IN MOTOR CAR.**—Admiral John Weston of South Africa, well known member of the British Admiralty, is making a tour around the world with his family in a specially made motor car. The photo was snapped in Budapest, Hungary.



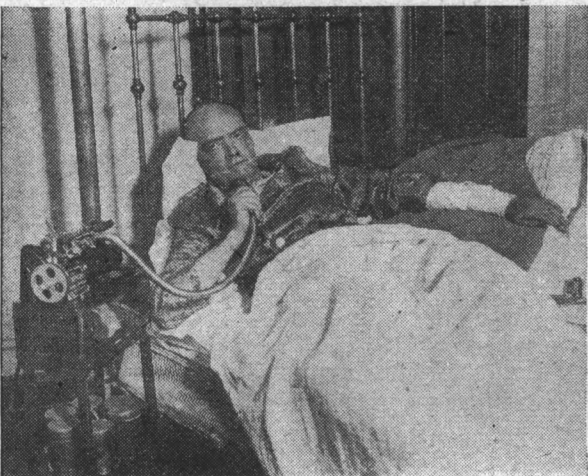
**PREDICTS TIDES FOR 1926.**—F. J. Haight of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey operates a machine that predicts tides in any part of the world at any future date.



**KLAN MOVEMENT SPREADING IN WEST.**—Even the women have formed an auxiliary to the Ku Klux Klan. Recently thousands of them gathered at the Konclave held in Youngstown, Ohio, to celebrate the election of a Klan endorsed mayor. Representatives from three states were there.



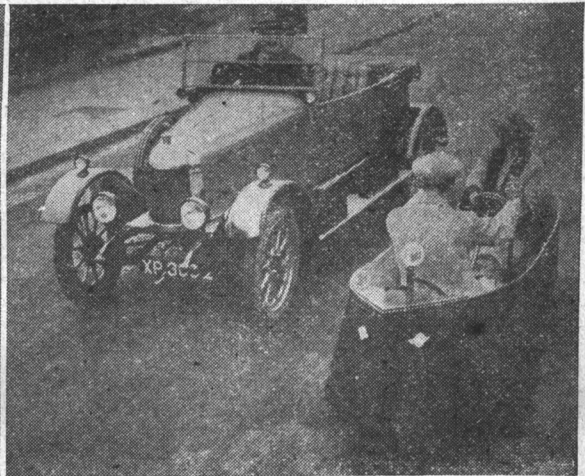
**AMERICA TO SEE FUTURE NORWEGIAN KING.**—Prince Olaf, heir to the throne of Norway, who upon coming of age next spring will visit America, taking in New York, Washington, and other large cities.



**AUTHOR, DESPITE INFECTED ARM, "CARRIES ON."**—Louis Joseph Vance, noted writer, who on being forced by an infected arm to suspend work, "carried on" with the assistance of a dictaphone. No chance to get writer's cramps here.



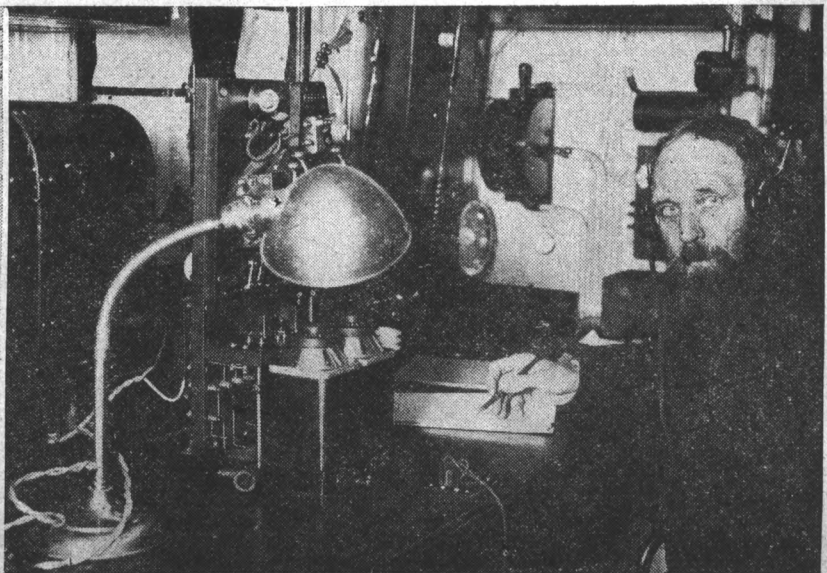
**BRYAN'S FORMER SECRETARY IN CONGRESS.**—Left to right: Edgar Howard, Nebraska, and William Jennings Bryan. Howard, who is a representative from Nebraska, once was private secretary to Bryan.



**WHEN AUTO MEETS "AUTO."**—This "boat" on the left has been invented by a naval commander, and is "rowed" on the road. Two levers propel it on the same principles as they would a boat. Quite an idea, isn't it?



**MEXICANS READY FOR BATTLE.**—What has now become an every day scene, is this one showing Mexican troops marching through towns and villages, fully equipped and ready for battle at a moments notice. It was thought that Mexico was at last getting where there would be fewer revolutions but the latest news does not indicate that.



**HIS FIRST INTRODUCTION TO RADIO.**—Anton Lang, who heads the Passion Players, from Oberammergau in Bavaria, now in this country, listened in for the first time in his life and enjoyed it very much. Lang has for years played the part of Christus in the Passion Play, and with fellow players, is disposing of their bits of pottery, sculpture, etc., in this country.



# Holding A Community Fair in a Small Town

*Ladies' Aid Society Puts On Community Fair in Brethren, Manistee County, On Rainy Day With Great Success*

By GRACIA POTTER

BRETHREN is a "2x4 town" up in the Cutover with three or four stores, a big consolidated school that half her people think she can't afford, with no more "spirit of co-operation" than the average, with no factions on opposite sides of Main Street, and the usual allotment of knockers.

With all this to contend with, she has held a Community Fair, on a rainy day, with howling success. The moral, for the benefit of villagers moved to do likewise, is—"Nothing is impossible!"

Two years ago Brethren had a fair, sponsored by a committee of farmers and business men. No prizes except ribbons were given, but the farmers came in out of the chop-pings with their big pumpkins and cabbages, their wives and children, and that fair was so much of a success that there was talk at the time of making it an annual event. But a year passed, and another, and no plans were laid.

In the meantime 25 women of the community had organized a Ladies' Aid Society, and were stopping at nothing legitimate to earn the where-with-al to build Brethren a church where all good people can freely commune together. Farm sale dinners, chicken suppers, oyster stews, and outdoor pageants had followed each other in rapid succession.

"If Brethren would have a fair," some member suggested, "we could serve dinner to the crowd."

"If we have our own fair," was the final decision, "we can keep out the concessions discountenanced by church folks, and we can keep all the profit."

Four committees of women were appointed, a dinner committee, a prize and premium committee, a program and a White Elephant committee.

Using the premium list of the county fair as a pattern, the premium committee drew up our premium list, and then solicited and collected premiums for over 100 awards. These prizes ranged all the way from a pearl handled carving set donated by a merchant for the best rooster, a sack of flour donated by another merchant for the best loaf of bread, to a pint of pickles for

UP in Manistee county, in the little town of Brethren, the people wanted to build a church, one where all might go, and they had about exhausted their supply of ideas for making money to start the building, when one of them thought of the community fair. Only a few believed it could be done. The others said, "It's a good idea all right, but Brethren isn't large enough to make it a success." However it was finally decided to make a try at it anyway. Did they succeed? Over 250 people attended the fair and the Ladies' Aid Society served dinner to 110 of them. The ladies back of the fair reported a profit of \$100.00 for the church building fund. And they would have done better if it had not rained all day.

the homliest man, and a carton of rolled oats for the best fried cakes, and a pair of socks for the largest pumpkin.

THE BUSINESS FARMER and several other publishers gave us from 10 yearly subscriptions to several six month's subscriptions to be used as premiums. These we put on the grains and poultry exhibits.

The local merchants all gave merchandise for premiums, the farmers gave half bushels of winter apples, strawberry and raspberry plants. Aid members gave dahlia bulbs, needlework, and dishes, and a sugar shell for the best plate of candy.

The county paper printed the prize list, and the calls for entry tickets, there was no charge, began to come in.

The committee women requisitioned the men-folks and an implement shed behind the town hall, built to house the road graders and other road tools, was cleared out and used for fruit, vegetables and poultry. The parsonage a few rods from the town hall, was filled with needlework, and cookery.

The White Elephant committee had spread broadcast a small card bearing the outline of an elephant. This asked the people to give us their White Elephants for our White Elephant booth at the Community Fair, and explained that a White Elephant is anything which is too good to throw away, but which the owner does not want or need.

As a result of this publicity White Elephants began to accumulate; Suits of men's clothing, shoes, dishes, bed-quilts, apples, aprons, Indian baskets. A local auctioneer gave his services, and when the sale began many of the people who had brought in produce gave that to be sold. There were feather clad carnival dolls from the last city carnival, cooking utensils, books, things new and second hand.

In the meantime the dinner committee had planned a dinner of chicken and noodles, mashed potatoes, baked beans, pickles, coffee and pie, and set the price at 25 cents per plate.

So the day was set, and a week of fine fall weather preceded it. "What if it rains?" inquired the pessimists.

"But it won't rain," said the boosters, "At least it never has rained when we have had suppers, or sale dinners, ever."

But it did rain. Beginning the night before with lowering clouds, it rained all night and was coming down steadily at 7:00 a. m.

"They can't have it!" said the knockers. "Will they try?" enquired the doubtful ones.

The chairman on premiums, perched in a farm wagon, under an umbrella, with her private collection of needle-work in a suit case, and her house plants in behind, with her pies and noodles and potatoes for the dinner carefully protected from the weather, arrived in the

village at 7:30 to answer the question.

"Certainly!" she said decidedly and led the way to the parsonage needle-work show room.

"We've got to," said the dinner chairman, and went after another batch of noodles with her rolling pin.

"Surest thing you know," said the Chairman on Poultry and Farm products, he was an Alder's husband, and he fell to tacking building paper on the rainy side of the implement shed.

"But nobody'll come!" said the head shakers.

Two farmers from four miles out were already unloading their exhibit out of their Fords. Two cars from the County seat, a newspaper reporter, two Fair judges, and a wagon load of sightseers were already there.

One hundred and ten people sat down to dinner. Some of them had not the heart to eat it all and pay only 25 cents, so we received fifty cents and a dollar for many plates. There were more than 250 people on the grounds. The exhibits were of excellent quality and fair quantity. The dinner and White Elephant Sale netted better than \$100.

The county agricultural agent was present and acted as a judge, and the day was so full that there was no time for a musical show scheduled for the afternoon.

Everything was carried out as planned except the baby show, and that was cancelled because the schools were closed the day before when a diphtheria scare had developed.

Disease, knockers, and inclement weather, and the Fair was a success. "I'm so glad it rained," said a tired dinner committee lady at the end of the day, "Because if it hadn't we never could have fed the crowd. The dinner was eaten up clean."

Next year the Ladies' Aid hopes to plan for a two-day Fair, with prizes for field athletics as well as farm crops and will plan to feed twice as many people.

Everybody was most kind. None whom we asked for prizes refused to help. But the real success of the (Continued on page 19.)

## Some Helpful Information on Making Out Your Income Tax Return

TO the farmer the problem of correctly making out an income tax return for the year 1923 should present no unusual difficulties, notwithstanding he is required to use the larger form, 1040. Careful study of the instructions on this and the accompanying form 1040F—schedule of farm income and expenses—will be of material aid in this connection.

Heretofore Form 1040 was used only for reporting net income in excess of \$5,000. Its use for reporting net income for the year 1923 is required when the net income, regardless of the amount, was derived from "a business or profession, including farming," and in all cases where the net income was more than \$5,000. The smaller form, 1040A, heretofore used for reporting net income of \$5,000 and less from whatever source derived, is to be used for reporting net income for the year 1923 of \$5,000 and less derived chiefly from salaries and wages. Taxpayers will receive both forms, it being impossible for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to determine at this time the class of form desired.

The farmer who keeps his accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis—which means a record of the amount actually received and the amount actually paid for expenses—must file his income tax return for the year 1923 on that basis. He must include in his gross income for the year the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received from the sale of live stock and produce, which were raised on the farm, profits from the sale of live stock or any other items were purchased, profits from the sale or

THIS is a story of informative value to Business Farmer readers in the preparation of their income tax returns for the year of 1923.

Taxpayers, any part of whose net income regardless of the amount was derived from farming, are required to use the larger form 1040, which heretofore was used only for reporting net income in excess of \$5,000. The article explains how to figure your income and exemptions so that you can file a correct report.

rental of farm lands, and profits from all other taxable sources. The farm expenses will be the amount actually paid out during the year.

For farmers keeping their accounts on the accrual basis, inventories at the beginning and end of each taxable year are necessary.

For those reporting on the accrual basis, the gross profits are obtained by adding to the inventory value of live stock and products on hand at the end of the year the amount received for the sale of stock and products and other miscellaneous receipts, for hire of teams, machinery, etc., during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of stock and products on hand at the beginning of the year plus the cost of stock and produce purchased during the year. The farm expenses will be the actual expenses incurred during the year, whether paid or not.

Farmers who keep their accounts on the cash receipts and disbursement basis are required to file a schedule of farm income and expenses on Form 1040F, which must be attached to the individual return on Form 1040. With farmers who keep their account on the accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040F is optional.

All necessary expenses paid or in-

curring during the year 1923 in the operation of a farm as a business enterprise may be deducted from gross income in ascertaining net income, upon which the tax is assessed. These include the expense of harvesting and marketing of crops and the cost of seed and fertilizer used. Amount expended for the purchase of feed for live stock may be deducted, but the value of a farmer's own products used for such purpose is not a deductible item. The farmer may deduct the cost of small tools used up in the course of a year or two, wages paid to farm hands (other than domestic servants) and rent paid for farm land and buildings (other than the dwelling) cost of repairs to fences, wagons and machinery, also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, veterinary service, insurance (except on the dwelling), gasoline for operating power, and sundry minor expenses.

The value of produce raised on the farm and used in the board of farm laborers may not be deducted as an expense. The farmer may, however, deduct the cost of food purchased for his laborers. The value of the services of the farmer, himself, his wife or dependent minor children cannot be deducted unless the amount is reported by the

recipients as income on Form 1040.

The purchase price of an automobile even when used wholly in farm operation may not be deducted, as it is regarded as an investment of capital. The cost of gasoline, repairs, and upkeep of an automobile, if used wholly in the business of farming is deductible as an expense; if used partly for business and partly for the pleasure and convenience of the taxpayer or his family, such cost may be apportioned accordingly, and that proportion of cost attributable to business deducted.

General deductions such as for taxes, losses, interest on indebtedness, bad debts, contributions, etc., are explained in instructions on the forms.

Every single person whose net income for 1923 was \$1,000 or more or whose gross income was \$5,000 or more, and every married couple whose net income was \$2,000 or more, or whose gross income was \$5,000 or more must file a return.

The exemptions for the year 1923 are \$1,000 for single persons, \$2,500 for married couples whose net income was \$5,000 or less, and \$2,000 for married couples whose net income was in excess of \$5,000. In addition the taxpayer is allowed a credit of \$400 for each person dependent upon him for chief support, if such person is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

The return, accompanied by at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due, must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer lives, or has his principal place of business. The filing period is from January 1 to March 15, 1924.



## DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

**DEAR EDITOR:**—Find enclosed post office money order for one dollar to renew my subscription for two years. Now, dear M. B. F., I am going to ask a favor of you. Will you try and find Garva Jones and his wife, Jessie, whose address on May 14th was 229 E. Wall Street, Lansing, Michigan? If any person knowing their address would write to me I would thank them very much as I wish to correspond with them on important business.—Chas. M. Pierce, Charlevoix, Mich., R. 2.

## OPERATING MOTOR TRUCK FREIGHT LINES

Will you please give me the facts as to how a person can obtain a franchise on a certain road, for trucking for service or for hire? A man has obtained such a franchise here, but his rates seem to be extra high. He tells us we cannot hire any other truck. Is this legal? If so, where are our rights?—A. R., Acme, Mich.

Anyone desiring to operate motor truck freight lines for hire over fixed routes or between fixed termini, may be permitted to do so upon proper application to the Michigan Public Utilities Commission and complying with the provisions of Act 209 of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan for the year 1923.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

## EIGHTEEN PATRONS ON ONE TELEPHONE LINE

Is there anything that can be done about the way the telephone company does with its patrons? Several years ago when they first raised the rates they promised to give us party lines with only 8 on a line, four on each side, but they now have as high as 18 and 20 on these lines. Our line has nine rings on the W-side and the same on the J-side. Only instead of ringing nine rings on the J-side, they ring 1 long and 1 short, and call it one-one. Some of the other lines have what they call one-two (rings one long and two short). It is almost impossible to get the line if you want it in a hurry.—M. R., Flint, Mich.

This Commission has made an order and it has been the general practice not to place more than ten telephones upon one country line. However, there are places in which the parties insist that they ought to be on a general line and they are willing to be put to the inconvenience of having a large number of persons on the lines in order to visit with their neighbors without going through the central office. Usually where there are eighteen or twenty people upon a line it has been customary for the company to install a separate wire for taking care of them, because it is not regarded as good telephone practice to have eighteen or twenty telephones on a line, and on complaint the Commission has usually so ordered.—Mich. Public Utilities Commission.

## CANNOT MAKE ADDITIONAL CHARGE

Can any officer collect for car hire for serving civil case summons besides his ten cents a mile travel to serve same?—H. F., Moran, Mich.

—The Michigan statutes provide that a sheriff shall be allowed 10c per mile for traveling expenses in the service of summons. An additional charge for car hire would not be authorized.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## INTEREST RATE TOO HIGH

What can I do if a banker charges me over 7 per cent on a note? Is there any law to protect a farmer? Can the bankers charge ten to sixteen per cent on notes?—A. T., Flint, Mich.

—We assume that you refer to the interest rates which may be charged by state banks. Under the provisions of Section 1970 of the Compiled Laws of 1915, a state bank may charge seven per cent interest, with a minimum charge for interest or discount of fifty cents. If a bank charges more than the interest hereinbefore stated, it cannot collect

## 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.)

any interest on its loan, if the borrower raises that question.

Section 5998 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 provides that where usury is charged on notes, commercial paper, etc., the party making the loan shall lose all his interest and can only collect the principal. Of course persons or associations loaning money under the provisions of Act 317 of the Public Acts of 1921 in sums of not more than \$300 may collect interest up to three per cent a month. We take it, however, that you are not referring to associations of this character.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

## HUNTING AND POSTING

1. Can hunting be prohibited on your own farm? 2. How should signs read? 3. How close should they be posted? Is more than one notice or sign necessary? 4. What course of action if offenders are found? 5. What if offenders refuse to leave if ordered off farm? 6. Are offenders liable for trespassing or only if damage has been done?—R. D., Ada, Michigan.

—1. Hunting may be prohibited on your own farm.

2. "No hunting," or whatever words will best inform the public that you do not want anybody to hunt on your farm. 3. They should be posted close enough to be easily read, and as many used as required.

4. An action for damages could be brought against the trespasser, or he could be prosecuted in a criminal action. 5. Report the matter to the prosecuting attorney. 6. Nominal damages might be awarded where there were no actual damages, in the discretion of the court.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## ENTITLED TO HALF OF STRAW

I am working on shares a farm which adjoins my own. My contract reads, "each to get one-half the proceeds derived from the sale of all grain, produce, etc., taken off said farm." Have I a right to bring half the straw down on my farm when I thrash? First party did not reserve straw. The only thing first party reserves is the house. Please let me know as soon as possible. I always supposed that straw was personal property the same as the grain. I enjoy reading your paper very much.—J. C. P., Concord, Mich.

—Straw would be considered personal property as well as the other crops, such as grain, etc. If the leasor did not reserve the straw, I am of the opinion you would be en-

titled to one-half the straw along with the other produce.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## CAN THEY INSTALL FURNACE IN SCHOOL?

We have always had stoves in our school house and one has broken, so the school board bought another, and the county commissioner has forbidden us to put it up. Is there any law compelling us to buy a furnace for the school?—G. F., Tawas City, Mich.

—According to the law, all school buildings and repairs over \$300 in value, must be approved by the superintendent of public instruction. I do not know of any law that would compel you to buy a furnace, although that would probably be the best way of heating your building, especially if it is of any size.—Dept. of Vocational Teacher Training, Michigan Agricultural College.

## LEGAL WIDTH OF SLEIGHS

Would you please tell me if there is any new law concerning the widths of sleighs? Have they got to be 4-foot wide or more?—E. M. S., Dryburg, Mich.

—The last legislature enactment for standard gauge for vehicles is Act number 73 of the Public Acts of 1919. This Act fixes the standard gauge, except such vehicles as are inches from center to center of tread and makes it unlawful to use on any of the public highways of this state any vehicle other than standard gauge, except such vehicles as are used for extraordinary purposes. For the purpose of construing the act, motor trucks, moving vans, logging sleighs with a wider draft than fifty-six inches, cutters, and light delivery sleighs are conclusively presumed to be vehicles used for extraordinary purposes.

Therefore, in direct reply to your inquiry, you are advised that sleighs that may be classed as "light delivery sleighs" need not be of standard gauge.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

## IS DOG TAX LAWFUL?

I would like to know if dog tax is lawful and if you don't pay your tax could they kill your dog and imprison anyone for any length of time? What is the value on a dog?—D. G. M., Harrison, Mich.

—Yes, a tax on dogs is lawful, the same as a tax on automobiles, farms, or other property, and if you did not pay the tax, they could come and take your dog and imprison him for life, or kill him, by giving him gas.

## MICHIGAN CROPS

## GOING TO SOW SOY BEANS

I would like to sow some soybeans, some with corn and some broadcast. How many should I sow and when? What is their average yield? Also price? When sowing alfalfa on light sand should I sow with or without nurse crops?—M. A., Minden City, Mich.

—When planting soybeans with corn it is usual to plant six quarts per acre with six or eight quarts of corn. Soys should be planted through a special soybean planting attachment on drill, if corn is drilled. When planting soys broadcast, from two to three bushels per acre should be used.

In southern or central Michigan the Manchu soys are advisable, and in northern Michigan, the Early Blacks. Planting should be made from the middle of May to mid-June. May plantings give best results.

Present prices on soybean seed are as follows: Certified—1 to 10 bushels—\$3.50; Certified—10 bushels and over—\$3.25.

When planted with corn, soybeans usually increase the yield by one-half ton to one ton of green material. The average yield of hay from soys broadcasted ranges from two and one-half to three tons of air dry hay.

When sowing alfalfa on sandy land, it is usually advisable to use a companion crop in order to prevent injury as a result of blowing. Buckwheat, planted at the rate of one or two pecks per acre, or barley at the rate of three pecks, furnishes excellent nurse crops for spring planted alfalfa on light soils.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, Mich. Agricultural College.

## SHREDDED CORN FODDER SWEATS

I would like to know what to do with my shredded corn fodder. Was shredded a week ago. This A. M. I discovered it was getting hot. It is about 15 feet deep in the center. Have not much chance or room to turn it over. Would like to save it with as least work or trouble as possible, as I am alone with three small children.—Mrs. McC., Breedsville, Mich.

—Corn fodder when first shredded usually goes through a sweat and heats. If the fodder was reasonably dry when shredded, it is not likely that it will heat sufficiently to cause decomposition. On the other hand, if it was quite wet, it will become hot and decompose.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

But they could not imprison you, tho perhaps if they took your dog you would want to go too.

You ask what is the value on a dog, and that is a very difficult question. Dogs are like men; their value is not easily determined. I know of a dog whose life is insured for \$10,000. Obviously a very high priced dog. Many a small boy would not take that much for the little yellow mongrel that pals with him, and is found with him wherever he goes. Some women are very devoted to little woolley dogs, and value them more highly than children. On the other hand, the farmer's faithful shepherd or watchdog that guards his property could probably be bought and sold for the small sum of five to ten dollars.

A United States Senator once made a famous speech in the Senate on the virtues of the dog. Much has been written about the value of dogs, and much more will likely be written, and after you have read it all you won't know any more about how much your dog is worth than you did before. But if you have a good faithful dog and he doesn't chase chickens or kill sheep, you would better pay the tax and keep him. Every boy ought to own a good dog. There are many things he can learn from a faithful dog, which will make him a better man when he grows older.—Asst. Legal Editor.

## ASSESSING BANK STOCK

I have a few share of bank stock of a bank in a nearby village, but I live in a township located in an adjoining county. Is this stock assessable in the village where bank is located or in the township where I live?—R. A., Lakeview, Mich.

—Sub-division 3 of Section 4008 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 is as follows: "All shares in banks shall be assessed to their owners in the township, village or city where the bank is located: Provided, That the shares owned by a person residing in the county where the bank is located shall be assessed in the township or city where he resides." If you reside in another county from that in which the bank is located, it is clear that your stock should be assessed in the village in which the bank is located.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

## ARE BUYERS GIVING A FAIR TEST?

Will you please inform, if in your opinion, a price of 64c can be paid for butter fat, together with 1½c hauling, a total of 65½c, when New York extras quoted at 54c and given an honest test? In other words, would not a 65½c price on a 54c market indicate a condition quite out of the ordinary? Frankly we believe this situation means that something is being taken out of the test to admit this price.—F. A., Sears, Mich.

—The question as to whether a creamery can pay 65½ cents for butterfat depends entirely upon what price he is selling his butter. I don't know as the price he pays for butterfat necessarily has to be based upon what New York extras are worth. This is generally true but we happen to know of several creameries that are getting a much better price than New York extras for their butter. I know of one creamery that has sold butter at 50c a pound and has paid the patrons better than 60c a pound for butterfat, but they had a big volume of business and their overhead was very low.

In the instance that you mentioned here, if a creamery is making 40,000 pounds of butter a month and paying 65c for their butterfat and selling their butter at 54c, they will get approximately \$800 more for their butter than they will pay for their butterfat. In a small creamery this will take care of the overhead, but if they didn't have this volume this margin would be very close.

But answering your question to the point, will say that we would have to know what the creamery in question is obtaining for their butter before we could tell what their spread was between their buying and selling price. But even on the figures that you have given here we would hesitate very much and think any one should hesitate to say that the buyers are not giving an honest test.—Prof. O. E. Reed, M. A. C.



(Continued from January 5th issue)

"FOR shame, Bessie!" spoke up Miss Flora, with unusual sharpness for her. "I think your mother is just right. I'm sure the least we can do in return for this wonderful gift is to show our respect and appreciation by going into the very deepest black we can. I'm sure I'd be glad to."

"Wait!" Mrs. Harriet had drawn her brows together in deep thought. "I'm not sure, after all, that it would be best. The letter did not say that dear Cousin Stanley had died—he just hadn't been heard from. In that case, I don't think we ought to do it. And it would be too bad—that Gaylord dance is going to be the biggest thing of the season, and of course if we were in black—No; no the whole, I think we won't, Bessie. Of course, in two years from now, when we get the rest, it will be different."

"When you—what?" It was a rather startled question from Mr. Smith.

"Oh, didn't you know? There's another letter to be opened in two years from now, disposing of the rest of the property. And he was worth millions, you know, millions!"

"But maybe he—er—Did it say you were to—get those millions then?"

"Oh, no, it didn't say it, Mr. Smith." Mrs. Harriet Blaisdell's smile was a bit condescending. "But of course we will. We are his kinsmen. He said we were. He just didn't give it all now because he wanted to give himself two more years to come back in, I suppose. You know he's gone exploring. And, of course, if he hadn't come back by then, he would be dead. Then we'd get it all. Oh, yes, we shall get it, I'm sure."

"Oh-h!" Mr. Smith settled back in his chair. He looked somewhat nonplused. "Humph! Well, I wouldn't spend them millions—till I'd got 'em, Hattie," advised her brother-in-law dryly.

"I wasn't intending to, Frank," she retorted with some dignity. "But that's neither here or there. What we're concerned with now is what to do with what we have got. Even this will make a tremendous sensation in Hillerton. It ought to be written up, of course, for the papers, and by some one who knows. We want it done just right. Why, Frank, do you realize? We shall be rich—rich—and all in a flash like this! I wonder what the Pennocks will say now about Mellicent's not having money enough for that precious son of theirs! Oh, I can hardly believe it yet. And it'll mean—everything to us. Think what we can do for the children. Think—"

"Aunt Jane, Aunt Jane, is ma here?" Wide open banged the front door as Benny bounded down the hall. "Oh, here you are! Say, is it true? Tommy Hooker says our great-grandfather in Africa has died and left us a million dollars, and that we're richer 'n Mr. Pennock or even the Gaylords, or anybody! Is it true? Is it?"

His mother laughed indulgently. "Not quite, Benny, though we have been left a nice little fortune by your cousin, Stanley G. Fulton. And it wasn't Africa, it was South America."

"And did you all get some, too?" panted Benny, looking eagerly about him. "We sure did," nodded his Uncle Frank, "all but poor Mr. Smith here. I guess Mr. Stanley G. Fulton didn't know he was a cousin, too," he joked, with a wink in Mr. Smith's direction.

"But where's Aunt Maggie? Why ain't she here? She got some, too, didn't she?" Benny began to look anxious. His mother lifted her eyebrows. "No. You forget, my dear. Your Aunt Maggie is not a Blaisdell at all. She's a Duff—a very different family."

"I don't care, she's just as good as a Blaisdell," cut in Mellicent; "and she seems like one of us, anyway."

"And she didn't get anything?" he moaned Benny. "Say," he turned valiantly to Mr. Smith, "shouldn't you think he might have given Aunt Maggie a little of that money?"

"I should, indeed!" Mr. Smith spoke with peculiar emphasis. "I guess he would if he'd known her!"

"I'm sure he would!" Once more the peculiar earnestness vibrated through Mr. Smith's voice.

"But now he's dead, an' he can't. I guess if he could see Aunt Maggie he'd wish he hadn't died 'fore he could fix her up just as good as the rest."

"I'm very sure he would!" Mr. Smith was laughing now, but his voice was just as emphatic, and there was a sudden flame of color in his face.

"Your Cousin Stanley isn't dead, my dear,—that is, we are not sure he is dead, spoke up Benny's mother quickly. "He just has not been heard from for six months."

"But he must be dead, or he'd have come back," reasoned Miss Flora, with worried eyes; "and I, for my part, think we ought to go into mourning, too."

"Of course he'd have come back," declared Mrs. Jane, "and kept the money himself. Don't you suppose he knew what he'd written in that letter, and don't you suppose he'd have saved those three hundred thousand dollars if he could? Well, I guess he would! The man is dead. That's certain enough."

Well, anyhow, we're not going into mourning till we have to," Mrs. Harriet's lips snapped together with firm decision.

"Of course not, I'm sure I don't see any use in having the money if we've got to wear black and not go anywhere," pouted Bessie.

"Are we rich, then, really, ma?" demanded Benny.



# Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

## THE STORY TO DATE

MR. STANLEY G. FULTON, 50-year old bachelor and possessor of twenty million dollars, calls on his lawyer and they discuss the disposition of this large fortune after its owner's death. The lawyer is in favor of giving the money to colleges or charities while Fulton is opposed to these ideas. He remembers that he has some distant cousins and decides to leave the money to one of them, but first he determines to learn which one will use it to the best advantage. To find out who is the worthy one he, through his lawyer, gives, each cousin \$100,000 to use as they will. Before giving them the money grows a beard and, using the name of Mr. John Smith, goes to the town where they live to find out what kind of people they are. Upon arriving in town he visits James Blaisdell, one of the cousins, where he tries to hire board and lodging. While there he meets Miss Flora Blaisdell, another cousin who is a dressmaker. They decide they cannot rent a room to him and supply him board and refer him to Frank Blaisdell's, the third cousin. He gets a room there and, passing as a writer gathering material for a book on the Blaisdell family in this country, he starts out. He calls on all of the Blaisdells and as they all talk of a relative by the name of Miss Maggie Duff he decides, to call on the lady. He finds her living with her father, an old man who seems to have soured on the world. He secures what information he can from her and her father. He then writes a letter to his lawyer discussing the various relatives he has met. The members of the Blaisdell family that each cousin of Stanley G. Fulton has fallen heir to \$100,000 and there is much excitement.

"We certainly are, Benny."

"Richer than the Pennocks?"

"Very much."

"An' the Gaylords?"

"Well—hardly that"—her face clouded perceptibly—"that is, not until we get the rest—in two years." She brightened again.

"Then, if we're rich we can have everything we want can't we?" Benny's eyes were beginning to sparkle.

"Well—" hesitated his mother.

"I guess there'll be enough to satisfy your wants, Benny," laughed his Uncle Frank.

Benny gave a whoop of delight.

"Then we can go back to the East Side and live just as we've a mind to, without carin' what other folks do, can't we?" he crowed. "Cause if we are rich we won't have ter keep tryin' ter make folks think we are. They'll know it without our tryin'."

"Benny!" The rest were laughing; but Benny's mother had raised shocked hands of protest. "You are incorrigible, child. The East Side, indeed! We shall live in a house of our own, now, of course—but it won't be on the East Side."

"And Fred'll go to college," put in Miss Flora eagerly.

"Yes; and I shall send Bessie to a fashionable finishing school," bowed Mrs. Harriett, with a shade of importance. "Hey, Bess, you've got to be finished," chuckled Benny.

"What's Mell going to do?" pouted Bessie, looking not altogether pleased. "Hasn't she got to be finished, too?"

"Oh, I don't know what I'm going to do," breathed Mellicent, drawing an ecstatic sigh. "But I hope I'm going to do just what I want for once!"

"And I'll make you some pretty dresses that you can wear right off, while they're in style," beamed Miss Flora.

"But what are you going to do, Flo? Here you've been telling what everybody else is going to do with the money."

A blissful sigh, very like Mellicent's own, passed Miss Flora's lips.

"Oh, I don't know," she breathed in an awe-struck voice. "It don't seem yet—that it's really mine."

"Well, 't isn't," declared Mrs. Jane tartly, getting to her feet. "And I, for one, am going back to work—in the kitchen, where I belong. And—Well, if here ain't Jim at last," she broke off, as her younger brother-in-law appeared in the doorway.

"You're too late, pa, you're too late! It's all done," clamored Benny. "They've got everything all settled."

The man in the doorway smiled. "I knew they would have, Benny; and I haven't been needed, I'm sure—your mother's here."

Mrs. Harriet bridled, but did not look displeased.

"But, say, Jim," breathed Miss Flora, "ain't it wonderful—ain't it perfectly wonderful?"

"It is indeed,—very wonderful," replied Mr. Jim.

A babel of eager voices arose then,

but Mr. Smith was not listening now. He was watching Mr. Jim's face, and trying to fathom its expression.

A little later, when the women had gone into the kitchen and Mr. Frank had clattered back to his work downstairs, Mr. Smith thought he had the explanation of that look on Jim's face. Mr. Jim and Benny were standing over by the fireplace together.

"Pa, ain't you glad—about the money?" asked Benny.

"I should be, shouldn't I, my son?"

"But you look—so funny, and you didn't say anything, hardly."

There was a moment's pause. The man, with his eyes fixed on the glowing coals in the grate, appeared not to have heard. But in a moment he said:—

"Benny, if a poor old horse had been climbing a long, long hill all day with the hot sun on his back, and a load that dragged and dragged at his heels, and if he couldn't see a thing but the dust of the road that blinded and choked him, and if he felt as if he couldn't go another step, in spite of the whip that snapped 'Get there—get there!' all day in his ears—how do you suppose that poor old horse would feel if suddenly the load, and the whip, and the hill, and the dust disappeared, and he found himself in a green pasture with the cool gurgle of water under green trees in his ears—how do you suppose that poor horse would feel?"

"Say, he'd like it great, wouldn't he? But pa, you didn't tell me if you liked the money."

The man stirred, as if waking from a trance. He threw his arm around Benny's shoulders.

"Like it? Why, of course, I like it, Benny, my boy! Why, I'm going to have time now—to get acquainted with my children!"

Across the room Mr. Smith, with a sudden tightening of his throat, slipped softly into the hall and thence to his own room. Mr. Smith just then, did not wish to be seen.

## CHAPTER X

### What Does It Matter?

The days immediately following the receipt of those three remarkable letters by the Blaisdell family were nerve-racking for all concerned. Held by Mrs. Jane's insistence that they weren't sure yet that the thing was true, the family steadfastly refused to give out any definite information. Even the eager Harriet yielded to Jane on this point, acknowledging that it would be mortifying, of course, if they should talk, and nothing came of it.

Their enigmatic answers to questions, and their expressive shrugs and smiles, however, were almost as exciting as the rumors themselves; and the Blaisdells became at once a veritable storm center of surmises and gossip—a state of affairs not at all unpleasant to some of them, Harriet in particular.

Miss Maggie Duff, however, was not so well pleased. To Mr. Smith, one day, she freed her mind—and Miss Maggie

so seldom freed her mind that Mr. Smith was not a little surprised.

"I wish," she began, "I do wish that if that Chicago lawyer is coming, he'd come and get done with it! Certainly the present state of affairs is almost unbearable."

"It does make it all the harder for you, to have it drag along like this, doesn't it?" murmured Mr. Smith un- easily.

"For—me?"

"That you are not included in the bequest, I mean."

She gave an impatient gesture.

"I didn't mean that. I wasn't thinking of myself. Besides, as I've told you before, there is no earthly reason why I should have been included. It's the delay, I mean, for the Blaisdells—for the whole town, for that matter. This eternal 'Did you know?' and 'They say' is getting on my nerves!"

"Why, Miss Maggie, I didn't suppose you had any nerves," bantered the man. She threw him an expressive glance.

"Haven't I!" she retorted. Then again she gave the impatient gesture. "But even the gossip and the questioning aren't the worst. It's the family themselves. Between Hattie's pulling one way and Jane the other, I feel like a bone between two quarrelsome puppies. Hattie is already house-hunting, on the sly, and she's bought Bessie an expensive watch and a string of gold beads. Jane, on the other hand, insists that Mr. Fulton will come back and claim the money, so she's running her house now on the principle that she's lost a hundred thousand dollars, and so must economize in every possible way. You can imagine it!"

"I don't have to—imagine it," murmured the man. Miss Maggie laughed.

"I forgot. Of course you don't. You do live there don't you? But that isn't all. Flora, poor soul, went into a restaurant the other day and ordered roast turkey, and now she's worrying for fear the money won't come and justify her extravagance. Mellicent, with implicit faith that the hundred thousand is coming, wants to wear her best frocks every day. And, as if she were not already quite excited enough, young Pennock has very obviously begun to sit up and take notice."

"You don't mean he is trying to come back—so soon?" disbelieved Mr. Smith.

"Well, he's evidently caught the glitter of the gold from afar," smiled Miss Maggie. "At all events, he's taking notice."

And—Miss Mellicent? There was a note of anxiety in Mr. Smith's voice.

"Doesn't see him, apparently. But she comes and tells me his every last move! (and he's making quite a number of them just now!), so I think she does see—a little."

"The young rascal! But she doesn't—care?"

"I think not—really. She's just excited now, as any young girl would be; and I'm afraid she's taking a little wicked pleasure in—not seeing him."

"Humph! I can imagine it," chuckled Mr. Smith.

"But it's all bad—this delay," chafed Miss Maggie again. "Don't you see? It's neither one thing nor another. That's why I do wish that lawyer would come, if he's coming."

"I reckon he'll be here before long," murmured Mr. Smith, with an elaborately casual air. "But—I wish you were coming in on the deal." His kindly eyes were gazing straight into her face now.

She shook her head.

"I'm a Duff, not a Blaisdell—except when they want—" She bit her lip. A confused red suffused her face. "I mean, I'm not a Blaisdell at all," she finished hastily.

"Humph! That's exactly it!" Mr. Smith was sitting energetically erect. "You're not a Blaisdell—except when they want something of you!"

"Oh, please, I didn't mean to say—I didn't say—that," cried Miss Maggie, in very genuine distress.

"No, I know you didn't, but I did," flared the man. "Miss Maggie, it's a downright shame—the way they impose on you sometimes."

"Nonsense! I like to have them—I mean, I like to do what I can for them," she corrected hastily, laughing in spite of herself.

"You like to get all tired out, I suppose."

"I get rested—afterwards."

"And it doesn't matter, anyway, of course," he glibed.

"Not a bit," she smiled.

"Yes, I suspected that." Mr. Smith was still sitting erect, still speaking with grim terseness. "But let me tell you right here and now that I don't approve of the doctrine of yours."

"'Doctrine'?"

"That 'It-doesn't-matter' doctrine of yours." I tell you it's very pernicious—very! I don't approve of it at all."

There was a moment's silence.

"No?" Miss Maggie said then, demurely. "Oh, well—it doesn't matter—if you don't."

He caught the twinkle in her eyes and threw up his hands despairingly.

"You are incorrigible!"

With a sudden businesslike air of determination Miss Maggie faced him.

"Just what is the matter with that doctrine, please, and what do you mean?" she smiled.

"I mean that things do matter, and that we merely shut our eyes to the real facts in the case when we say that they don't. War, death, sin, evil—the world is full of them, and they do matter."

(Continued in February 2 issue.)

## MAPLE-SUGAR MAKERS, DO YOUR TAPPING EARLY

MAKERS of maple sugar have lost half and even more of their crops many seasons by not being prepared for the first runs, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a good policy to tap early in the season, not only in order to obtain the earlier runs of sap but also because these early runs are generally the sweetest and therefore the best sugar producers.

All sugar makers are familiar with "sugar weather." In general, the season is ready to open during the middle or last part of February in the southern sections and later in the northern ones, when the days are becoming warm, the temperature going above 32 degrees F., and the nights are still frosty. If the days are very bright, warm, and sunny, the sap starts with a rush, but soon slackens. A high wind, warm spell, or a heavy freeze checks the flow, but the return of seasonable weather causes it to start again.

Records of opening and closing dates kept in an Ohio sugar camp show the opening season as early as February 13 in 1891 and 1906. The latest opening date recorded was March 27 in 1885. The number of days of flow varied from 9 to 50; the average being about 30 days.



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State Size Wanted

Order Navy by No. 5F7610. Brown by No. 5F7612. Send Sale Price, \$3.98, and 13c for postage. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back Instantly.



### Side-Tie Fur Trimmed Velour Coat \$9.98

Designed along the season's newest lines. Excellently made of serviceable Wool Mixed Velour with Genuine Brown Coney Fur Shawl collar. Excellent twill lining. Embroidery adorns the back and also sleeves, which are stylishly fashioned, with separate cuffs. Length about 48 inches. Women's sizes 34 to 44 bust. Misses' sizes 32 to 38 bust. Order Brown by No. 5F7130. Navy by No. 5F7132. Send Sale Price, \$9.98, and 16c postage. State size. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.



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Should you desire a Federal Farm Loan, apply to the Secretary-Treasurer of the nearest National Farm Loan Association. Your County Agent can give his name and address.



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## What the Neighbors Say

### REGULATING SPEED OF AUTOS

**EDITOR** of the Business Farmer: Why is it that so often the simplest questions considered by the public or our representatives are made the hardest? It is most always caused by the interests of some privileged class. The question of how to regulate the speed of automobiles has been chewed and chawed for years by the public and lawmakers and laws have been passed for that purpose but all attempts have been a total failure. Now, let us lay aside all desire to favor any particular class and by so doing we find the remedy very simple and that is by imposing a reasonable fine for the first offense of violating the speed limit, for the second offense take away their driving license for six months; for the third offense disqualify them for driving any kind of a motor vehicle for the balance of their life and for violating the latter ten or fifteen years imprisonment. This would be fair to all and special privileges to none. Each one would decide his own fate and the public would be much safer and would soon see a great reduction in lives lost and the hospital bills. Excepting the speeder I would like to know who would object to such a system. Years ago we tried to prohibit saloons by high license which favored the man that had the price. We have had the same experience with the automobile.

With the experience we are having trying to regulate the speed of automobiles I think it is time that we applied something more effective. Therefore, I have submitted the above remedy and believe it might be a benefit to the public.—E. R., Greenville, Mich.

### MORE ON RECORDING LAND TRANSFERS

**I**N a recent issue the Caro party says he does not like the present system of recording land transfers. I have never talked to a practical farmer that did! When J. W. Helme was a legislator he tried hard to have a state-wide system of land registry adopted by general law, along the line of "state guaranteed land titles" much in use in other states and Ontario—optional with interested owners whether or not used. What happened? Every abstract clerk and most of the registrars with their whole office force, half the real estate men, all the tax title beneficiaries in the state, took issue with the claimed advantages in the bill, caused its defeat and have ever since taken a fling at Mr. Helme.

Since, a Mr. King of Escanaba proposed a change by the indexed register route, so simple that a grader from High School could drop in the Register of Deeds' office and tell the parents what was to be found on such a page, of such a date, of the property they had need of knowing, just a matter of public history,—a text-book, if you please. What was the result? He fared the same as Mr. Helme before him, and the same afterward! He has had no friends among abstractors.

In another issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER, a Michigan man complains of our line fence law, the issue being "The obligation of a non-stock grower, a non-poultry-raiser is under to maintain half a division fence," when said owner cannot possibly benefit. This is a very natural feeling just now when fence material is so costly and so perishable, (light wire and thick sap posts lasting but 12 years here) every person in the state with like experience can so testify with sympathy. Our general laws are the cause of this injustice—a state wide law used to govern owners of real estate where a local act should be used. The reason for this backward condition of government of Michigan is largely owing to our extreme conservatism. We regularly elect politicians holding fast to tradition of the past even as far back as the Constitution of 1854 (see Supreme Court decision regarding counties legal right to establish land title registry—the case was Wayne County). Don't attempt anything new is the slogan of the would-be

legislator! And he is the party elected nine times out of ten.

Case after case in all courts decided every term convinces us that the Constitution of 1909 and the Judicature Act of 1915 are out of date with modern system of earning—"Wresting a living from the miserly grasp of the soil."

If there are any practical, wisely progressive men and women still owning and earning a good living from farm and orchard land in Michigan (the other class of farmers are always radical or progressive) to such do I appeal for a remedy, offering a few suggestions:

Amend the Constitution, where it conflicts with progress, to-wit: We write our franchise act in Constitution, why not write our primary and registration act as well in basic law! Require prospective electors from other states to register with precinct clerk, giving full particulars and taking a transcript of same to be produced wherever they desire to vote one year afterward, instead of six months; this measure would greatly aid police. Provide for a public service draft law instead of a nominating petition. The party of first choice to qualify under his party choice within a specified time, or automatically leave the name in column first at left of ticket,—all to be done at spring election. No separate primary! Leave the necessary elimination to the party or parties listed. Provide for a larger township unit for governing locally by consolidating two or more townships of like topography and habit of farming with more power to enact by-laws than now. Provide for a vote of interest on petition for public work having for its object special or frontage taxes for benefit. Provide official ballot at all school meetings with voters registered by director at taking census thirty days prior to annual school meeting with but two classes of voters eligible: those with children and those with property assessed. Also official ballot at Township primary for nomination; after the annual report of the Township is read instead of before, as now. Give local boards of review more consideration in determining what is land value for taxing purposes, and eliminate state tax from agricultural and forest lands.

You now have specific tax on canines,—an honest tax! Why not on all animals including fur-bearers? This would be a boon to assessors and Boards of Review. If you would save the roads, tax the tires instead of the gas! If you would save the woods don't tax them—tax the second growth logs at the licensed saw-mill.

A good dispensary law would beat our present beverage control,—it might put the bootlegger out of business with legal competition and take the money into the public till. We have not stopped effectually the consumption of alcohol—just changed the vendors, taken them from behind the screen and placed them behind the bush near the road.—E. R., Port Hope, Mich.

### True Chivalry

The genius of a certain Arkansas editor showed itself recently when he printed the following news item in the local column of his paper:

"Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, age thirty-two."—Arkansas Taxpayer.

### Lawless Proceeding

The teacher was giving the class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on earth."

"But please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"—The Tatler (London).

### Also Like a Fish

Bella—"Dick's awfully poetical. When I accepted him he said he felt like an immigrant entering a strange country."

Denna—"Well, so he was!"

Bella—"An immigrant, why?"

Denna—"Wasn't he just landed?"—London Mail.

### The Easy Sex

"I wonder why it is a girl can't catch a ball like a man."

"Oh, a man is so much bigger and easier to catch."—Baseball Magazine.



### MICHIGAN RANKS HIGH AMONG STATES IN PRODUCTION

THE various crops, not including live stock or live stock products, produced in Michigan during 1923 have a total estimated value of \$242,472,000, as compared with \$214,899,000 in 1922, and \$183,685,000 in 1921. This represents a gain of nearly 13 per cent over 1922 and 30 per cent over 1921. The valuations were computed on the basis of the December 1 price except for such fruits as were out of season. In those cases the price was that received in the marketing season. Wheat, barley, rye and beans commanded lower prices on December 1 than on the same date in 1922, all other crops showing a higher price. Corn, oats, hay, beans and apples brought a larger total monetary return than in 1922, and winter wheat, corn, buckwheat, potatoes and hay returned a larger value per acre than in 1922. These larger returns were mainly due to better prices rather than larger yields as only winter wheat, barley, beans and apples showed a greater production, as shown by the annual report prepared by L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician.

Notwithstanding this apparent improvement in the general agricultural situation, Michigan farmers were compelled to pay approximately 20 per cent higher wages for their hired labor than in 1922. On October 15, the average farm price for crops and live stock was 21 per cent higher than in 1913, but the wholesale cost of all commodities was 53 per cent higher than in 1913. Therefore, the purchasing power of farm products on that date was only 75 per cent of that in 1913. This is seven per cent higher than it was at the beginning of 1923 and 11 per cent higher than the lowest point, which was touched in August and September, 1922. The trend being upward, conditions may be said to be improving but the increase has been discouragingly slow especially to those farmers having heavy financial obligations. The farmers that secured better than average yields generally realized a little profit this year, but practically all whose yields fell below the average received no adequate return for their labor and investment, and many suffered a direct cash loss.

The spring was backward and the planting of early crops thereby delayed. A heavy snow covering over the northern half of the State delayed the arrival of warm weather. Freezing temperatures occurred on several dates during May. However, extremely warm weather in June hastened growth and nearly all crops attained a normal development by the middle of July. The low temperatures in May did some injury to fruit in the southwestern counties where a portion of it was in bloom at the time, but practically no harm was done elsewhere in the State and there was a good crop of nearly all kinds of fruit. The season was unfavorable for the development of fungous diseases, and all fruit and roots crops were unusually free from them. Drought was particularly severe in Mason and adjacent counties during July and August, causing considerable damage to crops in that region and lesser injury in other localities. Good rains in September helped late crops, and the absence of a general frost until October permitted practically all crops to mature well. The fall was mild and pleasant which enabled farmers to complete the harvesting of crops and to do more than the usual amount of plowing for next year's planting.

For 1923, the State ranked 17th among the states in the production of all crops. Last year it held 22nd place although it usually holds 18th place.

#### Vanishing Ancestor

"How far do they trace their ancestry?" "The grandfather, a City Bank Director, was traced as far as China; there all traces were lost."—London Opinion.

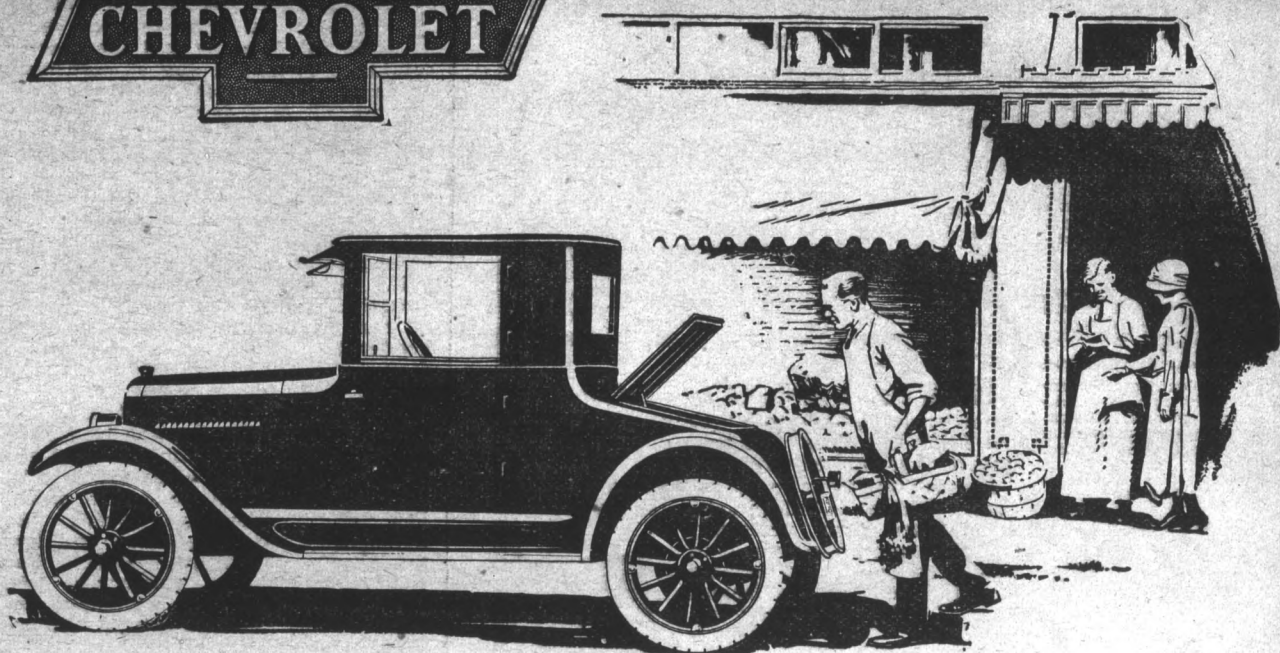
#### Ins and Outs

A taxi-driver recently got the worst of a wordy bout.

An old man with a wheelbarrow would not get out of the way, and the taxi-man shouted: "You ought to be wheeling a pram!"

"And you ought to be in it," replied the old man."—Brisbane Mail.

for Economical Transportation



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SUPERIOR Roadster . . . \$490	[SUPERIOR Commercial
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**Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan**  
Division of General Motors Corporation



# Save 1/2 on your Fence Bill

## Use Rust-Proof Fence

where  
ZINC and STEEL  
AMALGAMATE

"GALVANNEALED" WIRE  
Extra thick zinc coating  
penetrates INTO the  
steel wire, preventing it  
from flaking and peel-  
ing off.

STEEL WIRE  
NO AMAL-  
GAMATION  
between  
ZINC and STEEL

Ordinary GALVANIZED WIRE  
Thin coating of zinc, un-  
evenly applied. Ordina-  
ry process of galva-  
nizing merely lays zinc  
ON, not INTO the wire.



The small, com-  
pact, sturdy  
Square Deal  
Knot is positive-  
ly guaranteed  
not to slip.

WE GUARANTEE "Galvannealed"—(newly  
discovered rust-proof fence wire)—to last 2 to  
3 times longer by any standard test, and to carry  
2 to 3 times more zinc coating than any ordi-  
nary galvanized fence wire made.

This means "Galvannealed" should last 2  
to 3 times longer in actual use and, therefore,  
costs 1/2 to 1/3 as much as you now pay.

In "Galvannealed" wire the extra heavy  
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body of the wire. In ordinary galvanized wire  
the thin zinc coating is merely laid ONTO the  
wire—"Galvannealing" goes IN, galvanizing  
only goes ON.

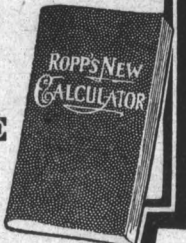
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tively guaranteed not to slip.

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about "Galvannealed", the Triple-  
Life Fence.



**Keystone Steel & Wire Co.**  
4826 Industrial Street, Peoria, Illinois

# COMING OUT OF THE CRUCIBLE

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "What is old is gone,  
the new has come."—2 Cor.  
5:17 b. (Moffatt).

THIS new day of 1924 is one of  
change. It is a day of exit.  
The old is going and the new is  
coming. This is a day of scrutiny;  
of comparison, selection, and elimi-  
nation. It is a day when the prin-  
ciples of cooperation and coordina-  
tion are coming under critical obser-  
vation. This day is seeing the lea-  
ven of Christ doing some intense  
work. We feel that world-wide, un-  
iversal ideas, plans, and goals are  
having their birth, tho in great tra-  
vail. So, we may yet hope that the  
twentieth century is yet to be bless-  
ed thru a religion of international  
good-will. "Go ye \* \* \* and make  
disciples of all nations," says the  
Christ.

When the apostle uttered the  
words of our text, he was interpret-  
ing the realism of Christ. But reli-  
gion, that is, Christianity, is still  
in the crucible, because the world  
has not understood. Faith yet  
holds, that when we teach and live  
all things whatsoever Christ has  
commanded, then tomorrow will  
have exchanged its provincialism,  
nationalism, and radicalism, for in-  
ternationalism and interracialism;  
for human brotherhood. It will  
have come up, or got back, to a  
Gospel that is universal in its reach  
and adaptation; back to Christ and  
the apostles, where there is neither  
bond nor free, Jew nor Greek,  
Chinese nor African, working-man  
nor capitalist, klan nor anti-klan,  
high caste nor low caste, but all are  
one in Christ. The apostle Paul  
says, further, that all creation is in  
travail waiting the revealing of the  
sons of faith. We all shall be glad  
to hail the rising star of orthodoxy  
thru a simple trust in Jesus Christ.  
This is to be the sole seal of legiti-  
macy in true religion.

What are some of the signs? In  
the home land there is hope that the  
give christ of denominationalism is  
to give way to the Christ of the Gos-  
pels. Church federation is growing,  
and union and community churches  
are becoming more numerous day by  
day. In foreign lands, denomina-  
tional and comity federation are  
recognized as a fundamental need.  
National churches are now in the  
process of formation. S. D. Gordon  
universalizes and well-nigh unsects  
the Christian religion by saying that  
the day is coming when you will not  
be asked to what church you belong,  
but what are you doing. (Cf. Matt.  
25:31-46). And so it seems that a  
sacramental religion is to find its  
only justification in a positive, ethic-  
al Christianity.

Now, is the conventional church  
meeting modern demands? As an  
instance of failure, the Russian  
church has all but gone to pieces,  
spiritually and corporately. A na-  
tive minister writes that the people  
looked to her in this day of new  
demands, "earnestly to direct the  
life of the nation in new and right  
channels." But in her conventions  
the main topic of discussion was:  
"what form of clothing should the  
clergy wear?" This formal and rit-  
ualistic church once dominated the  
land. It satisfied the spiritual con-  
ception and desires of the masses.

How we have hugged to our bos-  
oms the historical significance of the  
Greek church still practicing apos-  
tolic ordinances! This is the church,  
that, not because of these ordi-  
nances, but in spite of them, has, in  
the crucial test, gone spiritually  
bankrupt. It was a blind leader of  
the blind. When it ought to have  
been the spiritual solace and power  
of Russia's confused masses; when  
it ought to have been ready to make  
itself felt and heard, it was helpless  
and impotent. It was tied down to  
customs and traditions of the dead  
past.

And we shall have to continue to  
wonder for some time yet, how it is  
that the Christ of Luke 4:18 is not  
giving us economic comfort and po-  
litical peace. But the new Christ-  
ianity is to demonstrate that there  
is a rational, a spiritual, way to  
solve human problems. Former  
President Wilson dared attempt to  
lead us into this high road in in-  
ternational politics. A magazine writ-  
er wrote at the time, "The human  
family will have to set right about

the work of reforming and master-  
ing themselves, getting rid of their  
prejudices and fixed ideas, and enter  
upon the task of judging everything  
by the standards that Jesus laid  
down, if it is going to fulfill the  
President's demands." But let old  
men wail, women be raped, and  
Smyrna burn; partisan politics and  
industrial imperialism must have  
their inglorious reign. Why? Ask  
denominational church leaders who  
are content in official smugness. Ask  
the capitalist who sits in the front  
pew. What christian is not ashamed  
of the pacts of Versailles and  
Lusanne?

It is but reasonable that the  
church should urge unity, harmony,  
and justice in all the domains of  
human living. The Kingdom of  
God can come on earth only by  
writing the King's teaching on the  
hearts of nations, as well as individ-  
uals. Today we are living under a  
nervous peace and civilized human-  
ity is falling back into social dis-  
order and unhappiness. Thus, we  
may know we are indifferent to a  
democratic and ethical Gospel. We  
are to believe in Christian ordi-  
nances, worship, and prayer; but the  
churches have yet to prove that  
these things are creative of spiritual  
power and life. Will it take an-  
other period of war and red gore of  
battle to bring the church to her  
knees?

I wonder if the church has ever  
had such an opportunity as today,—  
in China, India, Russia, Japan, and  
elsewhere? In the great convulsive  
condition of the world, all peoples  
are groping for an articulate faith  
in God. Chas. E. Scott found a  
Chinese village where they had  
thrown away their idols, forsaken  
heathen priests, and had formed a  
society to seek after the true God.  
Is Christianity ready enough, united  
enough, powerful enough, to bring  
to the heathen world, the only true  
Mediator of faith, Jesus Christ?  
Life is being aroused everywhere. Is  
the church able to direct it so that  
it will not get lost?

Surely, this is a day of Kingdom  
opportunity! To save it we must  
have a church outwardly federated  
and inwardly generated. The times  
are demanding vital religion, spiri-  
tual religion, spiritual reality. A  
convention of the South India Uni-  
ted Church adopts the following:  
"We face together the gigantic task  
of the winning of India for Christ—  
one-fifth of the human race. Yet  
confronted by such overwhelming  
responsibility, we find ourselves  
rendered weak and relatively impot-  
ent by our unhappy divisions—di-  
visions for which we were not re-  
sponsible and which have been, as  
it were, imposed upon us from with-  
out; divisions which we did not  
create and which we do not desire  
to perpetuate." When will we un-  
derstand that, as another has said,  
"The mission of Christianity is to  
transform civilizations, not to trans-  
fer them."

Now, the world needs to know  
that it is on the wrong road, that  
it is staggering to ruin in its own  
self-righteousness. This declaration  
must be the unceasing cry and pray-  
er of the church. And it is, but  
the world has not minded. Why?  
Well, on the church's side as an in-  
stitution, she has not met funda-  
mental human needs and instincts.  
So, the present crucible of affliction,  
methinks, is pressing the church to  
purge religion of unholy divisions  
and dogmatical bickerings, and to  
give the world a simple, practical  
Gospel that meets the needs and  
longings of a travelling humanity.  
I wonder if the church could not  
heal more souls if it would serve  
more bodies.

## BIBLE THOUGHTS

DO WE?—Jesus said unto him,  
thou shalt love the Lord thy God  
with all thy heart, and with all thy  
soul, and with all thy mind.—Mat-  
thew 22:37.

IS NOT THIS THE FAST that I  
have chosen? to loose the bands of  
wickedness, to undo the heavy bur-  
dens, and to let the oppressed go  
free, and that ye break every yoke?  
—Isaiah 58:6.

A LAMP AND A LIGHT:—Thy  
word is a lamp unto my feet and a  
light unto my path.—Ps. 119:105.

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than ever this season. You'll be glad you  
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for catalog today. **JIM BROWN,**  
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springs or pads. Automatic Air  
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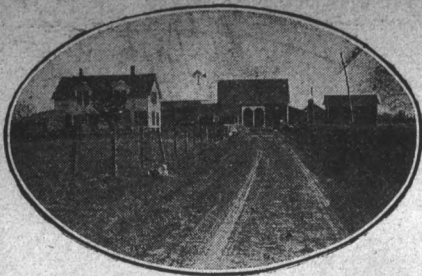
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All sizes including hay fork ropes. Wonderful saving. Send for free booklet, "Rope Making On The Farm." New Era Rope Machine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.



### OVER 500,000 WAYSIDE FARM MARKETS IN 1924

THE summer of 1924 will see more than 500,000 wayside markets in successful operation throughout the United States.

While such a vast number seems almost incredible it is said to be borne out by an investigation made by the National Farm Market Bureau, of Toledo, O., an organization devoted to statistical research and in aiding the farmer in finding a profitable market for his produce of whatever nature.

For the past year the Bureau has been conducting a campaign of research into the extent and importance of rural roadside markets, and is authority for the statement that 1924 will find half a million front-yard markets doing business thruout Uncle Sam's domain, and—making money.

It bases its enlightening declaration on a thorough investigation made in a dozen scattered states, one of the surprising features of which was that in 90 per cent of the replies received from "wayside farm marketers" the writers credited a large share of their success to the intelligent use of bulletin boards.

"Not only is the bulletin board unfailingly an economical method of advertising for the farmer, but it invariably hits the nail on the head," says the statement. "It is the farmer's 'silent salesman', summer and winter, always on the job, conserving time and money, and indirectly causing a stream of shekels to pour into the coffers of the roadside market merchant, be he farmer or gardner.

"To obtain a bulletin board is the easiest thing imaginable. One way is to take several smooth boards and nail them together. Paint the surface a dull black, and there you have your blackboard bulletin board; or cover the surface with blackboard cloth, which takes chalk rapidly and is inexpensive. Maybe the children have a playroom blackboard, and if so it can be used during the vacation season at least.

"Yet another way is to purchase a board ready-made 'in town', or have some carpenter make you one. Better yet, in some communities enterprising merchants or banks, or manufacturing concerns, give away neat bulletin boards to their rural friends or patrons conducting wayside markets. These are always excellently made and are preferable to any other sort. So if you want to succeed in the wayside market business use a bulletin board."

Here are some interesting facts in connection with the investigation:

Number of questionnaires sent out, 21,592; replies received from persons conducting bona fide wayside markets, 5,481; percentage reporting financial success, 94; percentage reporting net annual profit of \$1,000. 58; \$2,000, 41; \$3,000, 36; \$4,000, 28; \$5,000, 19; \$5,000 and over, 14; percentage of markets conducted exclusively by women, 21; percentage of markets selling some commodity in winter, 34; percentage farm mortgages raised by profits from markets, 18.

Average number of customers per market daily (estimated), 38; greatest number of customers, reported in a day by any one market, 1,436; earliest crop marketed, strawberries; latest, apples; number buying autos with market profits, 2,214; number installing radio sets, 708; number buying musical instruments, 2,612; number spending winter in Florida or California on market profits, 312; number selling all farm products through the market, 3,168; average selling season, June 15 to Oct. 1.

"It is impossible," states the report, "to make any definite declaration as to the number of markets in operation throughout the country, but we feel confident, from data at hand, that the summer of 1924 will see less than half a million, perhaps more, serving the public."



No odor  
No wick to clean  
No noise  
No soot  
No smoke

## Marvelous Oil Stove Converts Kerosene into Gas—Gives Clean Blue Flame

*A speedy cooker—bakes, roasts, boils same as a gas range.*

This is the range people everywhere are talking about. It created a sensation at the State Fair. Thousands saw it subjected to tests that would cripple any other oil stove. Thousands of hardware and furniture dealers all over the country are now selling it. People everywhere are enthusiastic about it. Go and see it before buying any range. It is an all-year range.

### Has Gas Range Advantages because it burns gas

You will like its beauty, its convenience, its cleanliness. It gives you a new and wider range of service. It will enable you to do better cooking, baking, roasting with less effort and no disappointments because you can regulate the heat—you turn the flame up or down with a lever valve same as a gas range.

### Each Vapo Burner is a Miniature Gas Plant

It makes hydro-carbon gas from kerosene. It is smokeless, sootless, odorless and wickless. It does not burn a thin film of oil; it burns gas. You get a clear BLUE flame of powerful heating intensity. You get a cooking, baking and roasting ability

### Other Important Features

**Big Cooking top** enables you to speed up meals.

**High Shelf** does not interfere with use of wash boiler on top.

**White Enameled Splasher**, oven doors and legs are easily kept clean.

**Lever valve** easily and surely regulated. Burners easily cleaned.

**Durable construction** equal to finest gas ranges.

that is entirely new and unprecedented in an oil range.

### 32 to 36 hours of heat from 1 gallon of kerosene

—And that by using burner turned on fully. You get 50 to 60 hours' service with burner regulated to simmering heat.

Lever valves of automatic locking type give perfect control of flame. You can tell whether "ON" or "OFF" at a glance. Safety lock prevents accidental altering of flame. Sight feed in our patented valve enables you to see oil feeding drop by drop. Oil tank is conveniently placed for easy filling. And Range sets flush against the wall.

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Each Vapo Range with oven has BOLO type oven—Big or Little—made big or little by Bolo plate for slow and fast baking at the same time. Oven is ventilated insuring light pastry, cakes and bread. The Bolo feature cuts down fuel bills as well as insuring quick results. Everything that hampers you in the use of ordinary oil ranges is banished from the Vapo.

Very compact: Vapo six-burner type goes in space of ordinary four-burner stove. Furnished with or without oven in three-burner, four-burner, and six-burner styles. Right or left-hand oven.

Take this advertisement to your dealer and ask him to show you a Vapo range. If he has none in stock, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

**THE VAPO STOVE COMPANY, Lima, Ohio**

**Vapo**  
LIMA OHIO

Oil Ranges  
Heaters  
Hot Water  
Heaters



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1924

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

## FRIDAY PREDICTS PROSPERITY

**DR. DAVID FRIDAY**, economist, and former president of Michigan Agricultural College spoke on three occasions in Detroit last week, and in each, predicted that 1924 would see a continuation of the prosperity which commercial centers of the country are enjoying and a distinct improvement in the position of the farmers.

Regarding Michigan and the agricultural situation, he said: "Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, agriculture, outside of the northernmost districts of the wheat belt, has experienced a not unfavorable year. Michigan farmers should have been pretty well satisfied with their returns from sugar beets and beans. The most discouraging outlook is that of the wheat farmers of Montana, the Dakotas and perhaps Nebraska. The process of finding relief in these regions through diversified farming, must be slow, and, unless Canada's wheat crop fails, our wheat growers must suffer from keen competition."

These words are doubly effective coming from Dr. Friday because his reputation as a prophet have been pretty well borne out, since he made his statements at Farmers' Week at Lansing, a year ago, that the year 1923 would see a considerable improvement in farm conditions, especially here in Michigan, and that the exodus of farmers to the cities, could only result in an improved condition for those farmers who remain on the farm. Further that lessened production always resulted in higher prices, whether it be in raw materials, manufactured articles, or in farm produce.

At least most of us will hope Dr. Friday is right about 1924. We believe he is!

## HOWARD SAYS SO, TOO!

**JAMES R. HOWARD**, former president of the American Farm Bureau, is the first agriculturist in the public eye to support our contention that the restriction of immigration is a disadvantage to the farming business in America.

Mr. Howard, however, takes it up from the viewpoint that our restriction of immigration is causing the colonization of many new agricultural territories in other lands which will be competitors of America, if not immediately, in future generations.

It is our contention that if the right kind of emigrants, real workers and their families, are allowed to come into the United States freely and be absorbed by industry and agriculture, they would of themselves offer a sufficient consuming market to more than merit their admittance, and that in the name of humanity there is no reason why we should close the gates to this land of prosperity!

We do not wish to be construed as commending unrestricted immigration, but we do believe that it is possible for the American consuls abroad to separate and segregate undesirable applicants and not to allow any prospective immigrant to set out from his native land without credentials in his pockets which would, when he had proved himself worthy, admit him to citizenship here.

The present situation only means that the demand for labor in the cities has curtailed entirely the supply of labor to the farms and the farmer must look to immigration if he is to be supplied. There are millions of peasants who

want to come to America, work on the farms, and accumulate enough to buy farming land for themselves. Certainly this is a worthy object which we, as a nation, have no right to challenge.

## THE 1924 ROAD PROGRAM

**EVERYONE** interested in good roads in Michigan will praise the present plans of the state highway department to complete 500 miles of concrete roads and such additional gravel roads as the state can pay for from the funds derived from license tax receipts and the sale of road bonds, during 1924.

The Governor figures that not less than 100 miles can be built entirely by the prison labor already organized for road work, and in addition, every available prison "trusty" will be applied to the construction of the paved highways if the Governor has his way.

Already the State Highway Department engineers have disclosed that on 10.4 miles of pavement laid on Grand River Avenue by both free and prison labor, the state saved over \$36,000, or nearly \$4,000 per mile, less than the estimates of the lowest bidders.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has commended from the first the use of prison labor on the roads in Michigan, both for building new roads and the maintenance of the hundreds of miles of good roads we already have in condition. We have also commended the Governor on the establishment of the state-owned cement plant, because the requirements this year are estimated at 1,000,000 barrels of cement for road construction in Michigan alone. This does not mean that the state can make all of the cement they use, but that with this factory in operation it will set at rest any of the many rumors that the state is being gouged by the organized cement manufacturers.

Michigan has a right to be proud of the progress made in road building during the year 1923, but from all indications 1924 will out-distance that record. Good roads are expensive, but in the long run good roads will show a profit to every citizen who helps to pay for them.

## THE BOK PEACE PLAN

**SOME** months ago that public-spirited individual, Edward Bok, former editor, offered under certain conditions a cash prize of \$100,000.00 for the best plan submitted for world peace, and the winning plan has just been awarded the prize. The name of the winner has been withheld, however, because it is desired to take a national referendum as to whether the people of this country want a permanent peace plan and whether the suggested plan is satisfactory. It is felt that if the winner's name were announced before the referendum was made it might be construed as a political move from one side or the other and thus the whole value would be lost.

The plan briefly proposes as follows:

I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present cooperation with the League and participate in the work of the League as body of mutual counsel under conditions which

1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Article X and XVI.

2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

3. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.

4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.

5. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

This plan would seem to place the United States in the position which we have always felt it should occupy as the leader in the progress of world peace and democracy. It should be obvious to every thinking American that we cannot stand isolated from the rest of the world and serve the useful purpose to humanity for which we are dutybound. If any of our readers have not read the Bok Peace Plan we will be glad to secure for them copies which can be passed on to your local farm organizations or churches, as it is voluminous for reprinting completely in these columns, although we would like to.

## A GOOD JOB WELL DONE

**SOMETIMES** we think the flowers given the living are much more cherished than those placed on the caskets of the dead and a dainty nosegay on our way to work some morning may be more valued than the floral horseshoe you are planning to send us!

All of this is apropos to our saying a good word or two regarding the work during the past

year of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, composed of William S. Linton, Saginaw, Nathan F. Simpson, Hartford, and George Lord, Detroit, of which Mr. Linton is chairman and Mr. B. F. Burtless, Lansing, is secretary.

These men have naturally been put in a most hazardous and generally thankless position, and one that we certainly do not envy them. Everyone wants his taxes reduced and yet it is obvious that some taxes are too low and must be raised. You can well imagine the grief that such a job brings with it.

This Commission has worked night and day during the past year trying to relieve the tax situation which exists in Michigan and we have heard few words of commendation.

We hope the Commission will accept this as a slight token of our appreciation of work well done by faithful public servants, in which we hope we will be joined by the many thousands of farmer-readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

## COREY SPENCER, A CHEVALIER

**IF** you happen to meet Corey Spencer, of Jackson, owner of the Grand River Stock Farm, at an auction sale in the near future, hesitate before you step up and slap him on the back and call him by his first name.

As told on page 4 of this issue, Mr. Spencer has been awarded the Croix de Chevalier du Merite Agricole and that he should speak to common folks in the future will be only because of his generous good nature and his desire not to show a swollen cranium simply because of the deep honor which the French government has conferred upon him.

Mr. Spencer is famous in Michigan not only for this signal honor but for a good many years of conscientious work in building up the livestock industry in Michigan, particularly in the Holstein breed and for which, we doubt, if he will ever receive any especial badge of merit from our state or government. We are rather lax in this country in acknowledging obligations of this kind and we could well follow the example set by the French government in this regard. There are any number of men who have contributed unlimited advantages to agriculture who have never received a pittance for their toil or any recognition from their government.

We are glad that this signal honor has come to Michigan and particularly to Corey J. Spencer because he deserves it.

## HAVE YOU A RADIO?

**"THEY** don't know what they're missing," said a good farmer friend of mine from whom I inquired as to the reason why so few farm homes are equipped with a radio receiving set.

The second reason which we found for the apparently cold reception which farmers are giving radio was the fear of lightning traveling down the aerial and causing damage to the home. This, however, can be easily prevented either by a knife switch or a special lightning arrester which costs only a dollar or so and offers automatic protection, besides being approved by the insurance underwriters so that it does not affect fire insurance any more than telephone or lighting wires coming into the same house.

It is a fact, friends, that you who are isolated from towns and cities do not know what you are missing by not equipping your home with a radio receiving outfit. You can build a set yourself that will give excellent results or you can buy one at a comparatively low cost when the daily pleasure and profit to be derived from a radio is considered.

Next to the automobile I consider the radio the greatest advantage which the farmer has achieved in our lifetime. Think it over and we believe you will want one!

## A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

**SECRETARY** of State Hughes set up a very dangerous precedent when he decided to sell arms to the present constitutional government in Mexico and refused to sell them to Huerta and the rebels who are opposing President Obregon.

No matter which side is right we must keep in mind that our own George Washington was a rebel in the eyes of the British monarchy, and while Secretary Hughes and the administration may be perfectly justified in the present situation, there is a precedent being set up here of discrimination on the part of our government which might in time lead to most serious consequences.

If we are sincere in our prayers for world peace, how can we go into the markets of the world with war-material for sale?

James Couzens, Michigan's fighting senator, says Melons plan to cut the surtax on profits would have saved him \$4,000,000 in taxes he has paid during the past ten years. Some slice of melon, Jim!



## PUBLISHER'S DESK

### "WE WANT YOUR GOODS"

THIS is a title of a circular which Landon & Werling, 1307 Perry Street, Detroit, Michigan, sent out to a large list of farmers in Michigan, and they were certainly honest about that statement at least, because they not only wanted the goods but after they got them they forgot to pay for them!

Their circular offered fancy prices for dressed veal and hogs and chicken, turkeys and ducks. One of our readers sent them 20 hens, weighing 110 pounds, and another reader shipped two crates of Barred Rock hens, 34 in all, weighing 175 pounds, and they are still "waiting at the church" for their money.

We not only made an investigation, but on finding that we could not locate the parties, turned the matter over to the local post office inspector, who under date of January 10th returned our file stating as follows: "In reference to enclosed correspondence, I have to advise that the concern complained of are out of business, left no change of address, and all effort to locate either of the persons has been without result. It appears to have been a case of a couple of fly-by-night operators who gathered in what they could get and then disappeared."

"It would appear to me that your paper could accomplish great good by advising all of your patrons to not ship products to any strange concern without first making some inquiry regarding their rating. If they would do that there would be fewer losses and complaints."—E. E. Fraser, Post Office Inspector.

The Inspector is quite right and we have for several years pointed out to our readers of this page, that we would be glad to investigate any commission house which offers them an outlet for farm products, at no expense to our subscribers, and advised our readers not to ship to any concern which they have not had previous experience or which was not recommended by this publication or some other reliable source.

Apparently some people never will learn and all we can do is to keep the facts before those who will.

### SHE MAKES IT GO!

I have a heavy simplex auto knitter and I certainly make good with it and when these people complain they don't make good, the fault surely lies mostly with themselves. Just the other day I sold \$6.00 worth to one family alone. I wish you would give me the address of the lady having the Auto Knitter for sale. Maybe I could buy the medium or fine cylinders for making medium and fine socks. Also her bobbins and hose boards. The Auto knitter instruction book is just full of various things one can make. The directions are plain yet some I can't pick out. I know its my own fault, not the little machines fault. I tried to make mittens and all at once it seemed clear to me. I stick to one thing, making gentlemen's socks. I bought a 6 cylinder Saxon 1918 car and have a bank account. My car, while not new, runs splendidly and we surely enjoy it. That and little expenses incurred with a car, I have kept up with my knitter. Also numerous other things around the house and dainties for the table. I sell at home, 75c per pair and I take care of a large home, besides cooking for four. I can give you neighbor's

names, customers of mine, who are delighted with my socks. Yet I sold another lady a machine who sits down with her hands folded and says she simply cannot learn to knit with it. I tell her she don't apply herself. You, who read this, could not have the responsible position with the magazine if you had sat back and said I simply can't. Now that's the trouble with these unsuccessful Auto Knitters. I quit playing at our little country dances, because I made more and shorter hours, and not out in all kinds of weather. One can average from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. I sold \$6.00 worth one day. So you see I made and, sold 10 dozen pairs. Paid off our potato diggers, part money; \$50.00, sold 3 pair socks to them besides all that the people had me make for their sons living in the cities, for Christmas. Also there was my own dad and brother, one a railroad engineer in Chicago. All say nothing could have been nicer than my socks, even jellies or chickens sent them for Christmas.

From now on I think I shall charge 85c per pair. Even then, at the stores they are \$1 per pair.

I was so angry at all the slams directed at this concern. I just had to tell you a few facts in their favor. Respectfully, Mrs. Chas. Cudway, Benzie County, Mich.

P. S. My folks take your paper and I live with them, as they are getting old and need me, so you see usually half days is all the time I have to devote to my machine, and as we all read your paper I feel I am one of the Michigan Business Farmer family, too.

I AM printing the above letter because it seems to prove that the successful operations of these hand knitting machines is largely a matter of the perseverance and dexterity of the operator.

Here is a woman who writes us in apparent good faith that she has a machine and would like to buy another, because she finds that she can make a comfortable living knitting socks at home, a large market for which she finds among her friends and relatives.

Within the past two week I have had an inquiry from a woman with two children and an invalid husband, who would have to borrow part of the \$60 or \$75 necessary to purchase a knitting machine. She wanted to know if I would advise the purchase, and of course I had to tell her that it would be too great a risk until she had tried the work and that my advice was that she should put her situation up to a knitting machine manufacturer and ask him if he would not ship her a machine on trial, with the understanding that she would purchase it if she found she could operate it satisfactorily, and make a living by so-doing.

There is such a demand in the farm homes for work for the women to do in spare time that it is indeed too bad that there is not some kind of home employment which we can recommend, and it has been our desire to find such employment for our readers which has prompted us to make a state-wide investigation of the knitting machine proposition. We are glad to publish any information on either side of the case which may be of benefit to our readers.

### CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY

Do you know anything of the standing of the "Co-operative Land Company, 1323 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.?" We received a circular wishing us to list our farm with them and requested a deposit of one-half of the usual fee of \$35.00, (\$17.50), and they guarantee a sale, or rather guarantee to furnish names and addresses until we make our own sale.—W. V.

WE have had some correspondence regarding the Land Company at St. Louis, you mention. Our advice is to send them no money, as they work on the same scheme that we have written up many times in our columns. Ask them to give you a name and address of any farm owner for whom they have sold a farm, in Michigan, then write or see him, and find out his experience.

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# FRUIT AND ORCHARD

Edited by FRANK D. WELLS

### HEALTH FACTS ON FRUIT

**F**RUIT is not concentrated nutriment. Most fruits contain from 75 to 95 per cent of water. The balance is largely woody fiber or cellulose, fruit sugar and minerals. The cellulose supplies the waste which is so frequently lacking in modern diets.

Cellulose furnished no nutriment; it affords simply bulk and a mechanical stimulation to the movements of the digestive organs. They are built to receive this bulk and their proper functioning requires it.

Thus the free daily use of fresh fruit incidentally insures a regular supply of water and a certain bulk to the food which prevents constipation, allays thirst, and, according to some, diminishes the desire for stimulating drinks.

Pure water should of course be taken in addition to that supplied by fruit in the diet.

These reasons alone render fruit a valuable addition to the diet, but there are other equally important reasons for using it.

There are found in fruit, fresh vegetables, fresh milk, fresh meat and whole cereals, certain chemical compounds termed "vitamins." These protective food constituents are not organisms but chemical substances present in minute quantities, but extremely important in maintaining the bodily health. Their absence has been held responsible for such diseases as scurvy, beri, beri, possibly pellagra, as well as lesser degrees of ill health and faulty growth.

Acid fruits, such as oranges, lemons, limes and probably most berries, seem to contain these vitamins in a very stable form. Heating to the boiling point apparently does not destroy the vitamins of such fruits to the extent it does the vitamins of most other foods.

Vitamin deficiency arises from the use of pasteurized or sterilized milk, white flour, milled rice or cereals, sterilized or highly cooked non-acid foods, and cured meats. Fresh meat, even when roasted, appears not wholly to lose its vitamins.

Vitamin deficiency in one of its most pronounced forms, scurvy, is often present in infancy, due to the use of pasteurized or sterilized milk or too little milk. The child at birth apparently has enough vitamins stored in its body to keep it going, but after the first month or two it requires either fresh milk, orange juice, or tomato juice, or

other anti-scorbutic food, to supply the deficiency.

Even though adults rarely suffer from scurvy except on Arctic voyages or under conditions of privation, when fresh vegetables, fruit and fresh milk or meat are not available, it is not impossible that a partial lack of vitamins is responsible for much ill health in those who live largely on sterilized or cured foods, or on a restricted diet.

The daily use of fruit is a safeguard against vitamin deficiency.

There are still other important reasons why fruit is a dietetic safeguard.

It has been found that our foods may be classified into those that on burning or assimilation leave an acid ash, and those that produce bases, or alkalis. All foods are burned or oxidized in the body, and whether their ashes furnish acid or base is an important matter to know.

The foods most favorable for base-forming purposes are potatoes, apples, bananas, raisins, oranges, cantaloupes and tomatoes.

The strongly acid-forming foods are meats, fish, eggs and cereals.

It is easily possible unduly to decrease the reserve alkalinity of blood by dietetic errors, but not possible unduly to increase it.

The general tendency is to over-acidity, and against this tendency fruit is a safeguard.

Strained fruit juice is often acceptable, both to bowels and stomach when the fruit itself is not.

Fruit should be eaten fully ripe but decayed or moldy fruit should, of course, be avoided. Bananas are usually eaten underripe. They are not fit to eat until the skin is brown and the pulp is mellow like a ripe peach. Their starch is then changed to sugar.

Bananas are more acceptable to delicate stomachs as a puree made by passing through a fine strainer, also when baked.

Cooked fruits, especially peaches and pears, are often more acceptable than raw fruits, and as the acid seem not to lose their vitamins in cooking, one of the most valuable properties is thus retained.

The acid flavor of fruits is rendered much more pronounced by cooking, and thus sugar is required to make them palatable, and increases their fuel value. It is a good plan to cook with sour apples, sweet apples, raisins or other sweet fruits.

## The Burden of Tax Exempt Securities

**M**ANY inquiries received from various sources and some articles written for farm papers show that the effect of the proposed constitutional amendment restricting the issuance of tax exempt securities is often misunderstood and the evils of tax exempt securities is not apprehended. I also find that some inquire why it is necessary, and others as to what benefit will result. Some also do not understand what the term "tax exempt securities" covers. To make these matters clear to persons who do not have time or opportunity for independent investigation I have summarized the questions most commonly asked and will answer each separately.

**Question.** What securities are exempt from taxation?

**Answer.** The bonds of the National government are exempt both as to principal and income from taxation by the several states or any subdivision of them. Part of them are entirely exempt from any tax by the Federal law which created them, but most of the mare not entirely. Certain issues authorized by the Federal government, such as the farm loan bonds, are also entirely exempt. The bonds of the states or any divisions of them are exempt from Federal taxes, and are generally made exempt from taxation by or within the state that issues them. Other states, however, may tax both principal and interest.

**Question.** What is proposed by the amendment?

**Answer.** To permit the National government to tax the income only of the state securities and the states

to tax the income from the National securities, in each case only to the same extent as the government or state taxes its own bonds.

**Question.** Does the amendment apply to securities already issued?

**Answer.** No, only to those issued after its adoption.

**Question.** Why ought such an amendment be adopted?

**Answer.** To equalize the burdens of taxation. As some escape taxation by investing in tax exempt securities this must be made up by increasing the taxes of others. The amount of state and municipal securities in existence is now over ten billion dollars, the income from which is entirely exempt from Federal tax, and about twenty billions of government bonds partially exempt. The loss to the government thereby has been variously estimated at from three hundred millions to four hundred millions a year. The effect is to nullify the provisions of the graduated tax and increase the taxation of the ordinary individual.

**Question.** Who are most favored by the present system?

**Answer.** The extremely wealthy who have invested in tax exempt securities. Under our graduated income tax a person having a net income of one million from property like railroads bonds, corporation stocks, farms, or business of any kind, is required to pay a Federal income tax of \$550,800 per year, while if he has this amount of income from tax exempt bonds he does not pay a cent thereon. The gain is not large to those having small incomes, hence they seldom buy tax



exempt securities. The extent to which the extremely wealthy hold tax exempt securities may be judged from the fact that when William Rockefeller died, it was found that his estate included \$43,000,000 in tax exempt securities.

Question. It is sometimes claimed that those who buy tax exempt securities pay enough more for them to buy securities upon which the interest is so low that the government substantially makes up its loss in taxes and the purchaser derives little gain therefrom. Is this true?

Answer. Only to a very limited extent. There is always such a large amount of tax exempt securities being offered that there is little competition for those having heavy incomes. For those having an income of a million dollars the purchase of a tax exempt bond paying 4.50 per cent would net as much as a taxable bond paying 10.00 per cent, but the same bond could be sold at the same price by making the rate of interest slightly higher. The government loses what the buyer of tax exempt securities makes according to his income. Tax experts and political economists all agree that under a graduated system of income taxes the exemption benefit to the wealthy investor is not passed on to the borrowing municipality or state.

Question. Is it necessary to amend the Constitution when we already have what is known as the Income Tax Amendment?

Answer. Yes. Although it was generally believed when that amendment was passed that Congress would have the power to tax incomes from any source, the Supreme Court has since held that it does not extend the objects of the tax, and only made it necessary to apportion the tax among the states.

Question. Will conditions change so as to make such an amendment unnecessary?

Answer. On the contrary, conditions are getting worse as the state and municipal indebtedness is increasing at the rate of about a billion dollars a year. This enlarges the amount of property exempt from taxes and places a heavier burden on the salaried man and the man who has only a small income as well as on all incomes derived from industry, agriculture and commerce.

Question. Does the issuance of tax exempt securities make any difference to the man whose income is not large enough to require him to pay an income tax, such as a small farmer or a laborer?

Answer. Yes, because it increases the cost of living.

Question. How does the exemption of bonds increase the cost of living?

Answer. By withdrawing money from active business, thus decreasing competition, and by increasing the cost of capital to manufacturing corporations, railroads and merchants, thereby raising the cost of manufacturing goods, making freight rates higher, and generally increasing the cost of doing business. Capital for building has been scarce and high, making rents higher, and causing workmen to demand higher wages. When dead capital is tied

up in tax exempt bonds live capital must pay for both, and all taxes on property have enormously increased.

Question. Does the amendment permit the Federal government to tax the principal as well as the income of bonds now exempt?

Answer. No. The amendment in express terms applies only to income, and provides that neither the government or the states shall discriminate against the bonds of the other.

Question. Would farmers have to pay a higher rate for land loans if tax exempt securities were not permitted to be issued?

Answer. No. Investments in tax exempt securities have withdrawn immense sums which would have been used for farm loans, and thereby reduced the rates of interest. Many farmers were required to pay their loans when money was hard to get because the holders of the loans wanted to put their money into tax exempt securities. Farm loans were formerly a favorite investment for large estates. These estates are now getting rid of them as fast as possible. If no more tax exempt securities were issued the rate on farm loans would fall for there would be more competition for them. So, also, if no more tax free issues were permitted the Federal farm loan bonds would sell at substantially the same rate. They would enjoy a preference on account of the security, and security has more to do with the market price of bonds than the tax free provision. There are now great amounts of tax free bonds in existence that can not be sold on as favorable terms as some of those which are taxable. Moreover, as before stated, the quantity of tax exempt bonds is so immense that there is more than there is demand for among the large income tax payers. A considerable portion must be taken by those whose income tax is assessed at only a small percent. The price these parties will pay fixes the price of the whole issue and they will pay only a very little more than for a taxable security of the same grade.

Question. Is this a political or local question?

Answer. It is not. Neither is it a question of occupation. Members of both political parties voted for the amendment when the resolution passed the House of Representatives in January, 1923. Two democratic Secretaries of the Treasury and one republican Secretary have recommended the adoption of the amendment. It was approved by President Harding, who earnestly urged its passage, and passed the House in the last session of Congress. So many organizations have approved it that there is no space to mention them all, but among the more prominent are: the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Bankers Association, National Association of Real Estate Boards, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Economic Association, and the National Tax Association. Economists and tax experts, with practically no exceptions, favor it, and the legislature of several states have already endorsed it.

## How to Make Cooperation a Success

IT is always easy enough to tell the other fellow how to do it, no matter what it is, but the number of failures in co-operative effort would seem to justify the following advice. It is given by Lloyd S. Tenny, who has made a study of the farmer organizations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He outlines there seven factors of success:

1. The association must have a definite object in view. Interviews with farmers disclose that they frequently do not know the purpose for which the organization is being formed.

2. The organization must be formed on a commodity basis. Both at home and abroad and the outstanding successes in co-operative marketing have almost invariably confirmed their operation to a single agricultural product or to a group of products very closely allied.

3. There must be a sufficient volume of business to cover operating costs and the business should be controlled or under contract by the association. Many efforts in co-operation have failed because the farm-

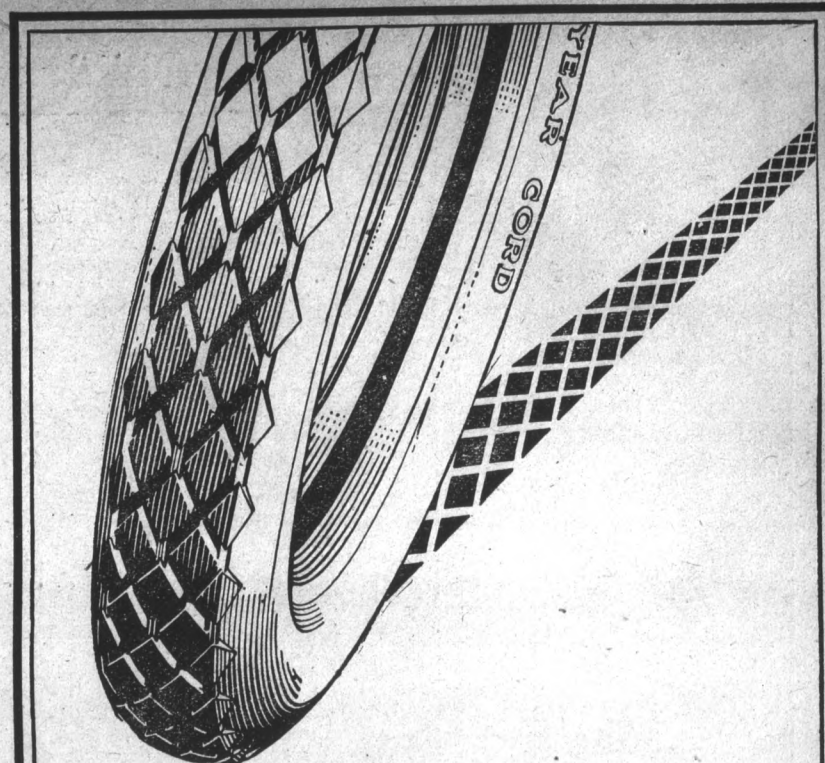
ers were willing enough to promise to sell their products through the association but, when the time came to deliver these products, there appeared to be equally good reasons why the promises should not be fulfilled. It is not good business for a commercial organization to attempt to proceed without contracts.

4. No business can succeed without good management. The management is not only concerned with selling the products profitably, but must also recognize the individual member in the association and must function in such a manner as to satisfy this human element.

5. Proper accounting.

6. Educated membership. The members must have complete knowledge of the aims and conduct of the organization.

7. Self-perpetuation. The organization must be established and operated on lines that include and make use of the best thought and experience available; once organized it should be unnecessary to call on outside aid to re-establish policies, to provide a board of directors or management to conduct affairs.



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### A BABY IN A POCKET

THE kangaroo baby is a very tiny creature when he is born. Indeed he is only as big as your thumb, and would get lost if his mother didn't keep him in her pocket until he grew larger. He is born blind, naked, and so helpless that his mother holds him between her lips while she uses her paws to open the pouch so that she can put him inside. She then sticks her mouth into the pocket, being very careful not to let the baby slip, and places his mouth against a nipple. The queer baby clings to it tightly and does not let go for several weeks. Even then he would die of hunger if Mother Kangaroo did not force the milk down his throat.

By working certain muscles in her body, the mother pumps the milk into her baby. Then she closes up the pocket and the queer little mite takes care of himself by clinging to the nipple, his mother pumping milk into him as he needs it. This is all the care he gets for several weeks.

The tiny baby inside the nice furlined cradle is slowly growing to look like his father and mother. He can see, hear, and move. He has a soft fur coat on his body. Mother Kangaroo now opens her pocket and finds that the ugly mite has grown to be a very nice baby. He is, perhaps, the size of a big kitten. He looks at her with his beautiful soft eyes full of wonder. It is the first time he has seen his mother, but he isn't afraid of her. She is very proud of her baby and coaxes him to put his head outside the cradle. The little fellow is too shy at first, but at last he grows bolder and peeps at the queer world where his mother lives. He looks very funny with his small head and big ears poked through the pocket.

For weeks he is content to remain in the cradle, poking his head out from time to time. If he attempt to push his way out, however, his mother's paw quickly pushes him back again. He is too small to be allowed outside. Mother Kangaroo, leaping and hopping from place to place, carries him with her, his little head sticking out of her big pocket.

Thus he lives and sees life from his cradle until he is the size of a big hare. Then he is allowed to come out, but if there is the slightest danger, he climbs into the pocket and hides himself.

When Little Kangaroo is seven or eight months old, he is too large to get in his old cradle, but he sticks his head inside to get his milk. He is now learning to care for himself. He hops and leaps and kicks his feet, which are growing big and strong. He uses his claws, and feeds with his mother and others on grass, leaves and herbs. He is no longer a baby.

### HUNTING DOG AND SHEPHERD DOG

A SHEPHERD'S dog, one day, at the corner of a wood, met a Hunting Dog.

"Come, Cousin," said the Hunting Dog, "and I will show you some sport. Not far from here, a Wolf has his lair. We will hunt him out, you and I, and chase him over the mountains. Maybe he will show battle. That will be fun, because a Wolf can put up a good fight, even against two Dogs. What! You hang back? You are not afraid, surely?"

"My post is with the flock," answered the Shepherd's dog. "As for being afraid, I have killed several wolves when they came to attack my sheep, and I killed them alone, my Hunting Cousin. Go, hunt for a fight if you wish, I will wait until the fight comes to me."

It is no sign of cowardice to defend instead of attacking.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I am a girl of twelve years of age, and am in the seventh grade at school. I like my studies real well this year. I will describe myself. I am four feet ten inches tall, weigh about seventy pounds. I have light hair, light blue eyes, and am light complexioned. My birthday is the 16th of March. Have I a twin? I live on a 160-acre farm. We have twelve cows, five calves, twenty-nine pigs,

six horses, eighty chickens, and two ducks. For pets I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Ted and the cat's name is Tony. My sister went hunting with Ted the other day and he chased a rabbit. The rabbit went into a hole and he dug right in after it, and she had to wait about a half an hour before they could get him out. I have two sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is sixteen, and I have a little sister nine years old. My brother is only two years old. I hope my letter isn't too long to be published. Bye-bye, your niece,—Miss Eva Calhoun, R. 4, Lakeview, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I haven't noticed any letters from Harbor Springs, which is my town. I am about four feet, five inches tall. I have medium brown hair and blue eyes. I am rather fat. I am between ten and fifteen years of age, and the one who guesses my correct age will receive a letter. I am in the seventh grade. It is storming here today. I like to slide down hill. Well goodbye,—Veda Wheaton, R. 1, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written you before and saw my letter in print and I thought I would write again. I thought Christmas day would be without any snow, but I was very much mistaken, wasn't I? Did you have a lot of fun on Christmas? I did and hope you and all the cousins had a lot of fun. There was a program at the school I go to, on Friday night the 21st. I was in a few songs and a dialogue, and had a fine time. Well, Uncle Ned, do you like to go to parties? I do, and go to quite a few of them. I am in the seventh grade at school and was twelve years old the 18th day of December. I was born in the cold and stormy month of December. Well I guess I will close for now. I hope "Old Mr. Wastebasket" does not get this letter. Your nephew,—L. D. Biddle, R. 2, Lake View, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to write a letter again. I haven't written a letter to the children's Hour page since last spring. Well, did you have a good time Christmas? I did. We had a tree at home and a tree and program at the church. My little sister Ethel spoke for the first time and she did fine. She is five years old. We all got a bag of candy and nuts at church. My sister, brother and cousin, went to Traverse City today for a couple of days visit, with my aunt and uncle. I guess they will have a good time. I wish I could have gone with them, but I have just been up there recently, so I could not go this time. I will send in a few riddles. Who guesses them will receive a letter from me. If I place a dime on the table in a room full of people, what is the first thing it does? How many peas in a pint? What grows in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its roots upward? I think the answer to Faybelle Robinson's riddle is, when you put it in your pocket you double it, and when you take it out, you find it increases. Am I right, Faybelle? I will close for this time, wishing Uncle Ned and all the cousins a happy New Year.—Gladys Carlson, Box 49, Omena, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the M. B. F. and find the Children's Hour very interesting myself. I have light eyes, black hair (which is bobbed) and weigh 148 pounds. Can anyone guess my age? Try it. There is hardly any snow on the ground in Gladwin county, but we can say we had a white Christmas. I love snow and I think perhaps every boy and girl should. I am very sorry we have no snow and ice for I remember last December we had many skating and coasting parties. We sure enjoyed them. They made our cheeks rosy and our lips red. I noticed my letter is getting somewhat long and the waste basket is wondering, but nevertheless I am thankful and appreciate the privilege of writing. I will close, wishing some of the nieces and nephews would write to me. From your want-to-be niece,—Miss Dorothy Foote, Star Route, Gladwin, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would write a letter to the Children's Hour but I don't want Mr. Wastebasket to get my letter which I think he will. I must describe myself. My age is twelve years. My birthday is February eighteenth. I have bobbed hair and my height is four feet ten and one-half inches. I have six brothers and two sisters. Two of my brothers are married. I am in the seventh grade at school. I go to my brother's school. Both of my sisters teach and two of my brothers. One isn't teaching this year. Did you have a Merry Christmas? I did. I play the piano although I haven't taken any lessons. My sister plays the piano also. Well, I guess I will say goodbye for this time.—Ursula Byrne, R. 5, Lowell, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour for some time. Well, I must describe myself. I have light brown bobbed hair, dark brown eyes, and am four feet and eight inches tall. I am eleven years of age, and in the seventh grade at school. I have



three sisters and one brother. I will close with a few riddles. The person that guesses these riddles right will receive a letter from me. Black upon black and black upon brown, three legs up and six legs down. Upon the hill there is a green house, in front of the green house there is a white house, in that white house there is a red house, in that red house there is a lot of little negroes. Well I must close and leave room for someone else. With love to Uncle Ned and cousins, your want-to-be niece,—Imogene Hibberd, R. 2, Box 22, Remus, Michigan.

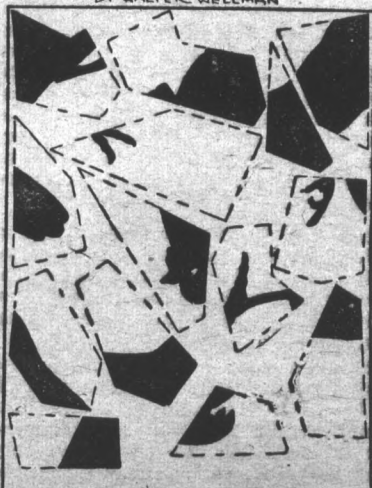
Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would join your merry circle. My father takes the M. B. F. and we enjoy it very much. I am a girl and am 10 years old, and am in the fourth grade. I live in the country. I go to the country school. Now I will describe myself. I am 4 feet 3 inches tall and weigh 63 pounds. I have black eyes, and brown curly hair. I wish some girls and boys would write to me. I like to get letters.—Miss Jessie Maginaty, Millersburg, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I have never written to you before. I will try to describe myself and our home. I have brown eyes and light brown bobbed hair. I am four feet six inches tall. Our home is one and three fourths miles east of the village of Westphalia. Our farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres. We have a number of cattle. As a pet I have two cats and one dog. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour. As my letter is getting long I will stop and let the boys and girls guess my age. Good-bye to all.—Margaret Bingel, Westphalia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have read the page of the Children's Hour many times and was greatly interested in the letters. I guess I will describe myself before I write any more. I am 4 feet 5 inches in height, and weigh 116 pounds. I am 13 years old. I have brown eyes, light hair and I am light complexioned. I am in the 7th grade at school. I greatly love music and I play the piano lots, but only by ear. I have three sisters and they are all married. I am the only one left now. I live on a 120 acre farm and we have 2 horses, 1 cow, 50 chickens, and 4 cats. I was in Muskegon this summer. I have two sisters that live there. I certainly had a glorious time. Well, Uncle Ned, I hope to see my letter in print and would very much like to have some of the cousins write me. I had better leave space for some of the cousins to write, so will close.—Helen Carey, R. 4, Box 149, Traverse City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have light brown bobbed hair, my eyes are light brown, I weigh 50 pounds, and am in the fifth grade at school, and I am ten years old. I have no sisters or brothers. I live on a 25 acre farm, and I have lots of fun in the summer. Will some of the girls and boys write to me? Write to—Doris Bush, Silverwood, Michigan.

### SHE'S ALL CUT UP



Cut out the pieces along the dotted lines, and then paste them together on a stiff piece of cardboard, and have her as she was. What was she?

Answer to puzzle in last issue: WHITTIER and THACKERY.



## Valuation of State Increased

(Continued from Page 3)

sands of descriptions of property. This work was made necessary because the local assessors had not given sufficient attention to the rapidly changing conditions in the counties with the result that the tax burden was not equitably distributed.

"For several years the board, co-operating with the state geologist, has made an appraisal of the iron mines of the state and has communicated the result of such appraisal to the assessing officers of the townships and cities in which such property is located, with the result that no class of property in the state is more equitably or evenly assessed than are the iron mines. A similar appraisal is now being made of the copper mines and it is expected that the result of the appraisal will be reflected in the assessment of this class of property.

### Survey Exemptions

"Believing that it will be of great interest to the people of the state the board is now securing information as to the value of all property in the state which is exempt by law from taxation. This information will be made public and it is believed will prove enlightening to those interested in the subject of taxation.

"To the end that the state tax may be distributed to the several counties in proportion to their taxable value, the board is required by law to prepare for each meeting of the state board of equalization an estimate of the true cash value of all taxable property in each county in the state. The preparation of this report demands the utmost care and consumes as much time as any other activity in which the board is engaged. In order to prepare an estimate of the value of taxable property, it is necessary that examinations be made in each county to ascertain whether or not assessments are made in compliance with law, and whether or not all property subject to assessment is actually upon the assessment rolls. In the earlier history of the tax commission the members were not represented on the state board of equalization and its recommendations did not always receive the attention to which they were entitled. Under the present law, however, all members of the commission are members of that board and the result is that the recommendations made are given most careful consideration, and it is confidently believed that the tax burden is now distributed to the several counties of the state more equitably than ever before.

"To insure further the proper distribution of the burden of state taxation, the board was given power in 1913 to review the equalization made by a board of supervisors. When any supervisor believes that his assessing district has been discriminated against by the board of supervisors in equalizing the assessment rolls of the county, he is privileged to appeal to the board of state tax commissioners to review the equalization. In such cases careful investigations are made in every assessing district in the county; and after holding a hearing, at which every supervisor is permitted to give information relative to the assessment of property in his district, a new equalization is made by the board and state and county taxes must be apportioned upon the equalization so made. In this manner, each assessing district in the state is insured against being called upon to pay more than its proper proportion of the burden of state and county taxation. Such reviews of equalization were held during the past year in the counties of Genesee, Lake, Macomb, Oakland, Oscoda, St. Clair and Shiawassee.

"The members of the board of state tax commissioners, together with the governor of the state, constitute the state board of assessors. It is the duty of this board to assess for purposes of taxation the property of railroad, express, sleeping car, private car line, telephone and telegraph companies operating within the state. To make this assessment detailed reports from approximately 1,500 companies must be compiled and carefully studied. Assessments are made on 87 railroads, one express company, one sleeping car

company, 240 car companies and 300 telephone companies. Telephone companies whose gross receipts are less than \$500 per annum are not subject to assessment. There are 741 companies whose receipts are too small to warrant an assessment. The aggregate value of this property assessed for the year 1922, taxes upon which were payable in 1923, was \$213,097,750. The amount of taxes assessed against this property was \$8,921,604.02.

### Tax Mortgages

"Under the provisions of the mortgage tax law, the board of state tax commissioners is required to determine the amount of tax to be paid in the state of Michigan upon all mortgages covering property in Michigan and other states. Ten such mortgages were submitted to the board during the year and taxes amounting to \$47,948.50 were collected thereon.

"In investigating the operation of the mortgage tax law, it was discovered that owners of land contracts, by their failure to place such contracts upon record, were evading the taxes thereon. Inasmuch as all mortgages and land contracts upon which the specific tax is not paid are subject to assessment under the general tax law, the board was obliged to take steps toward forcing the payment of either the specific tax or the general property tax upon this class of property. Owners of mortgages, because of the fact that it is important to record the mortgage to protect the mortgage interest, have almost universally complied with the law and have paid the specific tax; the owner of a land contract, however, still retains title to the property until the payments on the contract have been completed and has therefore, not been interested in placing the contract upon record, thus evading the tax.

"Through activities of the board, thousands of land contracts upon which no tax has been paid have been uncovered and during each of the past two years it is conservatively estimated that \$1,000,000 has been paid on these securities which would not otherwise have been paid. One-half of the amount so paid goes to the general fund of the state, and the other half goes to the general funds of the counties in which the taxes are paid, thus relieving the owners of general property from taxation to that extent.

"The members of the board of state tax commissioners are William S. Linton, of Saginaw; Nathan F. Simpson, of Hartford; and George Lord of Detroit. Mr. Linton, being the senior member of the board, is the chairman. The secretary is B. F. Burtless, of Lansing."

### HOLDING A COMMUNITY FAIR IN SMALL TOWN

(Continued from Page 6)

venture is due to the women of the Aid. All busy women, several mothers of large families, none rich, all workers, not one caring a whit for criticism or knocks, or petty jealousies. Everyone with a prayer in her heart and determination on in her mind.

They see already their aim materializing in a large hole on a lot on Main Street. The excavation for the basement of the new Church, the Ladies' Aid kitchen of the new Church if you please.

Can it be done? Certainly. Surest thing you know.

Given a Ladies Aid Society, or a Committee or anything you want to call it, like ours, and any Community can have a Fair, or a new Church or anything.

### Going Down

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Gadgett, proudly, "we can trace our ancestors back to—well, I don't know exactly who, but we've been descending for centuries."—Boston Transcript

### Too Human

Bobby (Christmas morning)—"Mumme, Santa Claus isn't a very good man, is he?"

Mother—"Certainly he is, dear! Why not?"

Bobbie—"Well, he came into my room last night in the dark, and I'm almost sure I heard him say 'Damn!'"—London Humorist.



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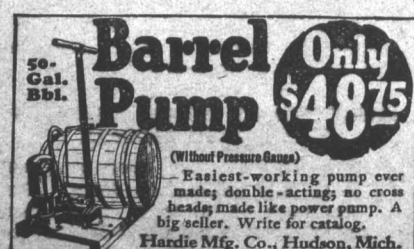
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## EIGHT YEARS OLD

By Anne Campbell

**A**T church entertainments  
I mean to be good.  
I try to sit quiet  
As little boys should.

I stay by my mother  
And try not to squirm,  
An' wish I was baitin'  
A hook with a worm!

I think while I'm sittin'  
Of all kinds o' things.  
How funny a snake looks  
With butterfly's wings!

Of shootin' an' skatin'  
An' runnin' all day!  
It's awful hard keepin'  
So quiet this way!

I plan that I'll holler  
When they've done their stunt.  
My ma wouldn't like it,  
So mebbe I wunt!

They'll put me to bed now,  
But I'll never peep!  
That church entertainment  
Was lots worse than sleep!  
(Copyright, 1923.)

## HOME-MADE SOAPS

**S**OME time ago one of our readers asked for a good recipe for soap-making. I sent her a book with the information in it. In the meantime I wrote to Washington and they sent me these splendid directions and also a list of reference books that may be obtained at your local or some library near.

When necessary, soaps can be made at home by treating melted animal fats or vegetable oils with a strong solution of caustic soda dye. Originally caustic lye with fresh slaked lime, allowing it to settle, pouring off the clean solution, and concentrating it by boiling. Common lye, which can now be obtained from practically all drug stores, grocery stores, and dealers in household goods, is caustic soda or soda lye and has chemical properties very similar to those of potash lye. Soaps made with potash lye are always soft, while those made with soda lye, under proper conditions and treatment, are hard. Directions for using soda lye in home-made soaps are usually given on the labels or wrappers of the cans in which the lye is sold.

The home preparation of soap is rarely practicable except when inedible, or an excess of edible, fat, grease, oil, or tallow is available and can be disposed of advantageously in no other way. It is largely a hit-or-miss business. As some free alkali or uncombined grease, or both, is usually present in home-made soaps, they are seldom suitable for toilet use. Careful chemical control and special manufacturing equipment are necessary to make soaps having the desirable properties commonly associated with a toilet soap.

## Laundry Soaps

A small quantity of laundry soap may be prepared by the so-called "cold process," as follows:

Empty the contents of a small can containing approximately 5½ ounces of household lye (which should be at least 94 per cent caustic soda) into an iron kettle, add 1½ pints of water, stir with an iron or wooden rod until all of it is dissolved, and allow the solution to cool.

In another iron kettle melt 2½ pounds of clear grease consisting largely of tallow. After this has cooled, pour the solution of lye slowly into the melted grease; stir for about 10 minutes to mix thoroughly; and then pour into a black-iron pan. Cover and leave it in a warm place for a day or two, after which the soap can be cut into cakes.

The grease used must be clean and free from salt. After being melted over the fire it must be allowed to cool until it is just warm to the hand. The solution of lye must also be just lukewarm. Care must be taken to stir the lye into the grease, not the grease into the lye. If the soap is streaky, with grease layers, showing that it is not thoroughly combined with the lye, put it back into the kettle, with one pint of water, and heat until the soap is melted and clear. Pour into a black-iron pan, cover, and set aside for two or three days.

Because of the glycerine liberated from the grease and the large quantity of water present, the soap made in this way will not be very hard. As



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:**—These coming months are the ones that will tell us this spring if our winter has been well spent. Are you trying your best to get the right start? There is a great deal of community work to be done and I know personally that the women of Michigan are trying and are doing a great work. Co-operate with your neighbor. The sewing club should be formed right now. There are so many ideas to be exchanged in this department. Share your knowledge. How about having some lessons in first-aid by the community nurse. I feel sure that every mother would appreciate and enjoy an afternoon spent in this manner. We have a great many shut-in days ahead, and you know how hard it is to plan such a day to make it a happy one for both you and the kiddies. I am sure there are some new ideas for such a day. Let's pass them on. For every letter published I will send \$1 to you. Letters should be in not later than February 1st.

Your Friend,  
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

it dries out, however, it will harden to some extent.

## List of Reference Books

Soapmakers' Handbook, by Wm. T. Brann, published by H. C. Baird & Co., Philadelphia, Penna.

Modern Soaps, Candles and Glycerin, by L. L. Lamborn, pub. by D. Van Nostrand Co., N. Y.

Textile Soaps and Oils, by C. H. Hurst and Wm. H. Simmons, 2nd Rev. Ed. Pub. by Scott, Greenwood & Son, London.

Simmons and Appleton's Handbook of Soap Manufacture.

Deite's Manual of Toilet Soap Making.

The last two books listed can be purchased from D. Van Nostrand Co., 25 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

## GETTING THE BABY TO SLEEP

**P**ROPER habits of sleep are almost as essential to the good health of an infant as is the right diet or sufficient exercise in the open air. Unless a baby gets plenty of sleep, he is certain to be nervous, irritable, and to grow more or less debilitated. During the first year, as a general rule, the more babies sleep the better. During the second year fourteen hours is the ideal amount and, in order to get this in, a twelve-hour night must be supplemented by a nap of two hours during the daytime.

To encourage sleep the infant should be placed alone regularly at the same hour each afternoon and evening in a quiet, partially darkened room or in a protected situation in the open air. Regularity is of the utmost importance. A baby put to bed late one evening cannot be expected to go to sleep promptly the next. Nor should a baby be rocked, fussed over, or otherwise pampered at his bedtime hour. Such a practice, if indulged in, is certain to become habitual and to react to the detriment of the infant.

Not only is it important for a baby to sleep a sufficient number of hours out of the twenty-four, but he should sleep soundly while he is at it. To insure this he should be protected, so far as possible, from loud sounds, strong light and tactile sensation of every sort. Young mothers are liable to make the mistake of disturbing their babies by unnecessary attentions. The less done to a baby while he is asleep the better. Very often babies are kept awake by the mistaken ministrations of solicitous mothers, who fail to appreciate the fact that their babies' whimpering is in reality an appeal for sleep. A point, too, well worth emphasizing in this respect is that water given just before bedtime results in bed-wetting and consequently an unnecessary disturbance.

Altogether, a maxim well worth bearing in mind at bed time is: "Let well enough alone."

## EMBROIDERY MUCH USED ON HATS THIS SEASON

**E**MBROIDERY is used a great deal this season on hats. The hat may be made of embroidered material or it may be constructed first of plain material and then literally embroidered all over. The material used for embroidery depends, of course, upon the ground material,

in other words, the goods of which the hat is made. Chenille is a very popular material for embroidery, although nearly everyone knows that chenille has to be couched on. Couching is a sort of occasional going over and over stitch, used to hold heavy braid or cord in position. Couching is employed when the thread cannot be sewed through or into the material. The chenille of the present season is a great improvement over the crawly, perishable material we have been accustomed to heretofore.

Another material used in embroidering hats is a narrow flat braid of artificial silk, which may be easily threaded into a long-eyed needle. This is sold under a number of different names, the most common of which are ribbize, or filo braid. This material may be used in any number of simple decorative stitches in carrying out all-over designs.

Narrow ribbon either plain or shaded in color is also used. The ribbon is first laid over the stamped design and held in place by pins stuck straight in, folding the ribbon neatly at corners, or gathering one edge of the ribbon and drawing up to fit around curves. In some of the narrow ribbons, it is possible to draw up the cord at the edge as in many of the lace edges. In sewing this ribbon onto the hat or onto the hat materials, take occasional tiny stitches over extreme edge of ribbon. The term "occasional stitches" in this case would mean stitches at intervals, near enough together to hold the ribbon to the line of the design, yet far enough apart so that the ribbon will not look as though it were glued to the hat, but instead will have the appearance of being embroidered. Yarn or worsted, and fiber silk are also used for hat embroidery.

## Personal Column

**Can Anyone Help by Sending In These Songs?**—I am a poor girl. My mother died a year ago. My father is alive and I have two brothers and no sisters. I should like some songs that my father and mother used to sing. The songs are as follows: "There'll Come a Time"; "After the Ball Was Over"; "The Little Girl that Played Upon My Knee"; "Break the News to Mother" and "When Maggie and I Were Young."—A subscribers daughter.

**Has Anyone this Information?**—Will you please publish the following request in your valuable paper? Would like to know where I can purchase the book entitled, "My Opinion and Betsy Bobbitt" by Josiah Allen's wife or Marietta Holly. Thanking you in advance.—Mrs. Wm. Krause, Jr., R. 1, Box 53, Washington, Michigan.

**Home for the Right Boy.**—Will you please locate for me through your paper some homeless, unfortunate boy who wishes a home. Excellent schooling, opportunity as we live in a district school and also access to a high school free of charge.—A subscriber.

**Words Wanted.**—I wonder if some reader of the M. B. F. would please send me the words of the song, "I Want to Go to Morrow." The first few lines of it is: "I started on a journey just about a week ago, For the little town of Morrow, in the state of Ohio."—Miss Fleeta Burch, R. 2, Dryden, Michigan.

**"In School Days"**, by Whittier.—This poem was asked for by one of our readers and sent to me. It is quite long and felt we could not give it the space at that time. I have tried to find the subscriber and send the poem to her but my letter has been returned. I will thank two of our readers, Mrs. Carl Moeckel and Mrs. Geo. F. Baggett for sending me the poem.

Still sits the school-house by the road,  
A ragged beggar sunning;  
Around it still the sumachs grow,  
And blackberry-vines are running.  
Within, the master's desk is seen,  
Deep-scarred by raps official;  
The warping floor, the battered seats,  
The jackknife-carved initial;  
The charcoal frescos on its wall;  
Its door's worn sill, betraying  
The feet that, creeping slow to school,  
Went storming out to playing.  
Long years ago a winter sun  
Shone over it at setting,  
Lit up its western window-panes  
And low eave's icy fretting.  
It touched the tangled golden curls,  
And eyes with grief o'erflowing,  
Of one who in her steps delayed  
When all the school were going.  
For near her stood the little boy  
Her childish favor singled;  
His cap pulled low upon his face  
Where pride and shame were mingled.  
Pushing with restless feet the snow  
To right and left, he lingered  
As restlessly her tiny hands  
The blue-checked apron fingered.  
He saw her lift her eyes; he felt  
The soft hand's light caressing,  
And heard the tremble of her voice,  
As if a fault confessing.  
"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;  
I hate to go above you,  
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—  
"Because, you see, I love you."  
Still memory to a gray-haired man  
That sweet child-face is showing.  
Dear Girl; the grasses on her grave  
Have forty years been growing.  
He lives to learn in life's hard school  
How few who pass above him  
Lament their triumph and his loss,  
Like her, because they love him.

## —if you are well bred!

**Personal Habits.**—The power of winning love and friends, which is such a precious possession to all young people, especially girls, will, in connection with good behavior and good manners, depend very largely upon certain personal habits, chief among which are order, neatness promptness, and cheerfulness.

The girl or woman who is personally disorderly and untidy in her room and dress put a great strain upon the patience and affection of all those associated with her who are possessed of refined and cultivated tastes. In fact, I believe there is nothing so disenchanted, so contrary to ideal young womanhood, as a lack of neatness and tidiness in person and dress.

## Menu for January

Tomato Bisque	Celery
Pickled Peaches	Currant Jelly Sauce
Roast Rabbit	Hominy Squares
Riced Potatoes	Boiled Onions
Cranberry Salad	Apple Tapioca
Coffee	

**Roast Rabbit.**—6 tablespoons bread-crumbs, 3 tablespoons chopped cooked ham, 3 tablespoons lard, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, ¼ teaspoon powdered herbs, 3 chopped mushrooms, 3 beaten eggs, 1 rabbit, salt, pepper, and red pepper to taste. Beat up eggs, add mushrooms, lard, ham, breadcrumbs, parsley, and seasonings, and mix well. Wipe rabbit and season inside with pepper, salt, and powdered cloves. Lay force-meat inside rabbit and sew top; skewer head back and legs on each side; roast 1 hour, basting well with melted lard. Serve hot with currant jelly sauce.

## RECIPES

**Gingerbread.**—1 cup sour milk, 2½ cups bread flour, ¼ cup shortening, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoon baking powder, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Mix the molasses with the milk and slightly beaten egg. Add the liquid to the dry ingredients, then add the melted shortening. Bake in a large shallow pan 35 to 40 minutes in a moderate oven (375 deg.). If sweet milk is used, leave out the soda and use 5½ teaspoons baking powder.

**Chocolate Fudge.**—Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful milk, two squares baking chocolate, one tablespoonful butter and one teaspoonful vanilla. Boil the first three ingredients together slowly until a soft ball is formed when tried in cool water. Do not stir the fudge after taking it from the stove, but add the butter and let cool. Be sure the fudge is cool in the center as well as on the outside of the pan. When cool add vanilla and



beat until the fudge forms a ball and can be rolled out in long strips on bread board or marble slab. Cut in pieces. If when beating, the fudge becomes heavy and quite sticky, add one-half teaspoon of warm water, being careful not to add too much. Good fudge requires a lot of beating.—Margaret L. Millin, Lake Shore Road, Mt. Clemens.

**Meat Pie.**—1 large bunch of celery, 1 large onion, 1 pint water or meat broth, ½ pound cooked meat cut up, 1 cup strained tomatoes, 1 teaspoon salt and pepper, 6 tablespoons flour mixed, with ¼ cup water for thickening.

Cook the celery and onion in the water or broth, add the meat, tomato juice, salt and pepper, then the thickening slowly and boil five minutes. Pour this mixture hot into a casserole cover with a crust made from the following directions: ¾ cup milk, 2 ¼ cups bread flour or 2 ½ cups pastry flour, 6 tablespoons shortening, 4 ½ teaspoons baking powder, ¾ teaspoon salt.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients, cut in the fat thoroughly with a biscuit cutter, then add the milk slowly. Pat the dough out on a floured board. Make the crust about one inch deep. Place this on top of the mixture in the baking dish. The dish should be deep enough so that the liquid will not boil over the sides. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

**Cocoa Bread.**—1 cake compressed yeast, 2 cups milk, scalded and cooled, 1 tablespoon sugar, 5 ½ cups sifted flour, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup cocoa, ¼ cup butter, ½ tablespoon salt.

Dissolve yeast and one tablespoon sugar in lukewarm milk; add 3 cups of flour and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside to rise in a warm place until light—about ½ hour. Add sugar and butter creamed, eggs well beaten, cocoa, remainder of flour, or enough to make a soft dough, and salt. Knead lightly; place in a greased bowl. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk—about two hours. Mould into loaves; place in well greased bread pans, filling them half

full. Cover and let rise again until light—about one hour. Bake 40 to 45 minutes. The oven should be hot first, and then moderate.

**Honey Dew Cake.**—Four yolks of eggs. One white of an egg. Butter size of two eggs. One and one-half cups sugar. Three cups flour. Two and one-fourth teaspoons baking powder. One-half teaspoon salt. Milk. Five teaspoons of extracted honey. Cream eggs, butter and sugar. Add flour, baking powder and salt, sifted together. Add enough milk to make soft batter. Beat in honey and flavor with vanilla, (one teaspoon). Bake in moderate oven. This will make loaf cake 12 ½ x 9 ½ inches. Also six cup cakes. J. B. Pewamo, Michigan.

### The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Let each man prove his own work, Gal. 6:4.

In our efforts to be kind we must be careful not to perform another's duty for him, thereby to deprive him of needful experience. Neither must we allow ourselves to dictate by over-advice or undue influence.

Let none of you suffer \* \* \* a meddler in other men's matters, 1 Peters 4:15.

Remember you can shine upon your brother, but not for him.

### WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

110.—Plush, Percale and gingham. Quilt pieces, for anything useful. Mrs. Geo. Morgan, R. No. 3, Vicksburg, Mich.

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

**4593. A Popular House Dress for Slender or Mature Figures.**—Striped percale is here combined with white pique. This is a good style for ratine, for wool rep, or serge, and also for linen, gingham and voile. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The width at the foot is 2 yards. A 38 inch size will require 4 ¾ yards of 36 inch material. Collar, vest and pocket flaps of contrasting material, require ½ yard.

**4587. A Practical Undergarment.**—This pretty model comprises a vest and "step-in" drawers. The vest portion may be finished with "camisole" top or with shaped shoulders. If desired a closing may be effected at the side of the panel. Crepe, crepe de chine or nainsook is suitable for this design. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44 and Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 ¾ yards of 36 inch material. Panel of Embroidery requires ½ yard 9 inches wide.

**4516. A Stylish Gown.**—Figured silk was used for this model with crepe trimming. This is a good style for moire or satin or broad cloth. The neck edge may be finished without the collar. Beige and blue would be a good combination for this design. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 ½ yards of 40 inch material. To trim as illustrated requires 1 ½ yard of material 40 inches wide. The width of the dress at the foot with plaits extended is 2 ¾ yards.

**4586. A Pretty Night Dress.**—Nainsook, crepe or crepe de chine are attractive materials for this design. Lace or insertion, or a simple finish of hem-stitching will be suitable for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 ½ yards of 36 inch material. To trim with contrasting material requires ¾ yard 36 inches wide or 2 ¾ yards of lace 3 inches wide if trimmed as illustrated.

**4603. A Dainty Frock for a Little Girl.**—Figured and plain silk are combined in this instance. The model is also attractive for wool rep, or wool crepe, and for all wash materials. Voile and embroidery would be a good combination. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 8 year size requires 2 ½ yards of 36 inch material. For godet of contrasting material ¾ yard 27 inches wide is required, cut crosswise.

**4534. A Good Style for A School Frock.**—Checked gingham in brown tones was used for this model. It is good for wool jersey, twill and serge also for taffeta and velveteen. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of 34 inch material. Collar and cuffs of contrasting material will require ¾ yard 36 inches wide.

**4601. A Simple Frock for the Growing Girl.**—Wool crepe was selected for this model, decorated with cross-stitching in contrasting colors. The lines are simple; the sleeve and neck line are very pleasing. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 ¾ yards of 32 inch material.

**4582. A Smart New "Separate" Blouse.**—Long lines and a stylish collar make this blouse as desirable and attractive. It is finished with the popular hip bands, and is becoming to youthful and mature figures. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 ½ yards of 40 inch material.

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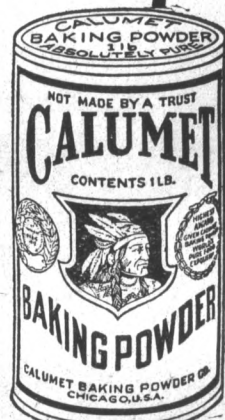
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# DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

## GOOD WOOL DEMAND APPARENT

**T**HOUGH the United States is the third country in wool production and has produced an average of 300,000,000 pounds a year for the last 35 years, it has never met the home demand. Imports for some years prior to the war averaged 200,000,000 pounds. They reached a peak at 453,727,000 pounds in 1918. Probably a normal annual amount which must be imported is around 300,000,000 pounds. American sheepmen have therefore no need to be afraid of overshooting the home demand for wool. Since 1921 wool prices have more than doubled. The problem of selling wool is not to create a market but to take the best advantage of the one that exists.

This has been attempted in the last few years by considerable extension of cooperative marketing. Great quantities of wool are now assembled annually by wool pools and held at central points for inspection by wool buyers. Cooperation, however, has seen its greatest development in the farm flock regions. On the range, cooperative marketing is comparatively new, and effects only a small portion of the wool sold by large ranching outfits. It has, however, achieved some success. Results indicate that cooperative selling stimulates competition among buyers, facilitates business-like transactions, and tends to check overloading of markets.

The ratio of the number of sheep to population in the United States has declined since 1884. From 1899 to 1903 there were about 5 sheep for every 8 people. Ten years later there were only 4. From 1919 to 1923 there were only 2.8 sheep for every 8 people, or about 1-3 of a sheep per person. Nevertheless the total production of wool has remained practically constant owing to increase in the weight of the fleeces. Per capita consumption of wool has been maintained by great increases in imports.

## REPORT OF NEWAYGO COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

**T**HE Newaygo county cow testing association, oldest association of its kind in the United States, has just completed a very successful year, with 223 cows completing their records for the entire year, 25 cows having been sold as undesirable, 16 purchased and four pure bred sires purchased during the year.

The results of the work show a great improvement over that of 1922 according to figures below:

The average production of all cows in the association for 1923 is 6,755 lbs. milk, 321.0 lbs. butterfat, while that for 1922 is 7,112 lbs. milk, 302.3 lbs. butterfat. Also the average profit per cow in the association was \$104.61 over cost of feed for 1923, while the average profit for 1922 was \$53.87 over cost of feed. The average cost for feed in producing 100 lbs. of milk was \$00.99, and \$00.24 per lb. for butterfat.

Forty-eight cows in the association made over 365 lbs. of butterfat during the year, while seventeen out of the twenty-seven herds averaged over 300 lbs. and four over 400 lbs. of butterfat.

The high cow in each herd averaged 8,482 lbs. of milk and 404.3 lbs. of fat, returned \$140.18 above feed cost, and produced milk for \$00.80 per 100 lbs., butterfat for 18c per lb. for cost of feed, and the average return for every dollar expended for feed was \$3.14.

The low cow in each herd averaged 5,159 lbs. milk and 238.6 lbs. butterfat, returned \$67.55 above cost of feed, produced milk for \$1.116 per 100 lbs., fat for 26c per lb. for feed, and the average return for every dollar expended for feed was \$2.11.

Pure bred cows have appeared in the "high ten" each month 2.1 times as often as did the grades, and "Grandfather's Pride" (the scrub with no pure bred breeding) has not appeared once.

Six members have completed records for two years and their average production is 547 lbs. of milk and

32.7 lbs. of butterfat above that of one year ago. This demonstrates the fact that the cow testing association is a benefit and a business proposition for the dairyman even if he thinks he knows what his cows are doing after one year's membership in the association.

The high cow in the association for 1923 is a registered Jersey owned by A. C. Nelson, of Holton, and is one of the most efficient cows in the association, her average production for the year being 8,787 lbs. milk and 587.7 lbs. butterfat which is 932 lbs. milk and 131.7 lbs. of fat above her production for 1922. During the past year this cow consumed \$41.28 worth of roughage and \$59.72 worth of concentrates, or grain, and produced at a profit of \$234.95 above cost of feed. Mr. Nelson's neighbors have predicted disaster for the practice he has been following, stating that he would burn out his cows by overfeeding, and that he could not make money by feeding so heavy, while as a matter of fact he has at no time fed over one lb. of grain to three lbs. of milk, and his cows have not been "off their feed" once during the year. His herd average on five cows is 8257 lbs. milk and 464.5 lbs. fat, with an average profit of \$173.65 above cost of feed, which is the highest in the association.—Clair Taylor, County Agr'l. Agent.

## HOLSTEIN MEET DURING FARMERS' WEEK

**I**N our last issue we published a short item regarding the meeting of the members of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n. during Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College, February 4th to 8th. For the benefit of those who might have overlooked it we are publishing something about it again in this issue.

The annual banquet will be held at Lansing on the night of Monday February 4th. The annual meeting will be held the following day, Tuesday, February 5th, at the M. A. C., East Lansing. William Moscrip, of Minnesota, probably the best known dairy cattle judge of the U. S. A., will be present to demonstrate Dairy Type and to hold a judging "school." The fourth annual sale of selected Holsteins will be held Monday afternoon, February 4th.

## MICHIGAN'S SECOND 40-POUND HOLSTEIN COW

**O**NLY three other junior four-year-old Holstein cows in the United States have exceeded the seven-day production record of Eco-Sylv Belle Pietje of the Carl E. Schmidt herd at Oscoda. Under the constant supervision of the Michigan Agricultural College this cow recently produced in one week 682.2 pounds milk and 33.014 pounds butterfat—equal to 41,267 pounds butter, according to the advanced registry department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Among the three other cows with higher records is Michigan's champion producer in this class, Wandamere Belle Hengerveld, whose record is 42.65 pounds butter. This cow is owned by E. L. R. Pelletier of Pontiac.

Eco-Sylv Belle Pietje dropped her second calf at the time of her last freshening. She is a large cow, weighing around 1900 pounds shortly before freshening a few weeks ago. Her sire is Avon Pontiac Echo and her dam, Belle Model Pietje 3d. Albert E. Jenkins, manager of the Schmidt herd, states that she is being continued on strictly official test under the supervision of the state college representatives and is producing over 100 pounds milk and around 4.2 pounds butterfat daily.

## CASTRATING AND DOCKING INCREASE PRICE OF LAMBS

**P**RODUCING desirable lambs for the market is dependable to a large extent on the three following principles of management, namely, good breeding, proper feeding, and castration and docking of the lambs. Of these three factors the latter is probably more abused than any of the others, especially when it is considered that docking



and castrating are easily done and add much to the desirability and value of the lamb carcass. The most desirable, and thus the most profitable, lamb carcass can not be produced from lambs which have not been docked and castrated, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

The farmer does not market his bull calves as bulls, nor his boar pigs as boars, says the department. Why, therefore, should he market his male lambs as ram lambs rather than as wethers? The correction of this neglect by castrating and docking the lambs is vital, and upon a more general observance of the practice in the farm flocks hinge the real profits and more general success. It is conservatively estimated that 80 per cent of the native lambs—those marketed from farm flocks—which reach the markets come undocked and uncastrated, and that the percentage of ram lambs among the offering during the last year has been as large as ever before.

On the other hand, the custom of docking all lambs and castrating the males is almost universal in the range flocks, and to this practice in a large measure may be attributed the fact that lambs produced on our western ranges outsell native or farm-raised lambs at the market on the average of from \$1 to \$1.50 per 1000 pounds. These operations have been found profitable, and that is the big reason that they have become so commonly practiced on the western range. They are likewise applicable to the farm flock and just as necessary for the production of the best lambs and consequently the most profit.

#### IT PAYS TO CONTINUE TESTING OF DAIRY COWS

As a result of the study of records of cow-testing associations in all parts of the country, the United States Department of Agriculture has shown that in well-managed associations there is a gain in the average yearly production of cows from year to year. In other words, even though the poor cows are culled out at first, it pays to keep everlastingly at it, as there is always an opportunity for profitable improvement.

To illustrate this, figures of butterfat production for three associations one each in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, show that for the first year the average per cow was 237 pounds, for the second year it was 255 pounds, for the third year 278, for the fourth 292, and for the fifth year 305 pounds. The last year in the series showed an average production of 68 more pounds of fat than the first year. At 40 cents a pound this amounts to \$27.20 a head, and for a herd of 20 cows the increased value would be \$544 a year.

Production records of 17,405 pure-bred, grade, and scrub cows showed that in milk production the pure-breds and grades excelled the scrubs by 12.42 per cent, and in butterfat production by 17.86 per cent.

#### NEW STATE HOLSTEIN BUTTER CHAMPION

MICHIGAN'S new Junior two-year-old champion Holstein cow for 30 days production of butter is Charlevoix Ormsby Zweile, owned by Loeb Farms at Charlevoix. Her official record as announced by the advanced registry department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is 1,842.2 pounds milk and 82.395 pounds butterfat equal to 102.9 pounds butter.

This cow displaces the former champion in this class, Traverse Edio Sylvia Walker, of the State Hospital herd at Traverse City, whose record is 100.5 pounds butter.

#### KEEPING MILK GOATS

Recently I read an article from a lady in Colorado on raising goats for milking, and the ready sale, and profits from this industry. Will you kindly give me your opinion on the advisability of my going into it in this section? What breed should I get? What is the prospect of selling milk in cities like Bay City, Saginaw and Detroit? I could ship to any of these places. What is the usual price per quart? How could I work up a market? I have an ideal place to keep them. What is the usual price for them?—C. F. Grayling, Mich.

—In many sections of the country

# Cream Separator Facts Worth Thinking About!

It is not enough to buy a cream separator that skims *fairly* clean and that runs *fairly* easy—you want one that gets *all* the butterfat down to the last drop and that runs so easily that a child can turn it. In addition, you must get construction that makes many years of good service possible.

In recent tests, the Illinois Cow Testing Association found it a common occurrence, on average farms, for *out-worn, poorly constructed, poorly cared-for separators to waste \$25 worth of butterfat every month. Think of it, \$300 wasted in a single year!* If the machine you are using is failing you in such a manner, you cannot afford to operate it a single week longer, regardless of the so-called "bargain price" you may have paid for it.

It is unnecessary for you to suffer such butterfat losses. You can escape them by throwing out the wasteful machine now and replacing it with a new, efficient McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separator. These modern, easy-running separators represent genuine economy. From the viewpoint of long life, easy-turning, and close-skimming, they outrank all others. You need one on your farm!

If ready cash is not plentiful, ask our dealer for his liberal terms. Let a McCormick-Deering Primrose earn bigger cream profits for you and apply the extra dollars on the easy payments the McCormick-Deering dealer will offer you.

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## 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.

Feb. 4—Holsteins, Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, East Lansing, Michigan.  
Feb. 5—Poland Chinas, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.  
Feb. 20—Durocs, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL of King Segs Pontiac and Pontiac Korndyke breeding. Ready for service. (Federal Accredited). Price \$100. GEORGE C. SPANGENBERG, Royal Oak, Michigan, R. 6, Box 108.

FOR SALE—Two Registered Holstein Heifers. One born Dec. 20, 1922 and the other May 28, 1923 from good producing stock and well developed. Price \$104.00 for both. Geo. Church, 1 mile south and 1 mile west of Inlay City, Mich.

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

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O. I. C.'S: 75 LAST SPRING PIGS, PAIRS not akin. From 3 good strong sires. Also fall pigs. Recorded free. 1/2 mile west of depot. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

(Continued on Page 24)





**A penny a day**  
is the average cost per  
cow for the use of Kow-  
Kare as a preventive  
of disease and aid to  
big milk yield.



## Nearly Every Cow Can be made a Big Milker

Cow owners have learned that no effort on the farm pays so handsomely as the drive for **more milk**. Over 90% of the so-called poor milkers are capable of much better results than is obtained from them. An improved health standard is a sure booster of milk profits.

No wonder. Dairy experts say that under average conditions a yield-increase of only 10% will double the net profit of dairying. The fixed cost per cow of feed and care is about the same regardless of yield. After this cost is met, every pint of milk is added profit.

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Kow-Kare is invaluable to cow owners. It increases the activity of the milk-making function by promoting vigorous health in the genital and digestive organs. It prevents or relieves cow diseases and disorders by helping these organs to function as nature intended. Its benefits are widely recognized for the treatment of Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite.

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Here are just a few  
extracts from letters  
such as we receive in  
every mail from cow  
owners:

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found KOW-KARE is  
the best medicine for  
milk cows that there  
is. I found that it al-  
ways paid to feed it  
whenever my cows  
went down on the  
quantity of milk they  
were giving. I have  
cured several cows  
that were down and  
could not get up."

James H. McClintick,  
Solon, Me.: "I had a  
cow that retained the  
afterbirth for five  
days, when I decided  
to try your Kow-Kare.  
Three doses removed  
the afterbirth com-  
pletely and she is now  
all right. After that I  
decided to feed KOW-  
KARE to two other  
cows for experiment.  
It increased the flow of  
milk of one of them  
nearly one-half; the  
other gave more milk  
than formerly and  
gained in flesh. KOW-  
KARE is all this is  
claimed for it."

Joseph Stott, Nor-  
wich, Conn.: "I find  
that by giving a few  
doses of KOW-KARE  
it will keep cows in a  
healthy state, and the  
result will be more  
milk—just what we  
want."

milk goats have become quite popular, either as a fad or because of their real value in furnishing milk where cows' milk will not answer the purpose. In some experiments carried on in western experiment stations it was shown that goats are very economical milk producers. In some cities goats' milk finds a ready demand for infant feeding and use in invalid diet. This is because of the composition of the milk of the goat. It is claimed by some to be nearer that of human milk than any other animals.

Before one establishes a business of raising goats it is necessary to find out something of the requirements and demand for the milk. It is not safe to count on making a success of milk goats in your section of the state simply because success was made by a lady in Colorado. Some people make a success of anything if they apply themselves and have enough enthusiasm and energy to carry out well defined plans. I believe that this is quite true in raising goats.

There are several breeds of milk goats. Perhaps the most important one and at least the oldest and best known is the milk goat that originated in Switzerland. Other breeds are the Nubian and Maltese.

We do not know of any great demand for milk in the cities that you mention, but it would seem that the demand for special milk of this kind would come naturally from the larger cities and in this event it would be much better to engage in this business closer to the place where you expect to find a market than to engage in it at such a great distance. We have records showing that goat milk has sold at from 25c to \$1.00 a quart. The price of milk goats would depend to a great extent on how well bred, if pure bred, and if grades, how much milk they will give. We cannot tell you the average price of milk goats at the present time.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

### Veterinary Department

#### HORSE EATS SAND

I have a horse six years old that I have trouble with. He has been eating sand. I have given him linseed oil and turpentine. There has been considerable of sand passed from him. He eats and drinks good, but every two or three days has a running of the bowels. I would like to know what causes this and what would be good to give him.—A. A. H., Emmet County.

I would suggest that you place your horse in charge of your veterinarian for treatment as it is suffering from a serious condition that requires skillful treatment and can best be administered by the veterinarian who has the privilege of making frequent examinations of his patient.—John P. Hutton, Division of Veterinary Medicine, M. A. C.

#### DISABLED SOLDIER BECOMES WATCH REPAIRER

To make a watch repairer out of a laborer is not only a super accomplishment for the instructors effecting this transformation but if proves that a man with initiative and confidence is a big factor in making such a change possible.

That such an accomplishment can be made a fact has been brought to light by the case of Joseph Kinnick Jr., a disabled ex-soldier living at 1080 Concord Ave., Detroit.

Before entering the service Kinnick was a laborer. But while serving on the Champagne sector in France he was wounded in the chest by a machine gun bullet. The nature of this wound incapacitated him from returning to the heavy work of a laborer. So, after spending six months in the hospital, he was discharged. Knowing that it would be foolish for him to attempt to "carry on" at his pre-war occupation, Kinnick applied to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau for a course in vocational training, which was given him.

For thirty-one and a half months he received "replacement training," training on the job, in one of Detroit's large jewelry shops. At the end of this period he had become proficient, whereupon he was given suitable employment and declared rehabilitated.

Kinnick is doing well at his new vocation. Furthermore, he is now earning a wage which is 35 per cent in excess of his pre-war income.

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Chewing, \$1.75, ten, \$3.00, twenty, \$5.25;  
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Pay when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO  
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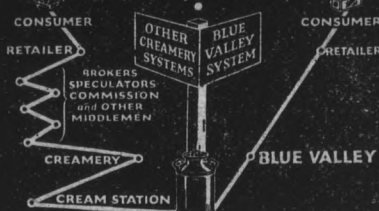
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HAVE YOUR POULTRY FOR SALE?  
AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL SELL IT.

## UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

## A SUNDAY FROLIC

MY good friends, this seems to be Sunday night an' yet I have jest come from a dance. Went down into "hunkey town" this evenin' an' things wuz goin' wild down there. An' say, good folks, while I'm kinder glad I'm American, like Andy Gump, 100 per cent for myself an' the rest for the folks, yet—well, the hunkies ain't so bad—everybody wuz havin' a good time. Elderly ladies weighin' 'round 200 pounds, younger wimmin not so heavy but good an' plump, little kiddies from 3 to 5 years of age—all an' everybody danced. Folks, it wasn't just a regular two, one or three-step, it wuz a dance. The music wuz stringed instruments, all 'ceptin' one, bein' played by pickin' with the fingers. One feller sawed a bow 'cross a fiddle. Mebbe you like the name of violin better. No matter, that's what the feller fiddled onto, an' taken here an' there, the music wuz purty durn good.

They wuz a policeman there to keep us—well, to keep the crowd quiet, so most of us kept still. It sure wuz a great dance. I ain't a "hunkey" yet, but, well, seein' how happy they wuz—little kiddies not mor'n 4 or 5 years old, hoppin' in an' havin' just as good a time as anybody? Folks, friends, why don't we, you an' us, have just such times? We used to have 'em. We liked 'em, didn't we? But now you know if we have a dance or party we've got to fix up for it. Men has to overdress, you know what I mean, put on a lot of things he don't like, high collars, cuffs an' whatnots, what ever they may be, an' wimmin heve to take off a lot of things they should ort to wear. I don't hardly know jest how to name the things—but corset strings an' sich, an' other things—you know how it is an' when you go to a dance it ain't a dance but it's a ball—"bawl" maybe would hit it nearer. An' so that's why I'm writin' this little letter. I went to a dance—jest a reg'lar dance—yes, Sunday night, too. Folks, there wuz jest as much religion there as you or I can find in any church anywhere.

Everybody wuz sober an' everybody seemed glad. There were no long faces, you do see long faces in church sometimes, don't you? Well I didn't see any of 'em there tonight an' so if you hear that I've come to be a "hunk" it's 'cause I've joined the dance—I've shed the sour face, heve learned to live the life! Cordially yours,—UNCLE RUBE.

## MUTTON CONSUMPTION IN CREESES

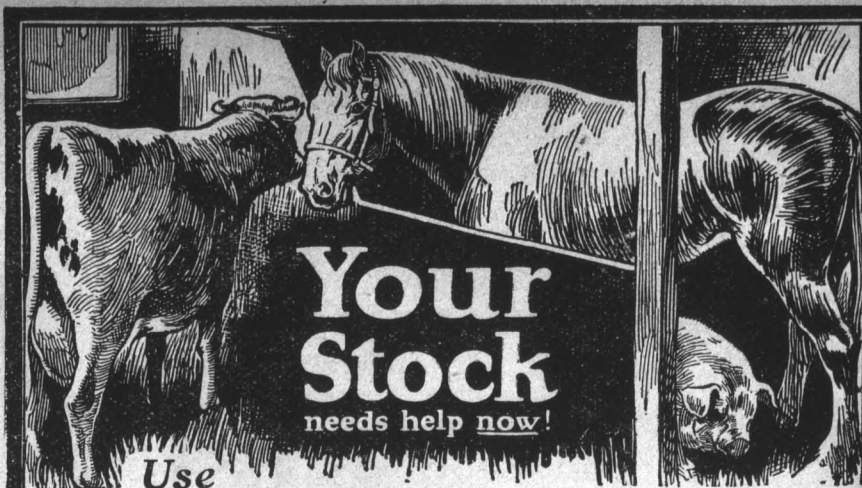
IMPROVED methods of slaughter and the development of artificial refrigeration and refrigerated transportation have greatly increased the consumption of mutton in the United States in the last 30 years. It is, however, considerably lower than in many other countries. Average annual per capita consumption of lamb and mutton for the ten-year period 1912-1921 in the United States was 6.2 pounds. This compares with a per capita consumption of 9 pounds in Canada in 1910; 26.7 pounds in the United Kingdom from 1895 to 1908; 9 pounds in France in 1904; and in Germany of only 2.2 pounds a year for 1904-1913.

In these periods the consumption of lamb and mutton in these countries constituted the following percentages of the total meat consumption: 4.35 per cent in the United States; 5.57 per cent for Canada; 22.25 per cent for the United Kingdom; 11.25 per cent for France; 1.91 per cent for Germany.

## A Low Down Dog

The garage keeper's little daughter never had happened to see a dachshund before.

"Look, papa," she exclaimed, "See what a long wheel-base that dog's got."—Selected.



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needs help now!

## Use Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

The beneficial effects of these powders at this time of year are especially remarkable.

Mid-winter is the meanest time for stock. Indoors! Inactive! On dry feed; no pasture.

The whole system gets out of condition—bad digestion, poor assimilation, impure blood. All stock are affected, but some show it more—spiritless, hide-bound, run-down, wormy. No wonder feed is wasted, flesh gains are slow and milk yields low.

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## Convince Yourself See it Work Try it

## The New DE LAVAL SKIMS CLOSER—RUNS EASIER—LASTS LONGER

Examine the new De Laval Cream Separator thoroughly. Compare it with any cream separator made. Then try it in actual use, and convince yourself that it is superior in every respect—that it will skim cleaner under all conditions of use and is easier to handle and operate. Your De Laval Agent will be glad to arrange such demonstrations—if you do not know who your De Laval Agent is, write us.

This new De Laval has been on the market more than a year, and already there are over 100,000 in use; and from the enthusiastic reports received concerning it there is no question but that it is the best De Laval Separator ever made. And that is saying a great deal when it is considered that De Laval Separators

—have millions of users who regard them as the finest machines made and the best money-makers on the farm;  
—have won more than 1100 prizes for superiority of operation and construction;  
—are overwhelmingly endorsed for efficiency of service by cow testers, who reach over 6000 farms;



—are used and approved by creamerymen, college and dairy authorities;  
—and have the longest record of use, as proved by the life of the thousands of machines in the "Oldest De Laval Users Contest," which averaged over 20 years.

In spite of the fact that the new De Laval is much improved, yet in terms of butter it costs much less. In 1913 it took 231 pounds of butter to pay for a popular-sized De Laval. Now it requires only about 188 pounds (average prices for years 1913 and 1923) to pay for the same machine—43 pounds or 18% less butter. In addition, the present-day De Laval is at least 20% better, having 10% more capacity, a bell speed-indicator, a self-centering bowl, and many other improvements and refinements.

There are many worn-out and inferior cream separators in use today, wasting enough cream to pay for a new De Laval in less than a year. If you are losing money in this way, stop it by getting a new De Laval. You can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. See your De Laval Agent or write us.

**\$6.60**

To \$14.30 Down  
the balance  
in Easy Monthly  
payments

No. 7—200 lbs. Capacity  
No. 8—225 " "  
No. 10—350 " "  
No. 12—500 " "  
No. 15—750 " "  
No. 17—1000 " "

Hand, Belt or  
Electric Drive

## The De Laval Milker

If you milk ten or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Besides saving a great deal of time and drudgery, it produces cleaner milk and by its pleasing, uniform action usually causes cows to give more milk. More than 15,000 users will tell you so. Send coupon for complete information.

Send this coupon for Free Catalog  
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. 537  
N. Y. 165 E. 4th St. Chicago, 29 E. Madison St.  
Send Separator (check which) Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_  
(check which) \_\_\_\_\_



## FREE VITA GLAND TABLETS STARTS HENS LAYING IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Hens have glands just like humans and also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate organs involved in egg production the mysterious newly discovered VITA GLAND tablets, crushed into hen's drinking water, turn winter loafers into busy layers almost over night. Science has discovered how to control egg production with essential vitamins, and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG producing gland of the hen. The wonderful effect of gland stimulation is shown by a simple test. Gov't experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the sixty of the average hen. "Leg weakness of baby chicks due to insufficient Vitamine B" says The Official Bulletin. Also says: "Hens start laying at an average age of 130 days when fed vitamins."

### Try This FREE BOX

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks, without fuss or bother or drugs or expensive foods can be had. Just drop these tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Chickens now full of pep and life. Nests full of eggs. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Alexander Laboratories the manufacturer of the original and genuine VITA GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results that they offer to send a free box for your own use. This is how. Send no money, just name. They will mail two boxes, each regular, one dollar size, a generous supply. When they arrive deposit only a few cents postage and one dollar with postman. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests let him have one box for a dollar, and thus your box has cost nothing. \$5000 in big Kansas City bank guarantees your satisfaction or money back without question, so write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple easy way. Write ALEXANDER LABORATORIES, 9035 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.—(ADV.)

## BOWERS Colony Brooder

### Burns any fuel—costs less

This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal—cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Also hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks; gives pure air, ample room. 500 and 1,000 chick sizes. Guaranteed. Lowest prices.

Express prepaid E. of Rockville.

FREE—\$3.00 stove pipe outfit sent free with brooder if you order NOW.

F. M. BOWERS & CO.

1416 W. Wash. St.

Indianapolis, Ind.

## 140 Egg Incubator \$13.25 30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors—a real bargain at \$13.25. Shipped complete, set up ready to use.

140 Egg Incubator and Brooder - \$17.75  
180 Egg Incubator Alone - 15.75  
180 Egg Incubator and Brooder - 22.00  
250 Egg Incubator Alone - 22.75  
250 Egg Incubator and Brooder - 31.00

Made of California Redwood. Positively the best value on the market. Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1924 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. (9)

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 140 Racine, Wis.

## Detroit INCUBATOR 140-EGG CAPACITY

Has all the features that insure big hatches—double walls, copper tank, complete nursery, perfect heat control through automatic trip burner, "Tyco" thermometer held so chicks can't break it when hatching. Detroit Brooder, too. Write for low combination price today!

Detroit Alliance Incubator Co., Alliance, Ohio. FREIGHT PREPAID

## BABY CHICKS

Send now for descriptive matter and price list of our PURE BRED PRACTICAL POULTRY 10 LEADING VARIETIES

Some fine breeding this year in improved egg quality stock; customers' egg records from stock last year.

COCKEELS—A few unsexed in Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, and E. C. Reds. \$3.00 and \$4.00.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Masonic Temple, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

CHILSON BARRED ROCK—HATCHING Eggs and Baby Chicks. Winning pens all heavy breeds Mich. international egg contest 1923. Nuegman's greatest eggs and color strain. Write for price list today.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Rt. 1, Grandville, Mich.

Whittaker's Red Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. Rose and Single Combs. Bred from Fourteen Generations of Winter Layers. Write for Free Catalog of Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

PUREBRED CHICKS: BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for special reduced prices. Joseph Amster, Paw Paw, Mich.

BABY CHICKS FROM BRED TO LAY S. C. Buff Leghorns. First hatch March 3rd. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

Have You  
Live Stock  
For Sale?

An Ad in The  
Michigan  
Business  
Farmer  
will sell it.

## Poultry Department

### WHY BABY CHICKS DIE IN THE SHELL

LITTLE chicks dying in the shell, I believe, is one of the most discouraging troubles the amateur chick raiser has to face, and apparently the one which mystifies him most. Yet there are several causes for even the strongest chicks dying in the shell.

First, take the case of eggs set under hens. It often happens that hens will sit well until the last twenty-four hours, then get nervous and fidgety. Often Biddy gets hungry or thirsty and leaves the nest. This is often the case when the hens are allowed to set in the chicken house or steal their nest around the farm buildings. But if no one happens to notice them when they come off to feed, they may go back to their nests with only a half-filled crop on the nineteenth or twentieth day, which will force them to leave the nest again before the hatch is completed. Then as the warm weather advances in the spring, vermin may worry a hen into leaving her nest. Rats very often scare a hen into leaving her nest when she is sitting outside, or another hen may frighten her while trying to claim the nest to lay in. In fact, there are numerous accidental causes for the hens getting off the nest in the last forty-eight hours, when she should sit undisturbed.

Perhaps the most frequent cause for chicks dying in the shell when eggs are set under a hen, is the owner's anxiety to help things along. During the last thirty-six hours, it is most imperative that all the warmth and moisture generated by the developing chicks and the body of the hen should be retained in the nest, and if someone is perpetually lifting the hen partly from the eggs to take away the hatched chicks or to see what is going on, much of the moisture is allowed to escape, therefore, the last two or three eggs fail to hatch, though they often contain fully developed chicks. An extremely dry season generally causes lots of chicks to die in the shell. The best way to combat adverse conditions is to remove broody hens from the chicken house or shed and set them in clean nests which can be closed so that a quantity of whole corn and clean water can be left in readiness for Mrs. Biddy, to feed herself with when she comes off the nest. I keep a shallow box of fine coal ashes in the house where the hens are sitting, so that they can dust themselves every time they leave the nest. If it is a dry season, it is a good plan to sprinkle water on the floor of the house every two or three days.

Watch the dropping of all chickens, both brooder and those under the hens, and at the slightest indication of looseness of the bowels, remove drinking water and replace with cold tea, or rice water. I find it a good precaution to feed boiled rice two or three times a week while the chicks are little, and if they develop any serious trouble, keep them under cover; or if with a hen, keep the hen shut into the brooder coop, for then she is much more likely to brood than if allowed to run at large.

### How to Avoid Leg Weakness

Leg weakness rarely develops if the chickens are properly fed. Green food and animal food must form part of their ration. It is usually better for the ordinary farm to depend on curd cheese and an occasional hard-boiled egg, chopped up fine without removing the shell. And for green stuff I don't think there is anything as good as young sprouts of onions, of course, fine enough for the little chicks. Beef liver is mighty good. It is the best of all animal food when about half boiled and chopped fine and fed in small quantities. An old rusty nail or two, or a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water, is a good tonic, especially if the chicks commence to look pale around the bill, or droopy in any way.

Stale wheat bread crumbled fine and mixed with hard-boiled egg, shell and all, is hard to beat; about two tablespoonfuls of the latter in a cup of crumbs; the combination just moistened with scalded milk and fed for breakfast and supper. When

about a week old have a mash made of hulled oats, ground coarse; corn meal and wheat equal parts of each, steamed for three to four hours. To each cupful of this add just before feeding a teaspoonful of bone meal and mix well. I feed three times a day all they will clean up in five minutes. If you haven't a steamer, a very good substitute may be made by getting a two-quart tin pail with a close-fitting lid—a lard pail will do; put the meal in it, pour in sufficient boiling water to just moisten it; close down lid and stand in four or five-quart pail with a tight-fitting lid; put in enough boiling water to reach half way up the sides of the smaller one. After the little chicks are about two weeks old the hen may be allowed to wander with them, after the dew is off the grass in the morning, until about 4 in the afternoon. The pan of mixed seed can be removed, and bone and meal omitted (except at supper time, when it is best to continue the bone for another two or three weeks); vary this at noon by feeding pot cheese and boiled liver chopped with green onions. If you have very few chicks and they are allowed free range with a mother hen they will be able to pick up all the animal food they want in the way of grubs and other insects.—Farm and Ranch.

### WANTS TO GO INTO POULTRY BUSINESS

We have ten acres of land a quarter of a mile east of OxBow Lake, about four of hard ground, the rest marsh. The Huron River is the north line. There is an old house and a chicken coop, and old shed or two. What I want to know is do you think it would pay to remodel the house, buildings and fence. We think we can do it all for \$2,000, and plant berries. There is a very small huckleberry marsh. Could we make a living—by a living I mean, comfortable clothes, plenty to eat and the expenses one incurs. We have no children to educate and we are not extravagant, our society is our church. We are nine miles from Pontiac on improved road, nearly everything could be sold at the door. We would also keep chickens and geese.—Mrs. H. C. Pontiac, Mich.

—It is rather difficult to make a definite answer with only the information at hand. However, if you are experienced in the care of poultry you, no doubt, could keep a flock sufficiently large enough to make a living with what garden stuff you will be able to grow.

As to spending \$2,000 on improvements it will depend on the future possibilities in the way of expansion and increasing the income. If you have not had any experience in poultry raising, I would suggest that you rent some small place well located that has adequate buildings and start in gradual. In this way you can find out whether you like the work and can make it a profitable business or not. Then if you feel satisfied you could go ahead and improve your own place or buy one perhaps better situated.—F. T. Riddell, Research Asst. in Farm Management, M. A. C.

### FEEDING COOKED POTATOES TO POULTRY

Are potatoes good for chickens? If so, which would be the best cooked or raw one for laying hens?—Mrs. W. T. Romeo, Mich.

—Experienced poultrymen find that excellent results can be obtained by feeding cooked potatoes to their laying stock. The cooked potato is more palatable than the raw, and the most practical method of feeding them is in the form of a moistened mash. The potatoes should constitute 40 per cent of the mash mixture. Ordinarily the standard dry mash which consist of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats, and meat scrap can be mixed with the boiled potatoes and excellent results secured. The cooked potato usually contains sufficient moisture to give the proper consistency to the entire mash.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

—Inspected and Approved



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From Best Egg Laying Strains in the World. Tanned, pedigree-sired and Tom Barron, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Parks' Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Our flocks are all on free range, closely culled, inspected and approved by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Every bird is healthy, has size, type and color.

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Our chicks are strong, sturdy and healthy. They live and grow because they are hatched in the best incubator made. 100% live delivery to your door. Illustrated catalog sent FREE.

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Strong, sturdy, heavy laying strains from large, vigorous yearling hens raised on our farms, and culled by expert poultrymen, to our high quality Certified Utility Flocks, Extra Selected Flocks and Blue Ribbon Pens.

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Bred for egg production since 1910. Our 13 years of experience in hatching and shipping chicks gives you the big, strong, healthy chicks that grow to maturity in the shortest possible time. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Let us mail you our 32 page catalog with price list.

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### Pure Bred Baby Chicks

We have been carefully developing our flocks for eight years. Every chick pure bred and from stock carefully culled, for type and production. Our chicks give satisfaction. Order today and get chicks when you want them.

Prices on 50 100 500  
W. Leghorns \$7.00 \$13.00 \$22.00  
B. Rocks, R. I. Reds 8.00 15.00 22.00  
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Postpaid. 100% live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers & Mechanics Bank, this city. No Catalog. Order from this ad.

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Guaranteed, Certified Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorn and Barred Rock chicks now offered at prices that mean unusual savings. Fast growers that will soon earn big profits for you. Book orders now and receive liberal discount. Write for free catalog and price list today.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, Box 201, Zeeland, Mich.

WYNGARDEN'S



### EGG-BRED BABY CHICKS

Best laying stock on earth. Genuine Barron English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Backed by 19 years' actual breeding on one acre from 1892 to 1910. Healthy, well hatched baby chicks weekly. Hundreds of our customers making big profits. It will pay you to buy one "EGG-BRED" chick. Write at once for our handsome 1924 catalog—4c free.

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERIES  
Zeeland Mich. U.S.A.

### Pure Bred Chicks

February and March Prices.  
Broiler Chicks 12c  
W. of B. Leghorns 14c  
B. Rocks or Reds 17c  
Sheppards Anconas 16c  
Extra selected standard bred chicks \$4.00 per 100 more. Add 35c if less than 100 ordered. Good bank reference. Circular free.

Lawrence Hatchery, B. F. R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

### TESTED BABY CHICKS

February, March prices. Heavy broiler chicks 12c. Barred Rocks or Reds 17c. Anconas Black Minorcas 16c. White or Brown Leghorns 15c. White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 17c. Extra selected chicks, built directly from contest winners. 4c per chick more. Add 35c if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Catalog. Good reference. Beckmann Hatchery, TMBF, 28 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

### QUALITY Chicks & Eggs

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

### 64 BREEDS

Most profitable pure-bred Northern raised chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys. Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. 24th year. Largest plant. Large valuable poultry book and catalog free.

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WEBER'S BEST laying, BEST paying chickens, ducks, geese & turkeys. Fine pure-bred quality. Fowls, Eggs, Incubators at new low prices. 42 years poultry experience, and my 100 page Catalog and Breeders' Guide Free.

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CHICKS, BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks. Bred-to-lay M. A. C. strain. Pedigreed sires used from 258-302 egg hens. Have good size and early maturity. Get my circular.

J. V. SHEAR, 1115 N. Adams St., Owosso, Mich.



## Marketing Poultry Requires Care in Handling

CARE in marketing poultry will greatly increase the profits of the poultry producer, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Losses occur from crowding, rough handling, improper packing, failure to time shipments advantageously, and other causes. Attention to a few simple rules, says the department, will eliminate many of these troubles.

Live poultry should be graded by age and kind, and the different classes shipped in separate coops, it is pointed out. Dressed birds should never be scald picked for a market which prefers them dry picked. They should be chilled to remove body heat before shipping, and should be packed in barrels or boxes lined with clean paper, and farm dressed birds in warm weather must be packed with alternate layers of cracked ice.

The best time of day to forward a shipment depends on the length of the journey and the time the shipment will arrive on the market. Live poultry should never arrive late Saturday afternoon, for they may be held over until Monday, and in that case will suffer heavy shrinkage. It is always desirable to have shipments arrive on the market early enough to be weighed the same day. Actual shrinkage on poultry shipments varies according to the condition of the birds, the weather, and the length of the journey. Several lots of broilers which were on the road 6 to 8 hours showed a shrinkage of 5 to 15 per cent, and a general average of 11 per cent.

Producers are advised not to feed poultry before shipping unless the birds will not arrive until the following day. It is desirable to have poultry arrive with empty crops. When it arrives with full crops, it is said to be "croppy" and the receiver may hold it overnight before weighing or may make a deduction in the weight to allow for the croppy condition. In marketing dressed poultry, says the department, it usually pays to fatten the birds before marketing.

In cooping poultry for shipment, the birds should be graded so that each lot is as uniform in color, size, grade and class as possible. Uniform lots, says department specialists, are more attractive, and sell more readily and for a better price. Culls, weaklings, and cripples should not be mixed with better quality stock, because they may die en route, and in any case will lower the appearance of the entire lot. Crowding should be avoided not only to prevent killing of the birds, but to prevent bruising, which causes poultry to dress out poorly.

Raising market poultry is not yet much specialized in this country. There is some specialization in producing chickens near Philadelphia and Boston and on Long Island, but the great bulk of market poultry is a by-product incidental to the production of eggs. On general farms, poultry is kept to supply eggs and poultry for the table, and to produce eggs for sale. Poultry is likewise a secondary consideration on specialized egg farms.

Chickens are reared and marketed in considerable numbers in various areas in the East and on the Pacific coast, but the greater supply is produced on general farms in the East North Central and West North Central States. According to the census of 1919, Iowa led in the number of chickens raised, with 31,076,911, followed in order by Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. Total value of the poultry raised in this country in 1922 was \$381,178,000, of which amount chickens accounted for \$354,199,000.

Since the States of the Middle West not only raise more poultry but have a greater surplus above their own needs than any other section, the poultry marketing problem is one of moving birds from the sources of production to the consuming centers in the best possible condition and at the lowest cost. In the shipment of poultry to New York there is an average haul of 1,000 miles. For efficiency and economy in handling, the poultry sold in small lots from individual farms must be assembled at central

points and shipped, either alive or dressed, in large lots, often car lots. This end of the business is chiefly in the hands of dealers.

### EASY TO PREVENT DIRTY EGGS AND SUCH EGGS CUT PROFITS

DIRTY eggs on the market sell for a low price. Usually they do not bring more than half the price of fresh clean eggs. Dirty eggs, which have been washed, are considered by the trade poorer in quality than dirty eggs, due to the fact that in washing the protective albuminous covering on the egg is destroyed causing the egg to dry out more rapidly.

A few soiled eggs in a case of fresh eggs detract greatly from its appearance, and appearance is one of the most important qualities in the sale of any food product.

Very frequently eggs, which are only slightly soiled, can be cleaned with a stiff brush. Others can be cleaned by wiping the soiled part of the egg with a damp cloth, and allowing it to dry naturally. Eggs which are very dirty, or badly stained, should not be shipped. Such eggs should be used at home, or sold locally.

The most important thing, however, is to produce only clean eggs. Eggs become dirty generally because the hens' feet are dirty. The hens' feet become dirty because they are not provided with sufficient clean litter, when they are allowed out in muddy yards on wet and stormy days, and when the dropping boards are not cleaned off and the hens are allowed to track over them on their way to the nests. The lack of nesting material and too few nests cause eggs to become broken and other eggs smeared.

How to overcome most of these conditions is obvious. To keep the hens off the dropping boards, poultry wire may be tacked on the under side of the roosts, and out to the edge of the drooping board, a scheme frequently used by commercial poultrymen.

Since eggs are the principal product that poultry keepers are trying to produce, it is essential, as a business proposition that they be produced under conditions which will insure their full value.

### DO HENS GET TOO FAT?

IF first-class layers, no! Not infrequently owners get worried about their hens, particularly Leghorns, getting too fat. We have yet to see any considerable number in a given pen that could be considered overfat for egg production. As a matter of fact, the moderately fat hen is most always the laying hen. And more often than not the prime cause of a low egg yield is the excess number of underfat hens in the flock. There is no use expecting or trying to get a satisfactory lay from thin hens or those not well supplied with surplus body tissue. The egg is an overproduction and not formed where the body requires for maintenance all of the nourishment supplied through the daily food stream.

Unhappily we are too apt to deal in excesses. We get the idea that if a little is good a whole lot must be better, and vice versa. Some one started preaching that fat hens don't lay and then the idea spread like wildfire even to the feeding and management of the young stock and pullets. True, one might feed a lop-sided ration and lay on a soft, flabby fat, but it is not commonly done. We have found the lop-sided ration at times, but usually thin stock rather than fat on account of it. There is a great difference in flesh that is worked on the frame by exercise and liberal feeding and the flabby fat accumulated by heavy pen feeding. The former is very much to be desired—fine, solid, plump bodies, with a good blanket of fat just under the skin does much to make comfort and egg records during winter months. Haphazard pen feeding is not the way to profitable poultry keeping.

A hen is much like a machine geared up to a certain production. It takes enough feed in the hopper to enable it to turn out quantity. We are pretty well sold to the proposition that there are far more good

(Continued on Page 28)

## Get Winter Eggs!

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

That's when the eggs come.

Feed

Dr. Hess Poultry

## PAN-A-CE-A

See them get busy. It gives hens pep.

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

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

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

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

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

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

## HIGHEST QUALITY CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS



Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State.  
Pure Bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Strong, Well-hatched Chicks from tested Hogenized Free-range stock that make wonderful winter layers.  
Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping Chicks giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality Chicks before placing your order.  
HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### PULLETS, HENS AND COCKERELS

S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. and R. C. Black Minorcas. Must make room before cold weather. About ready to lay.  
LAPHAM FARMS, Pinckney, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—3 JERSEY BLACK GIANT Roosters \$5.00 each.  
MRS. BESSIE JACOBS, Linden, Mich., R. 2.

### LEGHORNS

### LEGHORNS

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

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS TOMPKINS STRAIN to make room for young stock. I will sell after November 1, 1923, 50 2 year old hens at \$2.00 each; 25 1 year old hens at \$3.00 each; cockerels at \$2.50 and up. All these cockerels are from my best 3 year old hens that have laid 206 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.  
WM. H. FROHN, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. PURE BRED Dark and even color. \$5 and \$6 each.  
LOUIS MORRIS, Mt. Morris, Mich., R. 1.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. PURE BRED. Dark even red, big Boned Birds, \$3, \$5 each.  
DAN LEATHERS, Mt. Morris, Michigan

### ORPINGTONS

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE. (Cooks Strain).  
A. J. BREWBAKER, Elsie, Michigan.

### WYANDOTTES

Silver Wyandottes. Prize Winning Strain, Detroit and Chicago. Some fine stock now \$4, \$5, and \$6 each. Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.

White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$3 each  
Wayne Chipman, R. R. 2, Washington, Mich.

### BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS from America's best prize-winning laying strains. Winners of 18 first prizes at Detroit and M. A. C. the last two seasons. Low prices.  
TOLLES BROS., R. 10, St. Johns, Mich.

### ANCONAS

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS SHEPPARDS Best \$5.00 others at \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.50.  
H. CECIL SMITH, Rapid City, Mich., R. 2.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

COCKERELS, THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED Rocks, dark matings, April Hatched, weight 8 lbs. from good layers, \$3.50, 2 or more \$3.00 each.  
MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

(Continued on Page 28)





# PATENTS

Send sketch or model today for examination and report. Record of invention blank on which to disclose your invention and new guide book, "How to Obtain a Patent," sent free. From business assured. Highest references. Write today. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer, 155-C Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

## For Sick Chickens

Don't let ROUP, COLDS, CANCER, SOREHEAD, BOWEL TROUBLE, etc., take your profits. Easy to cure or prevent. "The Lee Way" Book, 64 pages, by GEO. H. LEE tells about poultry ailments, how to detect, what to do, etc. Germozone (75c and \$1.50 sizes) and this FREE book at drug or seed stores, or postpaid from GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Neb.



## POULTRY

(Continued from Page 27)

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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

### TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. GET STARTED right and have success. We have been shipping from this one farm for 38 years and have developed a large hardy strain that stands the test. Address stamped envelope for quick reply. ALDEN WHITCOMB, Byron Center, Michigan.

GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Very large birds. Their sire weighs 40 lbs. Toms, \$10.00-\$12.00-\$15.00; Hens, \$7.00-\$9.00. MRS. WILL DILLMAN, Cassopolis, Mich., R. 5.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS For Sale. Young Toms, \$10; Hens, \$8. Two year old Toms, \$15 each. Early hatched birds. MRS. ED. COLLING, Mayville, Mich., R. D.

Highest Quality White Holland Turkeys. Large, hardy, home-loving birds. Real producers. Toms \$11.00-\$14.00. Hens, \$10.00-\$12.00. Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Michigan.

Michigan's Best Giant Bronze Turkeys. America's best strains vigorous breeders, both utility and fancy. Extra good values in young toms. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Michigan.

PURE BRED GIANT STRAIN BOURBON Red Turkeys. MRS. RENA MEEK, Belmont, Michigan.

Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Toms One 2 Year old hardy beautiful well marked birds. Write for prices. Mrs. F. Griffin, Riverdale, Michigan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS FROM PRIZE Winning birds. Large, healthy, unrelated stock furnished. Mrs. La Verne Brownell, Belmont, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE beautiful birds. Write for prices. MRS. BEN JOHNSTON, Onaway, Mich., R. 1.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Goldbank Strain. Unrelated stock. Vigorous healthy birds. Write for prices. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE AND Dressed Poultry, Veal, Rabbits, etc. A square deal always. Write to E. MCNEILL & CO. 325 W. South Water St., Chicago

## If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands

### Sent Free to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child, should write at once to W. S. Rice, 529C 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 for 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 risk 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., 529C Main St., Adams, N. Y. You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of your stimulating application for rupture

Name .....  
Address .....  
State .....

### DO HENS GET TOO FAT?

(Continued from Page 27)

hens than there are good feeders. And the conviction applies even more strongly to pullets. Too many pullets start into production with the severe handicap of being under weight, with not enough surplus fatty tissue to maintain bodily requirements, energy and heat, and make eggs at the same time. As they come into maturity a certain reserve is stored up and this enables egg production to begin, but unless the feeding program is such as to maintain this reserve the task of completing growth, feathers and laying eggs is so great that they cannot carry the entire load. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, therefore egg production stops, and usually a molt begins, the extent of which depends on how severe the strain on the system has been—or, in other words, how deficient the feeding schedule.

One might as well attempt to build a house on a foundation of sand and expect it to stand as to try to maintain production with undeveloped or under nourished pullets. It can't be done.

While we accept a good mash as the maturing feed, it can be and frequently is used with lack of judgment. A narrow ration will tend to force the flock and may develop some that will lay in four, to four and one-half months, but it does not supply the frame and foundation to stand the strain of heavy produc-

tion. Feed a dry mash one that has plenty of ground grain so that they learn to eat large quantities of it, but also remember the whole grain.

The old-fashioned homily still works wonders. "Take one pail of feed and two pails of hard common sense into the poultry yard and feed both at the same time."—Joseph E. Davis in the Utah Farmer.

### ADVANCE IN FARM WAGES DURING YEAR

FARMERS were required to pay higher wages to male farm labor during 1923 than in the two preceding years, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. The average rate per month with board in 1923 was \$33.18, in 1922 it was \$29.17, and in 1914 the rate was \$21.05. The average monthly rate without board in 1923 was \$46.91, in 1922 it was \$41.79, and in 1914 the rate was \$29.38.

Day wages for harvest labor, with board averaged \$2.45 in 1923, as compared with \$2.20 in 1922 and with \$1.55 in 1914. For farm labor other than at harvest time the rate per day with board was \$1.93 in 1923, as compared with \$1.65 in 1922, and with \$1.13 in 1914.

The peak year in wages of farm labor in recent years was 1920, the department points out. The deflation of general prices then began and farm wages continued to decline until the fall of 1922, when an upward trend developed.

## RADIO DEPARTMENT

### INFORMATION ON AERIAL

I am planning on purchasing a radio receiving set soon and am writing to you for information on the aerial. I have read that one should have 100 feet of wire in their aerial and I have noticed that some fellows have four wires, others three, still other two and many only one. Which do you consider the best? Can one use insulated wire? Can more than one set be operated on one aerial?—R. B., Saginaw County, Mich.

—There is some misunderstanding about aerials. Some believe that an aerial composed of four wires 25 feet long is just as good as one wire 100 feet long. This is not true, the latter being by far the best, and for the average set the one wire 100 feet long is better than an aerial of two, three or four wires of that length. The single wire permits of more selective tuning. Yes, you can use insulated wire and get as good results as you can from a bare wire. Two receiving set cannot be used on one aerial with any degree of satisfaction as tuning one set puts the other out of tune; also the signal strength is reduced when two sets are used on one aerial. We have heard of cases where two sets have given good results on one antenna when near a powerful sending station. However such results are to be classed as freakish.

### RADIO AN IMPORTANT FARM IMPLEMENT, SURVEY SHOWS

THE importance of radio in the production and marketing of agricultural products is brought out in a special survey of about 1200 representative farmers, just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 50 per cent of the 1200 farmers replying reported that they owned tube sets employing three or more tubes, while approximately 50 per cent of the farmers reporting have home-made sets ranging from simple crystal detectors to tube sets.

More than 75 different makes of sets were found among the manufactured sets purchased, although the bulk of the sets were confined to about 15 of the leading makes that are more or less widely advertised in radio and general magazines. The average cost of the manufactured sets was \$172.

Comparatively few of the owners of home-made sets operate crystal receivers, the survey revealed. The average cost of the crystal sets was \$11. The average cost of the home-made tube sets was \$83.

Eighty per cent of these farmers said they were interested in receiving both weather and market re-

ports. The survey was made in practically every State in the Union, the most numerous replies coming from Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Kansas, Ohio, New York, Missouri, and Indiana.

### KEEP AERIAL AWAY FROM ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES

CHRISTMAS radio sets, given with wishes for health and happiness, may become messengers of death unless care is used in erecting aerials.

Aerials should not be strung across electric light wires, either indoors or out. The ends of the antenna should be securely fastened against wind and also against the added weight of ice-covered wires. One end broken loose, may be carried against a heavily charged electric line and lead a dangerously high current into the house.

A warning similar to this one, sent out last year by the Michigan Committee of Public Utility Information met with instant response but during the past few days the Christmas radio sets have been called upon to provide a means of forgetting real winter weather. Outdoor antennas have been carelessly erected, and in some instances the "Best Wishes" will be enjoyed only by the "heirs and assigns."

### DID YOU KNOW THIS?

It is a good idea to mount your tube sockets so that if anyone walks across the room the vibration will not cause your set to ring or get it out of tune. This can be done by mounting each one on a piece of inner tube. Take one of the old tubes you have thrown away and cut out pieces to the same size as the base of the tube socket. You can use two pieces under each tube if you wish but one will do the trick very satisfactorily. If you have no automobile maybe your neighbor will give you a good size piece from one of his old tubes.

To get the best results from WD-12 tubes it is desirable to use two dry cell batteries connected in multiple for each tube. Thus, in connection with a 3 tube set best results will be obtained when 6 cells are used, all connected in multiple. And it is also cheaper than one cell for each tube.

### FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv

# RHEUMATISM

## A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It.

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely, and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Do not send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

**MARK H. JACKSON**  
No. 265-K Durston Bldg.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.



# The Agricultural and Business Situation

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

## FARM INCOME:

Cash receipts of farmers in the United States from sales of all products were fourteen billion dollars in the crop year ending June 30, 1920. Two years later the income had fallen almost to one-half this amount. The following year it showed a gain of one and one-half billion dollars and this crop year another gain of one-half billion dollars.

Farm cash returns come from crops, 50 per cent; livestock, 26 per cent; and animal products, 24 per cent. This year cotton is yielding the most money, followed in order by dairy products, cattle, hogs, wheat and poultry.

In the decline from the peak of prosperity crops showed the greatest loss and animal products the least, the decline in crop sales being 53 per cent; livestock, 50 per cent, and animal products, 20 per cent.

## WHEAT:

Wheat is the only important product returning less money each year since the break in general prices in 1920. It promises to yield this season only one-third of the income of the peak year. Acreage sown to winter wheat this fall is estimated to be 12 per cent less than last fall. After allowing for probable domestic requirements for the full crop year, and exports to December 1, wheat east of the Rockies remaining for carryover and export is estimated at 65 million bushels. With seven months remaining for exporting, this represents a small amount for this territory which must be supplemented by wheat brought from the west coast or imported from Canada, or domestic consumption must be further reduced. Consumption is already at low ebb, the average per capita for the last three years being 4.22 bushels, compared with 5.06 bushels for the five-year pre-war period.

## I. Production and Trade.

### I. Agriculture: U. S. Production—000,000 omitted.

	December, 1923	Average	1923*
	Estimate 1922	1917-1921	Per Cent
Corn, bu.	3054	2906	104
Wheat, bu.	786	868	94
Oats, bu.	1300	1216	104
Barley, bu.	198	182	103
Rye, bu.	63	103	90
Buckwheat, bu.	14	15	93
Potatoes, white, bu.	412	453	106
Potatoes, sweet, bu.	97	109	103
Cotton, bales	10,081	9,8	89
Tobacco, lb.	1475	1247	108
Flaxseed, bu.	17	10	170
Rice, bu.	33	41	81
Peaches, bu.	46	56	107
Apples, total, bu.	197	203	123
Apples, commercial, bu.	34	32	131
Sugar beets, tons.	6.9	5.2	96

\* As per cent of average of 1917-1921.

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

	East of Rockies	West of Rockies	Total
Supply:			
Carried over, July 1, 1923.	91	10	101
Production, 1923 crop.	645	137	782
Total supply	736	147	883
Distribution:			
Domestic requirements for food, feed and seed	583	51	634
Excess feeding	28	7	35
Total domestic requirements	611	58	669
Exported to December 1.	60	30	90
Total	671	88	759
Remainder for carryover and export	65	59	124

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

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

	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Oct., 1922
Anthracite coal	95	35	95
Bituminous coal	99	99	91

### 3a. Manufacturing:

	1923	1922	1921
Wheat flour	104	109	112
Sugar	137	102	108
Cotton	84	88	95
Wool	101	100	106
Pig iron	98	102	134
Steel ingot	101	99	100
Copper	107	102	84
Gasoline	107	102	102
Automobiles	159	146	114

\* Not available. † Preliminary.

### 4. Building Expenditures (Bradstreets):

	1923	1922	Per cent Increase
First quarter	\$794	\$522	52.3
Second quarter	830	718	15.6
Third quarter	690	630	9.5
October	276	211	30.8
November	254	207	22.8

### 5. Transportation (000 omitted):

	Week Ending Dec. 1, 1923	Same Week Ago	Same Week Year Ago	Week Ending Dec. 1, 1923*
Freight car loadings:				
Total	835	1035	840	99
Grain and grain products	46	48	49	94
Livestock	32	44	35	91
Coal	157	180	184	85
Coke	11	11	13	85
Forest products	64	76	60	107
Ore	12	43	11	109
Merchandise	215	252	200	108
Miscellaneous	298	382	289	103

\* As percentage of week year ago.

### 6. Employment:

	Nov., 1923	Oct., 1923	Nov., 1922
Out of 63 industrial centers employment:			
Increased over previous month in	26	31	52
Decreased over previous month in	37	32	11

## COTTON:

Cotton shows a small production gain and large price gain, with additional income of something like 30 per cent over last year. Certain states, including Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas, have decidedly smaller crops than last season and the higher price will not make up for the reduced output. Texas and the Carolinas have had big yields.

## HOGS:

Marketings of hogs have been 25 per cent larger this calendar year than last. These enormous sales brought in 1 per cent more cash.

Low prices of corn two years ago gave impetus to pork production. Contrary influences now working to check production may be expected to have a marked effect on pork prices by the latter part of 1924.

## CATTLE:

The range cattle industry is still confronted with an unprofitable and declining market. Sales of feeders coming mainly from the range make up around 12 per cent of total sales of cattle. Three per cent more pounds of fat cattle have been sold this year than last at slightly higher prices.

## GENERAL BUSINESS:

Last spring business was headed toward a boom, which was checked and followed by a small decline. This in turn has been checked. The belief is general that 1924 will be a moderately good business year.

## PRICES:

The general price level, as computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has declined 3 per cent since a year ago. Farm products have gained 2 per cent. Farm purchasing power, on the basis figured by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is 10 per cent above this date last year.

## IV. Prices.

### 1. Wholesale Prices of Farm Commodities:

Quotations at Chicago except as noted.

	Dec. 18, 1923	Month Ago	Year Ago
Fat hogs, cwt., average	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.85	\$ 8.05
Beef steers, good native, cwt., av.	9.50	9.90	9.60
Fat lambs, cwt., average	12.50	12.25	13.85
Fat sheep, cwt., average	6.75	7.25	7.20
Wool, Ohio Delaine unwashed, lb. (Boston)	.545	.54	.565
Butter, 92 score, lb.	.53	.525	.53
Cheese, No. 1 twins, lb.	.22	.24	.2675
Eggs, fresh firsts, doz.	.40	.50	.51
Poultry, hens, lb.	.18	.1725	.175
Wheat, No. 2 hard, bu.	1.08	1.045	1.28
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.	.7225	.835	.7675
Oats, No. 2 white, bu.	.45	.44	.475
Rye, No. 2, bu.	.70	.71	.915
Barley, bu.	.67	.695	.6725
Kafir, No. 2 white, cwt. (K. C.)	1.295	1.725	1.68
Hay, No. 1 timothy, ton	26.00	27.50	21.00
Flax, No. 1 bu. (at Minneapolis)	2.445	2.4125	2.72
Cotton, middling, lb. (New York)	.355	.3535	.262
Beans, white, cwt., f. o. b. Michigan	5.05	5.35	7.75
Potatoes, northern whites, cwt.	1.10	1.00	1.00
Onions, midwest yellows, cwt.	2.15	2.65	2.50
Apples, winter varieties, bbl.	5.10	5.25	5.25
Hides, No. 1 native, heavy, lb.	.135	.14	.2025
Sugar, fine granulated, lb. (N. Y.)	.089	.0885	.0705

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

Prices in year 1913 equal 100.

	Nov., 1923	Oct., 1923	Nov., 1922
All commodities (weighed average or general price level)	152	153	156
Farm products	146	144	143
Food products	148	148	143
Cloths and clothing	201	199	192
Fuel and lighting	167	172	218
Metals and metal products	141	142	133
Building materials	181	182	185
Chemicals and drugs	130	129	127
House furnishings	176	183	179
Miscellaneous	118	120	122

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

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Prices in year 1913 equal 100.

Commodity:	Oct., 1923	Sept., 1923	Oct., 1922
Cotton	232	219	181
Corn	141	144	106
Wheat	121	119	125
Hay	113	113	100
Potatoes	129	156	98
Beef cattle	93	97	93
Hogs	97	104	111
Eggs	198	167	195
Butter	159	153	143
Wool	221	222	193

### 4. Relative Purchasing Power of Farm Products:

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

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

	All Com- modities	Cloths, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Metals, etc.	Building Mtls.	House Furn'gs
Cotton	152	117	135	163	127	127
Corn	92	71	82	100	78	77
Wheat	79	61	70	85	67	66
Hay	74	57	66	80	62	62
Potatoes	84	65	75	91	71	71
Beef cattle	61	47	54	65	51	51
Hogs	63	49	56	68	53	53
Eggs	129	100	115	139	109	108
Butter	104	80	92	112	87	87
Wool	144	111	129	156	121	121

Average purchasing power of all farm products in terms of all other commodities. Same basis as above table.

	1913	December, 1921	July, 1922	August	September	October
1913	100	62	69	64	64	64
1914	112	69	71	70	70	70
1915	106	64	72	73	73	73
1916	89	64	73	75	75	75
1917	106	70	76	76	76	76
1918	112	71	77	78	78	78
1919	111	72	78	79	79	79
1920	86	73	78	79	79	79
1921	67	75	79	80	80	80
1922	69	76	80	81	81	81

### 7. Bank Debits:

(Units of \$1,000,000,000)

	Nov., 1923	Oct., 1923	Nov., 1922
New York City	\$19.98	\$19.15	\$19.03
Outside bank debits	18.52	19.75	17.13

### 8. Mail Order Sales:

	November, 1923	November, 1922
Montgomery Ward	\$14,112,312	\$11,003,750
Sears Roebuck	20,416,166	20,196,559
	194,742,706	161,419,528

## II. Foreign Trade.

### 1. Exports (000 omitted):

	October, 1923	October, 1922
Commodity:		
Grand total	\$393,814	\$366,186
Beef and veal, lb.	2,535	2,978
Pork, lb.	80,551	57,621
Lard, lb.	76,378	66,332
Butter, lb.	344	524
Cheese, lb.	331	308
Hides, skins	650	380
Corn, bu.	528	10,149
Meal and flour, bbl.	40	41
Wheat, bu.	9,239	18,282
Flour, bbl.	2,092	1,510
Oats, bu.	258	3,042
Meal and rolled, lb.	17,275	13,036
Fruits and nuts	12,130	10,162
Vegetable oils	751	1,011
Sugar, lb.	6,209	13,200
Tobacco, lb.	44,958	58,353
Cotton, lb.	405,940	418,367

### 2. Imports:

	October, 1923	October, 1922
Commodity:		
Grand total	\$308,366	\$345,104
Beef and veal, lb.	3,174	4,504
Pork, lb.	183	54
Butter, lb.	1,202	232
Cheese, lb.	9,609	6,776
Hides and skins	6,507	13,487
Corn, bu.	14	3
Wheat, bu.	2,834	2,566
Flour, bbl.	19	51
Oats, bu.	4	8
Fruits and nuts	7,375	8,724
Vegetable oils	3,860	5,166
Sugar, lb.	623,976	432,456
Tobacco, lb.	4,197	6,295
Wool, lb.	9,566	25,260

### 3. Prices of Foreign Drafts:

	Dec. 18, 1923	Nov. 19, 1923	Dec. 19, 1922
Nominal Gold Value			
Par of Exchange	1923	1923	1922
England	\$4.87 to 1 £ sterling	\$4.37	\$4.61
France	19.3c to 1 franc	5.204c	6.83c
Sweden	26.8c to 1 crown	26.32c	26.89c
Holland	40.2c to 1 florin	38.11c	38.82c
Argentina	42.5c to 1 peso	32.25c	37.90c
Japan	49.9c to 1 yen	46.80c	48.13c

## III. Money and Credit.

### 1. Gold Movement (000 omitted):

	Oct., 1923	Oct., 1922
Exports of gold	\$ 1,307	\$17,591
Imports of gold	29,858	20,866

### 2. Federal Reserve Ratio:

	Dec. 15, 1923	Nov. 17, 1923	Dec. 13, 1922
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities	75.3%	75.6%	75.1%

### 3. Interest Rate:

	Nov., 1923	Oct., 1923	Nov., 1922
4-6 mos. commercial paper	5.19%	5.35%	4.88%
60-90 days commercial paper	5.09%	5.12%	4.62%

### 4. Stock and Bond Prices:

	Dec. 7, 1923	Nov. 9, 1923	Dec. 8, 1922
20 Railroad stocks	\$32.43	\$30.28	\$34.39
20 Industrial stocks	93.80	91.14	96.91
40 Bonds	86.80	86.79	89.08





# MARKET FLASHES



## FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

### The Year's Business

THE year just closed was a good one for business in most respects, with farmers sharing in the prosperity, but one crop farmers failed to make good, this applying especially to those who devoted most of their efforts to growing wheat and raising hogs. Obviously, what is needed in the wheat states is a diversified system of farming, and it is gratifying to hear that wheat farmers in Iowa and other states are reducing their wheat acreage. The domestic trade of the United States has expended rather surprisingly, largely as a result of employment of labor at high wages and a fair increase in our population through births and immigration, despite the restrictions placed by the government on bringing in foreigners. We exported large quantities of farm products to foreign countries, but the Department of Agriculture announces that for the first time in the history of the country the value of agricultural products imported exceeded the value of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. The imports consisted chiefly of silk, sugar, rubber, wools and coffee. It would appear that we should produce more wool and sugar; yet in the year mentioned we imported \$396,000,000 worth of sugar and \$167,000,000 worth of wool. These are crops which our farmers could raise profitably. While it is not likely that Congress will adopt a course letting in foreigners indiscriminately, it is probable that a law will be enacted by which desirable workers will be allowed to enter the country and allowed in due time to become American citizens. It is extremely unfortunate that affairs in European countries are slow to improve, yet we are exporting large amounts of grains and flour, while, strange to say, our exports of provisions have exceeded all former records. Agricultural production in Europe has improved materially, and the betterment in industry is manifest in the increased volume of foreign goods sold to this country, tending to restore the balance of the world trade. Looking to the future, we are confronted by the credit inflation because of the abnormal gold holdings and by presidential election year. This country holds about half of the monetary gold supply of the world. Farmers who are out of debt and own fertile lands face a promising future, and they hardly need advice, the important things being well maintained, soil, a variety of crops and avoiding unduly spreading of their acres.

### Better Feeling in Wheat

While much higher prices than those now prevailing for wheat seems hardly probable in the near future, it must be admitted that the market has got into better shape, with sales at well above prices prevailing several weeks ago, although they appear low when placed in comparison with those paid two years ago. It is evident that advances of a permanent nature must be brought about by enlarged consumption, and this is as yet not sufficiently liberal to cause traders to become bullish in sentiment, although choice wheat is selling at a good premium, with no excessive amounts in store. The export demand is fair, with Manitoba wheat much wanted. Reactions follow decided advances, but they leave prices higher than early in the season, although a short time ago there were 145,377,000 bushels of wheat in the United States and Canada in the visible supply and in bonded stocks in this country. Many farmers are sending in inquiries asking what course to follow regarding disposing of their wheat, and it may be replied that it appears to be good judgment to sell in moderate quantities from time to time, taking advantage of any bulges in values. Later on there will be general interest felt in the spring wheat acreage, and all of us hope that farmers will realize the great importance of curtailing their acreage and thereby help in restoring prices to a profit-

## MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat steady. Corn strong. Oats firm. Rye in demand. Beans unchanged. Eggs wanted. Demand for butter greater than supply. Poultry slow and easy. Potatoes unchanged. Dressed calves easy and hogs inactive. Cattle lower. Hog market active. Sheep 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.)

able basis. Fair interest is shown in the oats and rye markets, oats selling around the prices of a year ago, with a visible supply of 20,591,000 bushels of oats in the United States, comparing with 32,122,000 bushels a year ago. Rye is in far larger supply than a year earlier, and with prices far lower than a year back, it is strange that the export trade is not much greater. With 54,613,000 bushels of wheat in the United States and Canada in excess of a year ago, farmers with wheat for sale will see the need of going slow in marketing. Late sales were made of May wheat in Chicago at \$1.09, comparing with \$1.19 a year ago.

### Bull Market in Corn

In former years wheat was usually the big item in speculation, and except occasionally, less interest was shown in corn and oats; but for the last few months corn has come into much greater prominence on the Board of Trade and is now far ahead of wheat in active trading. The advent of winter weather has resulted in much increased consumption of corn on farms, whereas heretofore it was so unusually mild that much less corn and other feeds were required for fattening live stock than in normal winters. Farmers a while ago were apt to take a rather bearish view of the outlook for corn prices, and they were beginning to market their surplus, anticipating much increased sales throughout the corn belt states and a consequent drop in prices. Now, however, they are much more optimistic in their views as a general rule, and this is natural in view of the fact that recent prices reached the highest level of the season. A corn specialist says the grain trade seems to be at last awakening to the fact that the stocks of old corn were exhausted when the new crop started to move, and that it has been filling holes and has disappeared. This is why stocks have not accumulated, the visible corn supply in this country being only about 10,000,000 bushels. Iowa and Illinois farmers have sold little corn so far, but on recent advances they have shown a disposition to sell some, and around 80 cents a bushel for May corn they may be expected to sell more freely. Prices are well above those of a year ago, and far higher than at this time in 1922, May corn having sold

at that time as low as 52 cents. Of late the west and southwest have received considerable corn from the Missouri River markets. Late sales of May delivery were made on the Chicago Board of Trade of corn at 77½ cents, comparing with 72 cents a year ago; oats at 46 cents, comparing with 44½ cents last year; and rye at 75 cents, comparing with 88½ cents a year ago.

### Embargo on Grain

A special from Winnipeg to the Chicago Tribune says:—An embargo on grain shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur by the middle of next week is a certainty, according to grain exchange students of market conditions. They argue that the 50,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat at lower lake ports, 40,000,000 bushels at Fort William and Port Arthur, and 45,000,000 in the country elevators, with, it is estimated, 100,000,000 bushels still in the hands of farmers, will mean virtually paralyzing grain trade. They say Canada will have to export 2,000,000 bushels of grain a day from the opening of navigation to get free of this crop before the opening of the new grain year on Sept. 1 next. Lower lake terminal elevators are crowded to capacity. All rail shipments will have to be stopped, it is said. Upper lake ports have a capacity of 63,000,000 bushels and they cannot take more than 80 per cent of that.

### Canadian Wheat Flour

The department of commerce at Washington writes Uhlmann Grain company as follows: "We regret that your suggestion that this department report figures of exports of wheat flour made from Canadian wheat separately from flour made from United States wheat cannot be put into effect. This Canadian flour is entered into a bonded mill for grinding into flour, all of the product of the bonded mill to be exported. Under section 311 of the tariff law, wheat is admitted free of duty. The flour produced is a blended product made partly from United States and partly from Canadian wheat. The flour when exported is regarded as a domestic product because it is made in the United States. Whether the material is of domestic or foreign origin is immaterial. The export declaration filed with the collector of customs at the port where the flour is exported

shows only the number of barrels of the flour exported and does not give the proportion or amount of Canadian wheat used in grinding the flour. Separate statistics are kept of the amounts of Canadian wheat entered in bonded mills for grinding into flour for export. During the nine months ending with September 30, 1923, 5,548,193 bushels have been entered. No information is available as to when the flour ground from this wheat or partly from Canadian and partly from United States wheat will be exported. Beginning with January 8, this office will issue weekly statements showing the imports into eight principal northern border districts of Canadian wheat entered for consumption (duty paid) and entered into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export. Those statements will be issued to the press and to interested parties on Tuesday of each week."

### Choice Cattle Wanted

The restricted demand for beef cattle at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's has given place to improved conditions, with marked increase in the consumption of beef, pork and mutton. Even rather ordinary cattle have shown advances in prices in the Chicago market at times, and on days when common cattle were not plentiful killers paid higher prices for steers with a little flesh on them than feeders were prepared to pay. While the cattle receipts have increased in numbers, relatively few choice finished lots have been offered, and the bulk of the steers marketed sold at \$8.25 to \$10.75 per 100 pounds, the better class of the yearlings selling at \$11 to \$12 and the best heavy long fed steers at \$10 to \$11.25. Killers have continued to discriminate against heavy cattle, and it does not require a great many to satisfy the trade requirements. Steers grading as good find buyers at \$10 and over, and steers selling below \$9 do not grade very high. Steers of ordinary grade sell for \$6.75 to \$7.75, with inferior little steers selling at \$4.50 to \$6.65 in a small way. Butcher stock has a fair outlet, cows and heifers selling usually at \$3.75 to \$8.25, while bulls bring \$4.25 to \$7 and calves \$5 to \$12.50. The stocker and feeder trade is only fair at \$4.50 to \$7.85, sales being mainly at \$5.25 to \$7.50. Milch cows sell at \$35 to \$90 each. Farmers should market their cattle as soon as ready, but it is not well to let well bred cattle go until properly finished. Ruling prices for fat stock are extremely good.

### Surfeit of Hogs

There has been no end to the hog supply, and prices have had many breaks because far more were marketed than needed, despite the unprecedented large consumption of fresh and cured hog products, including good exports to European countries. The best strengthened influence all along has been the unusually liberal demand for the better class of hogs offered on the Chicago market to ship to eastern packing points. The hogs offered average well in quality, and the bulk of the sales are within a range of 30 cents, with prime heavy butchers going highest and 25 cents above best bacon hogs. Recent Chicago receipts of hogs have averaged 231 pounds in weight, being four pounds less than a year ago and eleven pounds above the ten year average. Recent markets have changed greatly for the better, due to a marked improvement in the local and eastern shipping demand. Late Chicago hog sales were at a range of \$6.50 to \$7.50, or substantially the prices of a week earlier.

### Active Lamb Market

There has been of late an extremely liberal demand for lambs in the Chicago market at a high scale of prices, although the materially increased receipts have brought about some reductions in quotations. Feeding lambs are particularly active at fancy prices, with sales at \$11.75 to \$13. The highest priced lambs are taken for a short feed. Numerous sheepmen are marketing lambs only half fed, causing sales at unremunerative prices. Receipts

## A. B. COOK APPROVES OF NEW BEET CONTRACT

I BELIEVE the principle of the new sugar beet contract is right. Both parties are, under its terms, interested in the ultimate outcome of the joint enterprise. From the time of the securing of the contracts until the last sack of sugar is sold it should be a joint enterprise. I can see no future for the industry on any other basis. I can see a brilliant future for it on the basis of cooperation and a mutual interest in the final results of the year's operations.

My personal opinion of the contract after a kind of a "once over" was that it was a fair proposition. I submitted it to the gentleman who originated the "50-50" idea and who is a careful student of beet sugar affairs and who while a farmer has the respect of all classes and he said "it is a fair proposition under present conditions."

I think the manufacturers missed an opportunity when they failed to invite in representative growers to discuss with them the terms of the proposed contracts before it was printed. However fair it may be to the grower, had he by his representatives accepted it without amendment it would have placed the proposition before the growers in a better light. The signing on the dotted line is a much simpler and pleasanter transaction and confidence much more easily secured if the signee has had a part in the preparation of the literature which proceeds that dotted line. If all the growers were of a type mentioned in connection with the 50-50 contract above and all of the manufacturers of the type of the manager of the Owosso Sugar Company the establishment of satisfactory relationship in this industry would be possible of immediate accomplishment.—A. B. Cook.



in the Chicago market recently showed big gains in numbers, but the demand was correspondingly large, and lambs advanced, selling at the best prices since the first of last September. Lambs sold at \$11 to \$14 and feeder lambs at \$11.75 to \$13. Twelve years ago the best lambs brought \$7.

#### WHEAT

There is steady tone to the Detroit wheat market. Millers are buying again and receipts show no increase so there is little pressure on the market. Reports come that Canada, our northern neighbor, has a huge supply of wheat on hand. Elevators are said to be full and the farmers are shipping so fast that there will soon be a tieup of transportation if an embargo is not declared on the farm deliveries. This does not seem to have any bearish effect on the Detroit market.

#### CORN

Demand for corn has improved some during the past two weeks and prices have advanced. Manufacturers are in the market for good corn and some export business reported. Receipts remain about the same; plenty of poor grade but little first class.

#### OATS

The oat market showed a steady improvement during the week ending January 12th and high price levels for the season were made at some places. Farmers are not active sellers.

#### RYE

The price of rye at Detroit shows a slight decline over two weeks ago although the market remains steady in tone.

#### BEANS

The Michigan bean market is steady to strong. Demand is not heavy but enough to keep the crop moving steadily from the state. There is a fair supply coming to market but farmers as a whole are not overly anxious to sell. Foreign beans continue to come into the country but they do not seem to be hurting to market for the Michigan bean. Regarding to future trend of the market The Bean and Pea Journal states: "There are reasons on either side of the market—bullish and bearish factors. The crop was huge, but is going into consumption. Unbiased observers believe present prices will rule for some time to come, with little need to tip the scales either direction, up or down."

#### POTATOES

Potatoes are fairly steady and the finest grades are moving at firm prices. Receipts are fairly large although extremely cold weather in some parts has caused a slowing up of hauling.

#### HAY

Receipts at most markets have been light and more strength has been shown both in the east and west under increased activity. The demand for good hay is urgent with offerings of the better grades very small. Accumulations have been cleaned up and there is very little hay unsold at any market. The average of prices has increased, the west showing a dollar increase and the east not quite as much but tending toward more strength. Country loadings are small and weather conditions uncertain.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS

##### Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.14; No. 2, \$1.13; No. 2 white, \$1.14; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13.  
Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.13; No. 2 hard, \$1.09½ @ 1.12½.  
New York—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.26; No. 2 hard, \$1.25½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.15½.

##### Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 83c; No. 4, 79c.  
Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 77½ @ 78½c; No. 2 mixed, 76½c.  
New York—Cash No. 2 yellow, 95c; No. 2 white, 96½c; No. 2 mixed, 94½c.

##### Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3, 50c.  
Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 46½ @ 50c; No. 3, 46 @ 46½c.  
New York—Cash No. 2 white, 57c.

##### Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 73½c.  
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 73½c.

##### Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.70 per cwt.  
Potatoes  
Detroit—\$1.33 @ 2.00 per cwt.  
Chicago—\$1.35 @ 1.50 per cwt.

##### Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50 @ 24, No. 2, \$21 @ 22; No. 1 clover, \$21 @ 22; No. 1 clover mixed, \$21 @ 22 per ton.  
Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$27 @ 28; No. 2, \$25 @ 27; No. 1 clover, \$25 @ 27; light timothy & clover mixed, \$26 @ 28 per ton.  
New York—No. 1 timothy, \$30 @ 32; No. 2, \$28 @ 30; light clover mixed, \$30 @ 32 per ton.

#### SUGAR BEET MEN TO MEET AT M. A. C.

SUGAR beet men of the state will gather in conference at the Michigan Agricultural College from January 23 to 25, in the third annual Sugar Beet Institute held under the auspices of the college.

Both manufacturers and growers have been invited to the meeting, and it is predicted that last year's attendance of 250 will be equalled or bettered.

Problems of production, with emphasis on the cultural end, will be discussed at the conference, according to acting-dean E. B. Hill, of the M. A. C. agricultural division, who is arranging details of the institute. Fertilization, disease problems, insect control, and general cultural methods will be taken up.

The list of men who are to lead discussion at the various meetings includes five men from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Prominent state manufacturers and growers, and specialists from the agricultural college, will also take part in the program.

#### MICHIGAN A LEADER IN PRODUCING WOOL

MICHIGAN, one of the big lamb-feeding states of the nation, produces about 8,000,000 pounds of wool annually.

Official Government estimates placed the Michigan sheep population in 1923 at 1,171,000, a marked increase over the total for the previous year.

In addition there is a decided increase in the number of lambs being fed this winter in Michigan. Many of these will be shorn before leaving the farms, thus helping to boost the Michigan wool clip.

Among the reasons for the present increase in the number and popularity in sheep in Michigan are the following:

The educational activities of the Michigan Division State Grange and of the Extension of the Michigan Agricultural College, the natural economic and labor conditions and the influence of the wool pool conducted by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

#### COLLEGE MAKING PLANS FOR FARMERS' WEEK

(Continued from Page 3)

served seats has been held for the Farmers' Week guests, and these will be offered at general admission prices at the registration booth.

The annual Housewives Congress will be held in the new home economics building during the week as a special feature for the women attending Farmers' Week. Talks on various phases of home economics as applied to farm homes will be given by college specialists, and specialists, and special exhibits will be shown.

The new home economics building, the finest of its kind in the country, has just been completed at at cost of \$400,000, and will be opened to the public for the first time on Tuesday evening, February 5, as one of the features of the week.

Reduced fares have been granted on all transportation lines in the state for the Farmers' Week crowds. These reduced rates are offered on round trip fares from all points in the state, and have liberal stop-over privileges. Full information can be obtained from local ticket agents in each town.

Last year more than 5,000 farmers and their families attended the Farmers' Week programs, and plans have been made to care for an even larger attendance this year.

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skillfully processed and mixed, thus insuring a big extra gain in milk. Accept no substitute. Inferior brands offered by other mills cannot produce the same profitable results as International Special Dairy. Order some today.

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WE SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENTS of live poultry, veal and eggs.

Our commission is 5%.  
References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

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