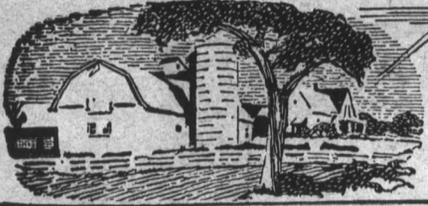
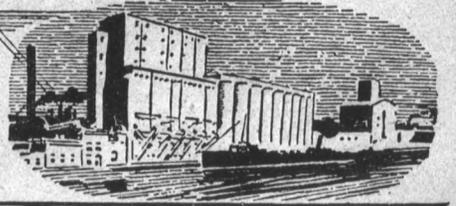


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



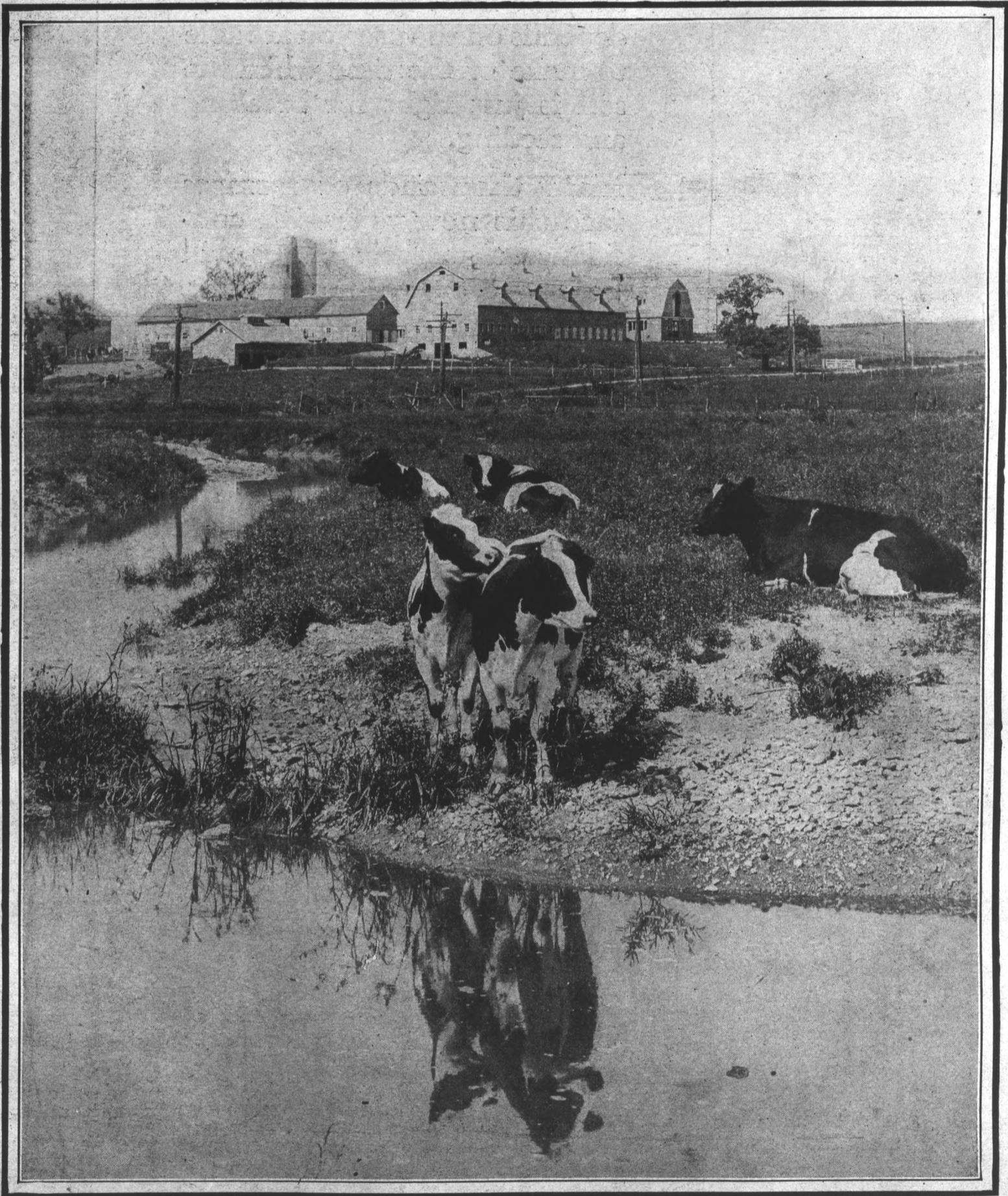
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 14

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1924

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



PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE COW

In this issue: "The Time is Ripe for Tax Reform in Michigan," the first of a series of articles on taxation in Michigan and how to solve present problems—"Wexford Farmers Organize Community Meet"—"Are Fruit Growers Willing to Pay 5 or 10 Cents More for Certified Trees?"—Other interesting features

Fordson

A new year dawns on the farm with the coming of spring work.

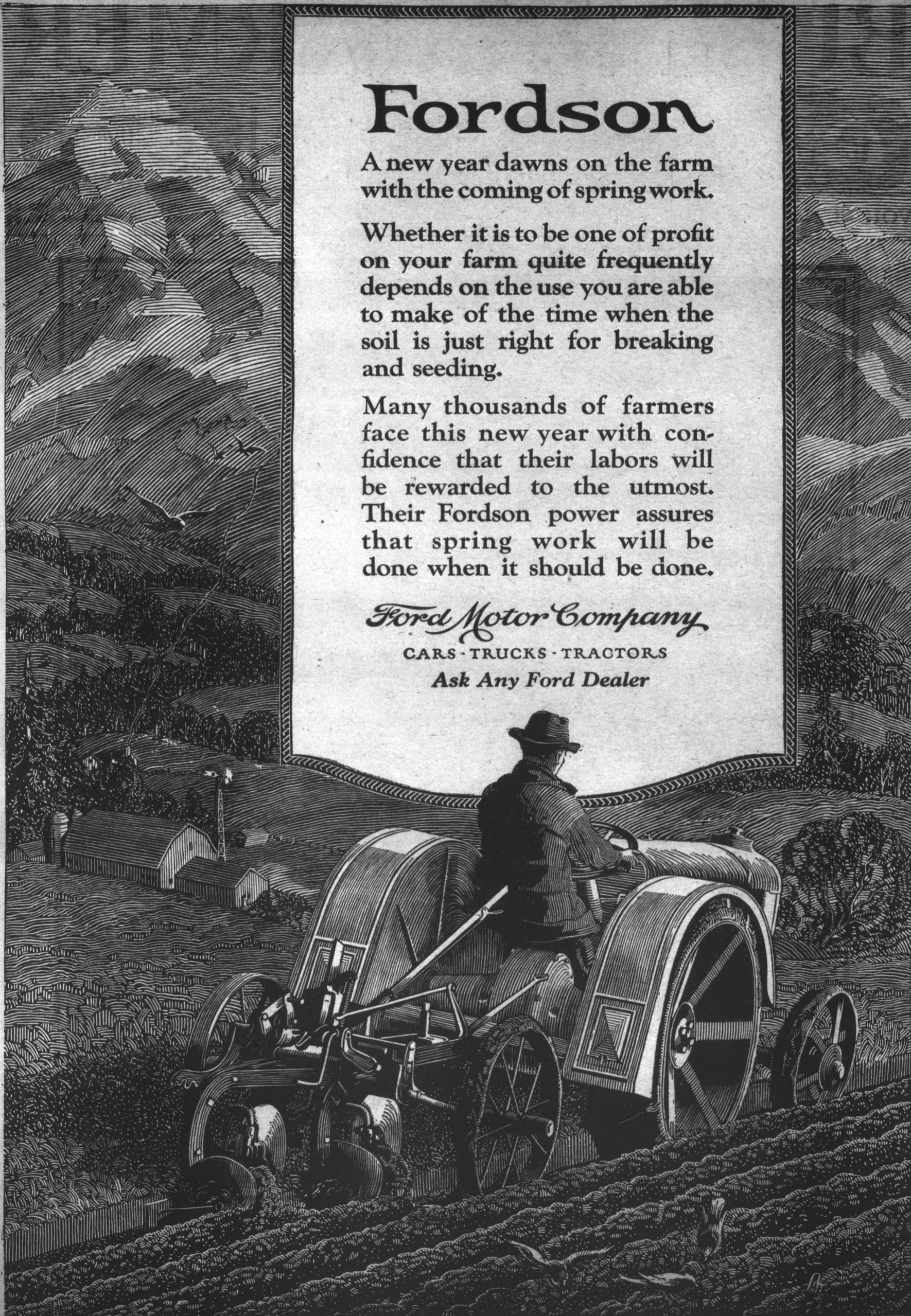
Whether it is to be one of profit on your farm quite frequently depends on the use you are able to make of the time when the soil is just right for breaking and seeding.

Many thousands of farmers face this new year with confidence that their labors will be rewarded to the utmost. Their Fordson power assures that spring work will be done when it should be done.

Ford Motor Company

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

Ask Any Ford Dealer



SATURDAY

March 1,
1924

VOL. VI, No. 14

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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

The Time is Ripe for Tax Reform in Michigan

Reports Show Not Only Tax Totals Are Too High but Tax Burden is Not Equally Distributed Over Entire Wealth of the State

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

"REAL ESTATE, which consti-
tutes but 35 per cent of the
wealth of Michigan, is today
paying 80 per cent of the total
taxes, while the other 65 per cent of
Michigan's wealth escapes with but
20 per cent of the tax burden," said
Representative Fred B. Wells, of
Cassopolis, discussing Michigan's
taxation conditions recently. Mr.
Wells ought to know what he is
talking about, for he was one of five
senators and representatives chosen
from the 1921 Legislature to make
a two-year study of taxation condi-
tions in Michigan and other states.

We hear a lot of talk about taxes,
especially along about this time of
the year. Many hair-brained ideas
are advanced as to what should be
done about the situation, but it
seems evident that the solution of
our present difficulties is suggested
by the startling figures presented by
Mr. Wells. If those figures are
true, the difficulty is not merely
that the tax totals are too high, but
that the tax burden is not equally
distributed over the entire wealth
of the state. To talk blindly of tax
reduction may be to oppose good
schools and other desirable projects
but to advocate the placing of a
larger proportion of Michigan's
wealth on the tax rolls as a method
of reducing the tax rate is a proposi-
tion to which no fair minded citizen
should take exception.

Taxes Sky-Rocket

Taxation seems to be a chronic
disease afflicting the body politic.
We are annually reminded that it
seems to be a necessary evil that is
always with us. But during recent
years it has seemed to go from bad
to worse and the unfortunate indi-
vidual who owns farm or town real
estate in Michigan today is suffer-
ing from intermittent chills and
fever and a very unsteady pulse as
he faces a tax burden which in
many cases is already becoming con-
fiscatory.

The alarming increase of tax tot-
als in Michigan is revealed by the
following figures: In 1901 the total
tax levied on the general property
of the state for state, county, city,
village, township, road, school and
drain purposes was \$23,350,000.
By 1921 this figure had increased to
the staggering total of \$158,389,-
000, an increase of 700 per cent in
20 years. It is interesting to note
that during this 20-year period the
assessed valuation of the property
bearing these taxes increased only
about 410 per cent. The result was
inevitable. The rate of taxation
had to go up, which it did, mount-
ing from \$17.49 per thousand in
1901 to \$28.88 per thousand in
1921.

Tax Payers Can't Pay

This tax burden on real estate is
proving too great. Present condi-
tions show that such a high general
property tax is neither safe nor ad-
visable. As this rate of taxation
on the general property of the state
has increased so rapidly, it is very
significant indeed that the delinquent
taxes returned to the Auditor
General have increased likewise. In
1919 the assessed valuation of the
property returned delinquent for
taxes was \$187,349,683. In 1920
this total was nearly doubled to
\$363,350,009. 1921 revealed an-
other husky jump, bringing the total
up to \$449,474,231. This was
practically one-tenth of the total as-
sessed valuation of Michigan real
estate for that year. The taxes re-
turned delinquent amounted to over
\$10,000,000.

By 1922, the last year for which
figures are available, the total value
of property returned delinquent had
risen still further, being \$455,746,-

YEAR after year you have found your taxes a little high-
er than they were the previous year until all taxpayers
are now anxiously asking where all this money is going to,
what is it being used for. Mr. Powell answers the ques-
tions in this article which is the first of a series on taxation
in Michigan and how to solve the present dilemma. Tax-
ation is one of Mr. Powell's favorite subjects and he has
made a very careful study of it so he knows thoroughly
what he writes about. Let us have your comments, on
any one, or all, of the articles.

257. The total unpaid taxes for
this year are not yet available, as
the staff of clerks in the Auditor
General's Department have not yet
finished the tremendous task of tot-
aling them. Not only have many
tax payers allowed their property to
return to the state rather than pay
these high taxes, but unquestion-
ably there have been three or four
times as many more who have had
to borrow money at 6 or 7 per cent
rather than pay the heavy penalty
of delinquent taxes.

Still Bonded Indebtedness Increases

This tax increase would have been
bad enough if we had been observ-
ing a "pay-as-you-go" policy, but
that was not the case. On top of
this increase in the taxation on gen-
eral property, the public bonded
debt has been increasing by leaps
and bounds. During the ten years
from 1911 to 1921 the bonded in-
debtedness of the cities of Michigan
increased 550 per cent, while that
of the counties increased 800 per
cent. The State, which in 1911 had
no debt at all, by 1921 had \$65,-
000,000 of bonds outstanding. In
other words, the bonded indebted-

ness of Michigan and its various
subdivisions had increased in ten
years 830 per cent. Bear in mind
that even these figures do not in-
clude Covert road, drainage and
other district bonds, which would
make this increase much larger.

To make the situation real plain,
let's restate in a little different way.
Each man, woman and child paid in
general property taxes in Michigan
\$10 in 1901 and \$43.02 in 1921,
and over and above this for each
man, woman and child there was an
increase in the bonded indebtedness
outstanding from \$13.46 in 1911, to
\$82.95 in 1921.

Can't Economize Greatly On State

In this increase in the tax burden
in Michigan, which is seriously dis-
couraging the ownership of real
estate and homes, as is known by
all who have given taxation any ser-
ious study, it is interesting to note
that only about 11 per cent of the
taxes are levied for state purposes,
while the remaining 89 per cent are
for local purposes, which the tax-
payer has the power to vote upon
himself. However, this fact does
not make his burden any lighter.

The two big questions in taxation

are economy in government and
equitable distribution of the burden.
As far as economy is concerned, we
can never expect 100 per cent effi-
ciency when our public officials are
elected by popular vote, and surely
no citizen of Michigan wishes to
give up the privilege of franchise,
even through the average citizen
neglects the privilege.

Regarding state expenditures,
when one considers that about 20
per cent of the expenditures must
go for interest and sinking fund for
bonds issued; about 30 per cent to
support our state educational insti-
tutions, (containing about 18,000
students, the necessity for which is
readily seen for a people who must
be enlightened and educated to bet-
ter govern themselves); about 15
per cent for hospitals, housing 8,100
insane people; about 11 per for cor-
rectional and charitable institutions
and prisons housing about 6,000
people; and the courts, legislature,
all state departments, boards and
commissions involving not over 20
per cent of our state expenditures,
it is plain to be seen that if any ma-
terial cuts are to be made in state
expenditures, they cannot be made
on boards, commissions, etc.

The strictest of economy should
be exercised in making appropri-
ations for these boards, commissions
and departments, but if they were
all abolished and the whole state
capitol and Lansing government
blown up, it would only have reduc-
ed the taxes of the people of Michi-
gan between 4 and 5 cents on the
dollar during the past year or two.

How Then Reduce Taxes

State expenditures can not be
greatly reduced, if we are to main-
tain the standards the people of
Michigan demand for their colleges
and state institutions. It is very
plain that there is a greater oppor-
tunity to economize on the expendi-
tures of \$138,000,000, for local pur-
poses than upon the expenditure of
less than \$20,000,000 for state pur-
poses.

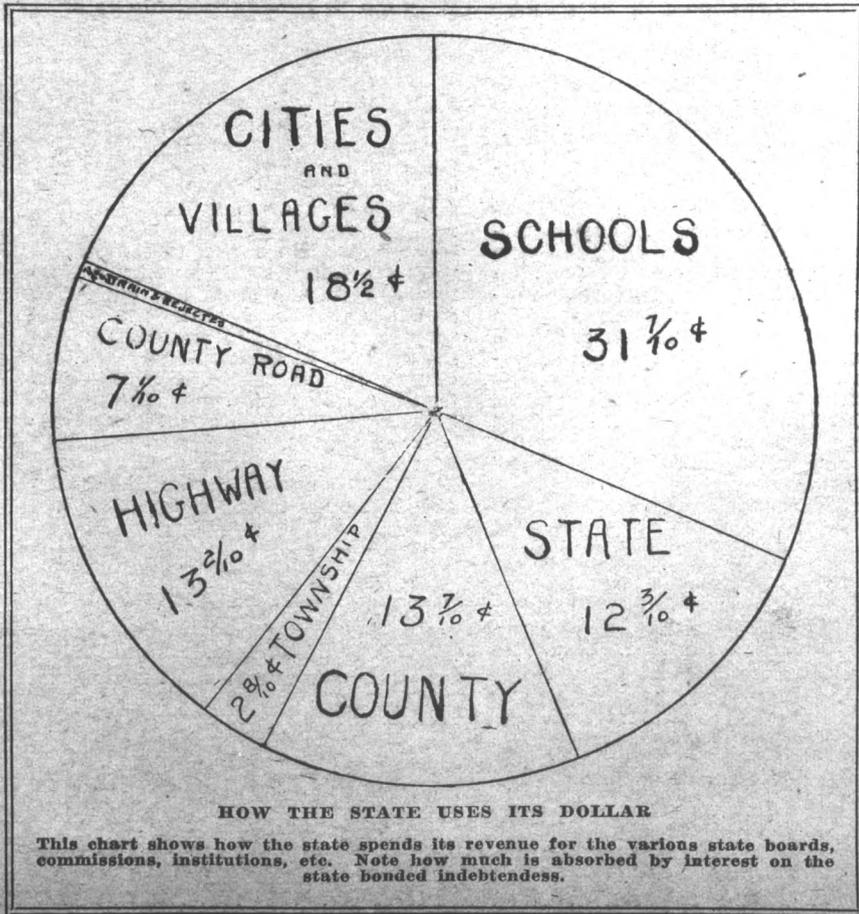
Some system of taxation must be
devised which will not only relieve
real estate somewhat, but that will
have a tendency to bring about
more economy in local expenditures,
and that will be so devised that
there will be sufficient people con-
tributing to the support of all
branches of the government, includ-
ing the State, so that the officials
elected will feel responsible to the
people electing them.

If it would be possible to remove
all state tax from the general prop-
erty of the State, every taxpayer
would soon realize that if he desires
lower taxes on his home, his busi-
ness or his farm, then he must in-
terest himself in the management of
his schools, his city or township and
the building of the roads in his com-
munity.

To bring about more economy,
the people of Michigan must get rid
of the tendency at "voting-time" to
vote large expenditures for schools,
roads, cities, etc., and at "tax paying
time" to point with disgust and bit-
terness toward the state as the
cause for the large figures on their
tax receipt. If the entire state tax
were removed from general prop-
erty (which in 1921 was 78 per cent
real estate) every general property
taxpayer's mind would be forced to-
ward the extravagance in local ex-
penditures.

Proposed Solutions

To meet these requirements it is
being strongly urged that we adopt
a state income tax in Michigan
which would raise sufficient revenue
to entirely remove the necessity for
the general property tax for state
(Continued on Page 19)



Wexford Farmers Organize Community Meet

Education and Entertainment Both Have Place on Friday Night Programs of Community Meeting in Carpenter Schoolhouse

By EVA HENDERSON DAVEY

COMMUNITY SONG

(Composed by one of the men while he milked)

ON Friday night it's my delight,
And a pleasure, don't you see?
To mingle with the boys and girls
Of the Carpenter Community.
There's an organ in the corner,
There's music when you come,
And you're welcome every Friday night
To the Carpenter Community Meet.

On Friday night, be it dark or light,
You'll find me right on hand,
My part to fill with hearty goodwill,
And by the Community stand.
There'll be many neighbors present,
And real old friends to greet;
So, you're welcome every Friday night
To the Carpenter Community Meet.

TWO miles west of the recently incorporated city of Manton, in Wexford county, Michigan, is located the Carpenter school house where in November, 1921, was organized The Carpenter Community Meet.

The Carpenter district is one of the oldest settled parts of this section of Michigan, the Carpenter school being district number one in Cedar Creek Township. Many of the people in the neighborhood are sons and daughters or grandchildren of the early settlers. Some of them are living with their families on the same farms where they were born and in the same houses. The oldest residents still remember the days when each house stood in its own little clearing, made by cutting down, rolling into a heap, and burning the big maple, beech, etc.; and the provisions were carried down from the new town of Traverse City on horse-back or often on the back of the early settler himself. A short time after the towns of Manton and Clam Lake (Cadillac) were started.

It is a quiet country place, too near Manton to be a backwoods settlement and too old to be considered such by its inhabitants, and too far from town to take a very active part in the social life of the village.

It is comparatively easy to hold almost any sort of a meeting or to organize a society in a settlement far from town. People in such communities feel the need of getting together and depend upon each other for their social life. But in a place like Carpenter district they are not so united, and any such undertaking to be a success must have behind it a united effort.

Beginning in the fall when the crops were mostly harvested and farm work not so strenuous a few of the neighbors began to discuss plans for some kind of a country club. An opening meeting was announced for November and a notice published in the Manton Tribune-Record.

About thirty people came to this first meeting, old, young and those who were neither; and every one was given an opportunity to tell what kind of meetings he wanted. Entertainment seemed to be the leading idea though some were for organization with a view to community betterment, and some wished to enlist outside aid in solving the problems common to all, such as

restoring soil fertility, breeding up live stock, lowering taxes, etc. But all were agreed that they wanted meetings of some kind and all declared themselves willing to help.

A chairman, a sec'y-treas. and an organist were elected and the name Carpenter Community Meet chosen. A vote to meet once each week on Monday nights carried. The chairman appointed two committees, one to provide a program for the following week and one to choose a topic for debate and appoint debaters to argue it at the third meeting.

That was the beginning and each week throughout the winter a community meeting was held. Sometimes the roll-call numbered fifty or sixty and even on several occasions as high as seventy-five or eighty, and sometimes on a stormy night only eight or ten would be present. The chairman and his wife and the secretary never missed a meeting.

The meetings were opened by community singing and prayer, followed by recitations, readings, talks, discussions. Special features were: debates, talks on given topics, speaking by someone from outside, special music, mock trials, suppers.

The notice regarding the opening meeting brought a letter from the county agricultural agent, Mr. Wm. F. Johnson of Cadillac, to the chairman, Mr. Walter E. Davey, congratulating the community on its effort and offering his help. During the winter he spoke one evening answering questions and making sugges-

tions for community welfare, and gave a short demonstration of poultry culling on some hens brought in from the nearest poultry house. In the spring he made another visit and spoke on soil fertility, crop rotation, etc. In the summer Mr. Johnson held a poultry culling demonstration at one of the farms with Mr. C. M. Ferguson, poultry expert of Lansing, as demonstrator. Since then poultry raising for profit has been on the increase and more farmers are raising pure-bred stock and buying setting eggs and cockerels with a view to increasing egg production.

Wexford county has in former years been a great potato raising center and much of the soil will no longer produce potatoes enough per acre to yield a profit but instead give the grower a money loss while decreasing the fertility of his soil. The answer to the question as to what he shall do to bring back the fertility of the soil and at the same time turn the loss into gain lies in the raising of alfalfa, sweet clover, soybeans, etc. and letting some one else raise the potatoes until he has rebuilt his soil so that he can produce them at a profit.

Quite a number of debates were held during the winter after the Community Meet was organized. Men and women consulted histories, geographies, maps, not to mention dictionaries, in looking up forgotten facts. Some who had never before heard a debate took part and learn-

ed to enjoy the battle of argument followed by the matching of wits and knowledge in rebuttal.

In the spring a debate was arranged with a near-by debating society and the Carpenter Community debaters were the victors.

At Christmas time the community united with the school in a tree and program. The community filled one hundred sacks of candy, nuts, and pop corn and one was given to every person present at the tree and one sent to absent ones who had attended former meetings and to people unable to come. This has been done each of the three Christmases since the Community Meet was organized.

With the coming of spring the question of keeping up the meetings was discussed. One man who had been a regular attendant always ready to do his part declared that if an attempt were made to hold meetings during the busy season, the Community Meet would be so dead by fall that it could not be resurrected. Quite a number shared this opinion. Others felt they needed recreation in summer as well as in winter.

It was finally decided to hold a meeting once a month, the programs to be voluntary. No committees were appointed except when suppers were served. The chairman was at liberty to call upon any one present to contribute something to the program. Very few failed to respond. Sometimes the response was hesitant. More than one person rose slowly and made his way still more slowly to the front deciding on the way he would do but ready to do something when he faced the audience. And the meetings were as enjoyable as those of the winter and fully as well attended, one of the usual attendants being the man who thought summer meetings would kill the Meet. His little daughter liked to speak pieces and she brought her father and mother along to keep her company.

When work slackened down in the fall requests for more frequent meetings ended in a decision to hold one every other week. At the beginning of summer the night had been changed from Monday to Friday so the children could come with less interruption to their school and their sleep.

The second winter the Superintendent of the Manton Consolidated

(Continued on Page 22)

Are Fruit Growers Willing to Pay 5 or 10 Cents More for Certified Trees?

By E. A. KIRKPATRICK

IN the past year and three months, I have asked 97 people whether, if they were about to plant an apple orchard, they would be willing to pay five or ten cents a tree for certified trees—that is, certified as to variety.

In 83 of the 97 cases, the answer was "Yes." In the other 14 cases, the answer was not always "No," but it amounted to that; there was a lukewarmness that indicated little or no interest.

My list included a dozen professors of horticulture, fifteen professional and business men, and the rest were farmers with orchards. And would you believe it, the most enthusiastic about this matter were the farmers.

"Yes, siree," said one man at the meeting of New Jersey Horticultural Society. And here's the reason: "Fifteen years ago I planted an orchard of 500 trees, supposed to be Grimes Golden and Jonathan. They came into bearing a few years ago and turned out to be Ben Davis, every last one of 'em. See what I would have gained by buying certified trees? But they didn't have them then."

The most striking thing brought out by my nosing around was this: "How can the inspector who certifies the trees tell the different varieties, and how does he mark them so that the mark will stick to the trees?" The folks I tackled got even with me and, after answering my question, asked me the ones just stated. More than half of the folks

wanted to know those facts. I take it that the others already knew.

The answer to those questions is really a short history of tree certification. It is a new thing—only a few years old, to be exact. It is the brain child of Dr. J. K. Shaw, Massachusetts Experiment Station, who has been working on the problem since 1915. Dr. Shaw, in tests, showed that he could register a 99.99 per cent "guess" on varieties, by the system of identification he has worked out. Up to the present time, the identification is based on the leaves, but Dr. Shaw is now working ahead on tree form and appearance of the bark as additional "finger print" material.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers

Association took up with the idea and now offers certification of twelve leading varieties of apple trees to any nursery in the state, or of any trees to be purchased by growers or dealers in the state. A representative of the Experiment Station examines the trees, and if they are found true to name, a hole is drilled in the branch of each tree and a small lead seal is attached with a press. The seal bears the letters "M. F. G. A." and the date of year in which inspection is made. On the other side are the words "Certified to be Baldwin," or whatever variety it happens to be. The cost of this work has been between 2 and 3 cents a tree. In 1921, about 3,000 trees were examined

and 10 per cent were untrue to name. In 1922, 10,000 trees were examined and the percentage was much lower.

Massachusetts is the only state that is putting this idea to work, and since the nursery business is an interstate business, the work in Massachusetts doesn't begin to solve the problem, for fruit growers in the other states.

Are the nurseries in favor of this plan? Well, some of them are, and some are not. I suspect they would be in favor of certification if it were required, or in use in all states, just as they are in favor (publicly) of the present quarantine laws. I have put this matter up to a half dozen or more nurserymen, and find there are a few reasonable objections, as follows:

1. The expense of certification, which would, as a matter of course, be paid by the buyer of the trees. If 10 per cent of the trees were rejected, that would increase the cost of the ones certified, and there would also be the actual cost of the work of certification.

2. Small-order buyers (and about 85 per cent of the nurserymen's business comes from this class) do not care so much about getting a particular variety; many of them don't know one variety from another. They would have to pay for certification whether they wanted it or not.

3. An experienced nurseryman can tell one variety from another

(Continued on Page 11)

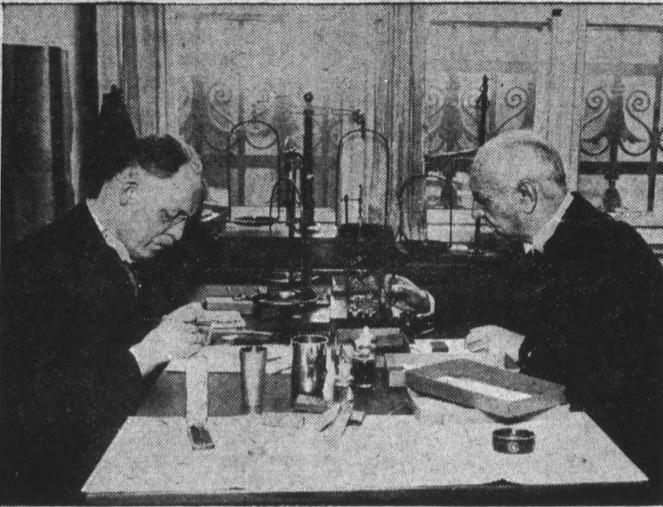


A view of the 15th Annual Horticultural Show held during the 1924 Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



CLAIMS CURE FOR CANCER.—Dr. Naame, a Syrian, who has been reported as having perfected a sure cure for cancer. He has worked for years, watching causes of the disease, experimenting with results, and at last his efforts have been rewarded.



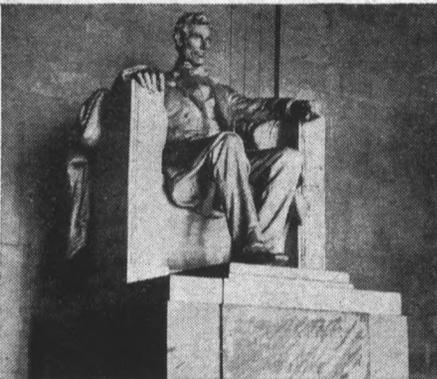
FIRST MUNICIPAL GOLD SALE BUREAU IN GERMANY.—Scarcity of money in Germany is causing the middle class to sell its gold, silver and precious jewels. To prevent unscrupulous dealers from cheating the people an Appraisal Bureau has been started by the government where experts give free appraisals. The experts work without salary.



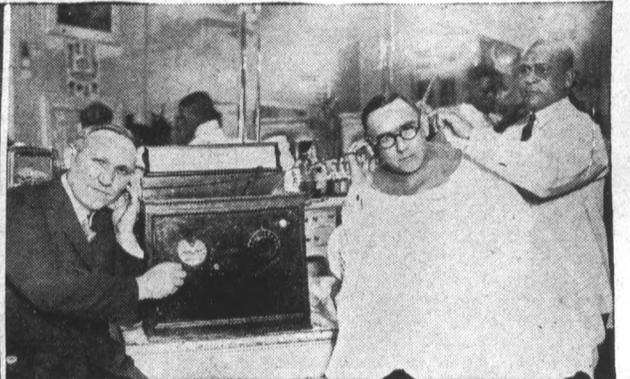
LEADS CRUSADE AGAINST DIVORCE.—Jean N. Penfield, noted feminist, is leading a crusade against too easily obtaining divorces. She shows that divorcees should be brought to a minimum to avoid future chaos, but if necessary, grant, and make valid in every state.



CHINESE JAZZ BAND OF 600 A. D.—This group of stone figures, dug up from a tomb in the interior of China, are now on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Museum. They were placed in the tomb and were supposed to provide music for the departed soul as he went on his way to the next world.



MEMORIAL STATUE OF LINCOLN.—This statue of "The Great Emancipator" is the work of Daniel Chester French, well known sculptor, and has won the admiration of thousands. It is considered a wonderful likeness.



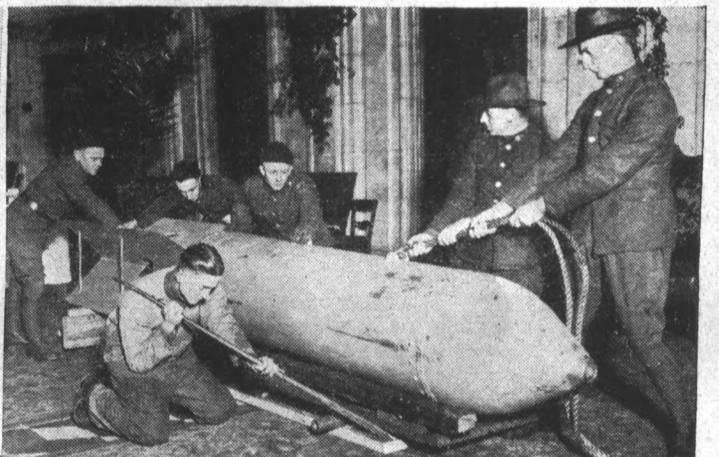
"GIVE ME A SHAVE, HAIRCUT AND SOME MUSIC."—No doubt that is what most men demand when they go to this Washington, D. C., tonsorial parlor, where the new Nickel-in-the-slot Radio receiving set has been installed. It is the invention of D. J. Richardson, of that city.



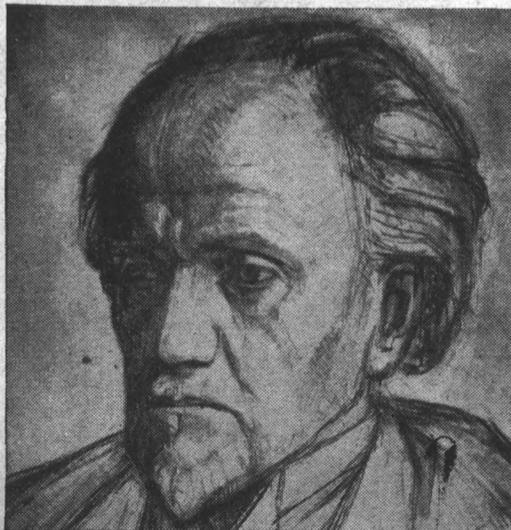
EDISON'S SON TO TAKE OVER CONTROL OF DAD'S PLANTS.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas Alva Edison, has taken over the management of all of his father's 33 different industries. He took the place of Stephen B. Mambers, who has been at the job for the past eleven years.



WINNER OF BOK PEACE AWARD.—Dr. Charles Herbert Lev-ermore, winner of the Bok Peace Award.



WORLD'S LARGEST BOMB.—This is the largest bomb in the world and has been on exhibit at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, recently. The bomb weighs 2 tons, is almost 14 feet long and was developed by army experts to be carried by Baring bombing planes.



CLAIMS 20 MILLION GERMANS MUST EMIGRATE OR STARVE.—Prof. Gustav Cassel of Stockholm University, claims twenty million Germans must emigrate at once or starve in the next few months. This picture of Prof. Cassell is a sketch made of him by his son, who is a well known artist.



LONDON BRIDGE.—Every time the Tower Bridge of London is raised for river boats to pass it costs the city \$15. It isn't often that the Thames rises so high that the bridge must be raised, yet every part of the machinery must be kept in perfect condition at all times. The bridge is almost 30 years old. The London children consider it a great treat to see the "bridge go up."



SEEKS ARMY DISCHARGE.—James W. Westcott, 90 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is seeking an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army. He fought in the Civil War, was wounded, officials were unable to find room for him in the hospital so he was sent to his sister. When the war ended the government forgot about him.

FUTURE OF BEAN MARKET

MY opinion is that the future bean market depends entirely on the grocer. If they will insist on a fair return for their labors, which they are justly entitled to, they can get 6c or 7c a pound just as readily as they can 5c and the trade will take them just as readily as they do now.

The idea that a 7c price in Michigan attracts imported beans in competition is disproven this year by the large imports that have come in and are still coming from both Japan and Europe. With a Pea bean market of \$5.00 in Michigan, we have brought in as many beans to date and contracted for their importation as we ever have.

My personal opinion of the market is that it will be a steady, firm market, and that while fluctuation might run over a range of a dollar a bag, nevertheless, Pea bean accounts will show a good profit if they trade from day to day and leave the future alone.

If Michigan had entered the advertising campaign, I am sure that the demands for beans would have been so stimulated that never again would the thought of manipulation as a means to create demand, enter into the minds of the Michigan people and that bean prices would range today from \$6.50 to \$7.50 instead of \$4.75 to \$5.25.

I have had proven to me by actual experience that the consumer will pay 20c a pound for beans and be glad to get them, if they are given a reason for buying them. The material which the advertising committee gathered during the summer contained every reason why people should eat beans, and it is unfortunate that through Michigan's failure to come in this campaign that we were unable to broadcast to the American people the advantages of beans over any other food product that they might use. Think of Henry Ford trying to stimulate the demand for Ford automobiles by going around to his agents and placing dummy orders. This is the policy the bean men have followed in the past.

It might interest you to know that I run an add every Friday in the Christian Science Monitor on the household page, offering 5 pounds of beans for \$1.00, and I am doing a very satisfactory business. I would suggest that you get one of these Monitors. This proves to me that the consumer will pay a fair price for a good product.—Benjamin Gerks, New York.

BEST FARMERS CONTINUE TO MOVE TO CITY

DEAR EDITOR:—As one of your readers I again wish to express my opinion on one of your articles appearing in the Feb. 16th issue, entitled "The Return of the Prodigal."

Prosperity has not returned to the U. S. or Canadian farmer. Nor will it soon. Auctions are being held daily in all parts of the country even now. Many more will follow in the spring. Yes, the doors and windows will be boarded up for those leaving do not intend to return soon, if ever. It is not the flame of city lights that is calling the farmer. Not so, but it is the light of desire for better conditions, less hours of toil and the night to enjoy some of the good things that the average farmer is denied. Then again you are mistaken when you say its the weak ones who leave the poor conditions and absolute slavery of the farms.

Only the strong, determined and better class of farmers are leaving the poor conditions behind. It is the rats or farmers who are misled by articles in their daily papers or farm journals who stay and live and hope for the prosperity that you tell them year after year is just around the corner, and never comes.

Yes, the farmer who becomes a worker in one of the large modern shops does punch a clock. At the end of a day his card shows a total of from eight to ten hours work. If the poor devil had remained on the farm and had punched a clock his hours would have registered nearer 16.

Yes, he does ride to work in an electric vehicle called street car. This is just one of the modern means of conveyance at his command. And he gets home from his work several hours before dusk ex-



What the Neighbors Say



cept in a few winter months, while the average farmer is doing up his evening chores by lantern light. While the city worker has his Sunday for pleasure, rest or education the farmer has hours of necessary labor to perform.

Yes, back on the farms of Michigan are men and women who have stuck. Why? Well, for various reasons. Some are too young to leave for the better conditions offered them in the city yet, others dare not leave the old parents worn out by years of slavery and misery, and others are only waiting for some poor boob to come along and buy or rent their place so they can leave. Then you have the class of easily satisfied farmers who are satisfied with a living and nothing more. This class is largely responsible for the rut and slave-like conditions that the average farmer is forced to live in.

But again I say the farmers are waking up and the articles such as you like to hand out are turning many into deep thinking men and women. I might suggest to you that it would be wise to tell your readers of the paper published in Chicago called Farmer-Labor Voice. Will you do it?—Ralph Jordan, Petoskey, Mich.

VOTE DOWN BEET CONTRACT OFFERED

DEAR EDITOR:—At a meeting of the Durand Local of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Assn. it was unanimously voted that the present sugar beet contract for 1923 offered by the Mich. Sugar Factories, consisting of a 45-55 proposition with a \$7 guarantee be turned down and not taken up for the reason that the 45-55 basis is unfair to the grower besides it gives the factories absolute monopoly of the contract labor or beet workers the wages of which the grower pays.

It was resolved by a unanimous vote that the growers will consider a contract based on a 50-50 proposition and average sugar price or sales, with "field" or labor supervis-

ion based on the acreage basis instead of the per cent of sugar basis.

It was also unanimously voted to cause a copy of these proceedings to be mailed to the sugar companies doing business in this section and also that copies be mailed the farm organizations and the newspapers of the state. Signed: C. E. Ackerman, C. S. Reid, F. Mikan, officers of The Durand Beet Growers' Ass'n.

P. S. The financial statement of the above organization shows a substantial balance on hand and the organization stands ready to cooperate in any way to benefit the industry represented.

FARM OR FACTORY

IT is a great mystery to me why the majority of the farm boys would rather leave the farm and work in the factory, than go to high school and hense college.

The eighth grade seems to be the limit of the farm boys education. At this period they are not fitted for a special vocation, and they are too young to own or manage farms. They become discouraged. To the boy just finishing the eighth grade the farm looks like a poor paying proposition. The boy measures wealth, at this time, by actual cash. So our boy goes to the city, procures a job in the factory and becomes a slave to command.

I cannot understand why a boy would rather be a factory worker, than the monarch of his own farm. Have they no pride in being a landowner, and managing their own affairs, instead of being a machine in a factory. You will say, of course, that the boys make more money in the factory. But the factories close down or our boy is fired. Then the money he has saved must go to tide him over until the factory opens, or he succeeds in getting a new job, and of course there is always the possibility of a failure. The crops on the farm may fail—but one has a home and enough to eat, and there are always the cows and hens to fall back upon.

In the country one has a play of

MICHIGAN CROPS

KNOW THE SOURCE OF YOUR SEED

IN nearly every community in the State there is an unsuccessful field of alfalfa and frequently of June clover that stands out as a warning against the disastrous effect of sowing unadapted seed. It would be very difficult to find a farmer who would consider planting Southern Illinois corn in Northern Michigan for grain purposes and yet there are quite a number of farmers who do not hesitate to sow Arizona common alfalfa seed in Michigan. The results are usually more disastrous than planting Southern Illinois corn in Northern Michigan because alfalfa usually does not produce a crop the first year and Arizona common alfalfa frequently winter kills so badly that the crop the second year is unprofitable. It may be mentioned here that the Arizona section produced more than 2,500,000 pounds of alfalfa seed this season and this seed is being distributed quite rapidly.

A careful study of the adaptability of alfalfa and clover seed has been made by the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. More than 400 plats of alfalfa and clover sown from seed of many sources are available for study. The following table shows very briefly some of the results secured.

Experiments carried on at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station show the following yields for the various strains of seed:

Strain of Alfalfa	State	Tons per A. Air dry hay
Hardigan	Michigan	7.21
Grimm	Idaho	7.09
Common	Montana	6.39
Common	Utah	6.06
H. Perivian	Arizona	1.11
Common	Arizona	0.92

The above plats were seeded the same day and given the same care in every way so that the difference

in yield is a difference in adaptability to Michigan conditions.

What of the value of Hairy Perivian seed in Arizona? It is excellent for the southwestern part of the United States. This is just the point we wish to bring out. Seed adapted to one section may not be adapted to another section. Then keep the seed in the section where it is adapted and this can best be done by the farmers demanding adapted seed.

Data very similar to that secured with the adaptability of alfalfa has been secured with the adaptability of June clover seed. Seed from Italy and Southern France produces stands that are much less productive than our own Michigan grown seed. On the plats at the college those seeded with Michigan seed produced 1.7 tons more air dry hay per acre than plats seeded the same day with Italian seed. This is very important at the present time due to the fact that the clover seed crop in the United States is about 45 per cent normal and large importations of seed from Italy and Southern France are being made into this country.—C. R. Megee, Dept. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

SERRADELLA

We wish to learn if you know of a grass seed by the name of Serradella. We understand this is a foreign grass and is used for building up soil, also for feeding cattle, sheep, etc. The seed is a yellowish seed, very nearly the same size as clover seed.—D. M. & Co., Remus.—Serradella is an annual legume with a much branched, slended stem. It is cultivated for forage and green manure in France, Germany, Portugal and Spain. It has been carefully tested here at the college, and due to the sparse growth produced, cannot be recommended for Michigan conditions. Sever-

(Continued on Page 22)

ideas to work out. One's imagination has full play, and an inventive nature can find an outlet on the farm. But if one has decided that he prefers the city life to that of the country, at college he will be able to fit himself for a business life or take up a profession.

In a factory the young man's mind is cramped. He has no outlet for his imagination or inventive ability. Who could have ideas about the common routine of factory work? He might be able to write an ode "On Dipping a Wire Frame in Gasoline," but I doubt it.

Now, if the country boy goes to high school that would occupy the time, at which he would be discouraged with the farm. His mind being inquiring, he will form many new ideas, and by the time he has finished high school, he will have decided whether he wishes to remain a farmer or take up a profession. He will then go to college—take a course in extensive farming, or a business or professional course and become his own boss and much respected citizen.—Dorothy Dill, Traverse City, Michigan.

LOW VALUES REDUCE CATTLE PRICES

EDITOR, Business Farmer—Cattle prices, with their up and downs, depend on many different factors other than the price of beef. Some livestock producers watch the beef market closely, but pay little attention to the price of hides and other by-products. Yet these same hide and by-product prices largely affect the price received by the producer of the live animal.

As an example, the decline in hide prices alone, since the peak in 1919, has reduced the value of an average native steer about \$22.00. When hide prices fall, the packers cannot make up the loss by charging more for meat, because if this were done the demand for beef would be restricted, and the whole supply could not be sold.

Therefore, the immediate effect of the drop in hide prices is to lower cattle prices. Over long periods of time, however, low hide prices make for higher beef prices by discouraging cattle production. At the present time, hide prices are considerably below the pre-war level and consequently are a depressing influence in cattle prices.

Conditions in the leather market have been such as to cause very wide fluctuations in hide prices during recent years. From a peak of about 53 cents per pound in 1919, heavy native steer hides fell to about 10 cents early in 1921. From this low point, hides moved gradually upward until they reached a price of 23 cents in November 1922, which was fairly comparable with the pre-war level of prices. But they did not remain there very long. In December there was a sharp decline followed by a continued drop which reached a level of a little below 15 cents in July 1923, a price which has been maintained since then with only slight fluctuations either way. The following table shows the effect of these fluctuations on the value of a 60-pound hide:

August1919.....	\$31.80
April1921.....	6.00
November1922.....	13.00
January1924.....	9.00

The above table shows that the decline in price from the 1919 peak to the 1921 low point amounted to over \$25.00 per head. The decline since November 1922 amounts to about \$4.00 per head.

The drop in prices of the cheaper grades of hides has been even more pronounced than in the case of good native steer hides. For this reason prices of poorer grades of cattle from which such hides are obtained, have been affected even more in proportion, than good native beef steers.

The extremely low prices of practically all grades of heavy hides are merely a reflection of a condition existing in the leather industry. Any improvement in the leather business will be accompanied by an advance in hide prices.

Producers and packers have mutual interest in this situation and it is to be hoped for the good of the entire industry that the extreme depression in the hide market will not continue.—Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

DUTIES OF JUSTICE OF PEACE.

What are the duties of a justice of the peace of a township?—N. G., Petoskey, Mich.

—The duties of a justice of the peace of a township are so many and varied, that it is not possible to give them in detail. In a general way, a justice of the peace is a member of the township board during the last two years of his term of office. He may also sit on the board during any period of the first two years of his term of office when by reason of a vacancy in any other office on the board, there are not three other members to act thereon. He may also try civil cases in tort where the amount involved is not more than \$100 or actions on contracts, where the amount does not exceed \$300. He also has original jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor. That is, where the punishment is by fine of not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety days. He may also hold examination in criminal cases involving crimes to be tried by a court of record.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

MUST GET LICENSE FROM STATE

I have a recipe for jam which everybody seems to call delicious. I have thought of trying to put it up in cans for sale. I did not make up the recipe myself. Could I can it in ordinary mason jars and sell it, or would I have to get permission from the state to do so?—F. D., Nessen City, Michigan.

—You would be required to obtain a license from the Food and Drug Commissioner of the State, at Lansing, Mich., in order to make and sell your jam. License fee is \$25.00.—Asst. Legal Editor.

FUR RAISING

Do you know where I can purchase a pair of muskrat? How large a space should muskrat have? Which is the easiest to raise coon, skunk or muskrat?—A Reader, Lenox, Mich.

—Perhaps by paying trappers about double the fur value. There are also dealers who have them for sale. Might write B. F. Tarman, Quincy, Pa. A pond of an acre if well supplied with vegetable growth such as cattails is sufficient for six or eight females and a couple of males if put in before breeding season. Muskrat have two or three litters a year and six females if they do well would mean well up towards one hundred muskrat by fall. If you have a place of only a few square rods they can be raised but would require food perhaps towards fall when with the young the numbers increased. Muskrat are the easiest raised for they will practically raise themselves if conditions are right, that is, water and food. Not only muskrat raising but coon, skunk and mink raising is only begun. The fur catch for the season of 1923-24 is only about half of an average crop and points to the raising if the supply is going to equal the demand from this on.—Fur Editor.

LAWFUL LINE FENCE

What should a lawful line fence between two pieces of property be constructed of? How high? Are sheep, goats and hogs classed as stock?—M. J. S., Turner, Michigan.

—Sec. 2206, C. L. 1915 provides that "All fences four and one-half feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire, or stone walls or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences." Sheep, goats, hogs, etc., are livestock, but a fence may be legal and still not be sufficient to restrain such animals.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN OUT TREES

I have some valuable timber such as black walnut, white ash, elm and hickory, along the highway, adjoining my farm. This highway is called the trunk line M-63. This road has been surveyed, but not graded. By the stake this timber stands about 30 feet from the center of said highway. Now have I got the right to cut and market this timber? Also have I the right to trim

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.)

shade trees along my farm without the consent of the road boss?—H. W., Cloverdale, Mich.

—The timber growing in the highway adjacent to your farm belongs to you, and you may cut it or do whatever you wish with it so long as you do not interfere with travel on the highway. You may trim the trees along your premises without consulting the road boss.—Asst. Legal Editor.

GIVING TOBACCO TO OWN CHILDREN

Is there any law to prohibit a man from giving his own children tobacco?—Reader, Saginaw County.

—There seems to be no statute which prohibits a father giving tobacco to his own children. Section 15277 of the Compiled Laws of 1915, makes it unlawful for a person or his clerk or agent to sell, give or furnish tobacco in any form to a child under seventeen years of age without the consent of the parent or guardian. It implies, therefore, that tobacco may be furnished to a child with the consent of the parent or of course, by the parent.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

WHO PAYS TAXES?

I have sold 40 acres of land this fall, and had an argument regarding taxes. Sold it in October. By law who should pay the taxes?—J. A., Grant, Michigan.

—If you sold your land at any time prior to December 1st, the purchaser is bound to pay the taxes for the current year. Where the land is sold after December 1st, the seller pays the taxes for the current year.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CULTURE OF MUSHROOM

Would you please give me full information concerning the cultivation of white mushrooms? What is the usual market price, also how long does their season last by raising them in a hot bed and where could I obtain the spawn or seed?—W. H., Flint, Mich.

—The common cultivated mushroom is known botanically as *Agaricus campestris* and grows wild during the months of August and September. Any cellar of outbuilding which will maintain a uniform temperature of 45 to 65 degrees is a satisfactory place for growing mushrooms. Fresh horse manure is fermented for three or four weeks, turning it every three days so that the pile will not burn in the center, and placed in the beds eight or ten inches deep. The manure should be moist but not wet. Level and tramp well and leave until the temperature recedes to 70 degrees, at which time it is ready to spawn. Good spawn may be secured in

brick form from any reliable seedsmen. Each brick is broken into ten or twelve pieces and each piece spaced ten inches each way and covered one or two inches deep in the manure. About ten days after spawning the bed is cased to prevent evaporation: that is, covered with an inch of fine loam soil.

Success depends largely on the condition of temperature and moisture existing in the cellar or building. Excessive moisture causes growth of foreign fungi and on the other hand the atmosphere should be moist enough to prevent evaporation from the bed. A temperature of 55 degrees gives best results. Growth is more rapid at higher temperatures but the period of production is shorter and the crop lighter.

The beds begins to produce in eight to ten weeks after spawning and will continue to produce for two to four months.

The price of mushrooms varies considerable. Very often a dollar a pound is realized and sometimes they sell as low as twenty-five cents per pound. Probably forty to sixty cents a pound is an average price. A square foot of bed space should yield a pound of mushrooms.—E. P. Lewis, Instr. in Vegetable Gardening, M. A. C.

CHARGE FOR FOOD AND KEEP

I would like to know how long I would have to keep and feed a stray dog which has no tag to claim ownership. Can I claim ownership? I have watched for an advertisement claiming her. Would I have to advertise her? If so, how long? If I find the owner can I get a reward?—H. R., Holton, Mich.

—If the owner of the dog calls for it, you may charge him for keeping and feeding it, and hold the dog until he pays you. However, I would advertise in the local paper for three or four issues and, if nobody calls for it, keep it.—Asst. Legal Editor.

GO INTO BANKRUPTCY

Two persons agree to go into partnership in farming and draw up an agreement to that affect. The partnership borrow money and the two partners sign as securities. The partnership does not prosper and they decide to cease operations. One of the parties is willing to, as the other has lost his all in the partnership, but desires to save a little out of the wreckage, at least not to be held responsible for anything, should the assets of the partnership not be equal to the liabilities. Will it be necessary for him to take the bankruptcy law to protect his earnings in the future? And what can he save by taking the law?—O. F. F., Pavilion, Mich.

—Each partner would be liable personally for the debts of the partner-

Farmer Putnam's Philosophy

I GOT home from Grange meetin' the other night mad and ready fur a fight. Josephine noticed I had a bad look in my eye and it made her bristle up and she sez: "What's the matter Tom; didn't they elect you to office?"

"Woman," sez I, "let me be. We didn't have no election; we had a debate on agricultural conditions. I tell you things is in a turrible state and I believe this country is goin' to have a revolution before long, if the farmer don't git more prosperous soon."

"Tom," she sez, "you go on to bed and stop talkin' nonsense, or there'll be a revolution right here at home."

I was so mad I couldn't talk back and I didn't know a thing till next morning when it all come back to me that I had been over in Europe where I took up a five acre patch of rocky land. I had one cow instead of a work horse and I used her to plow with. After I got my plowin' done I planted potatoes by hand and when they come up I hand hoed 'em five or six times, because I didn't

have no cultivator or any other tool to work with exceptin' the hoe. Well the next trouble was dry weather. The neighbors told me to go and pay the priest to pray fur rain. I done so and then it rained so hard that half my crop washed away. Then the neighbors blamed me fur payin' the priest too much; they said us Americans was too liberal with our money.

Well, I finally got to harvest my potatoes and they made a big cartload. I hauled 'em to town with my cow hitched to the cart and sold 'em, gettin' two cartloads of paper marks fur the load.

When I got back to my patch the neighbors had the laugh on me, because they said the money wasn't worth the paper it was printed on and that the two loads of marks wouldn't buy a suit of clothes. After I woke up and thought this here dream over it took all the fight out of me and now I'm goin' ahead plannin' my spring work and thankful that conditions is as good as they is, and that I don't have to farm in Europe.—Thos. Jefferson Putnam, Specialist in Rural Devilment.

ship in the event the assets did not equal the liabilities. In order to protect your future earnings from liability for the payment of the debts of the firm, it would be necessary to file a petition to be adjudged a bankrupt. Bankruptcy would not save your present assets from liability, however.—Ast. Legal Editor.

INOCULATING SHOOL CHILDREN

They inoculated my sister some time ago for diphtheria, injecting the virus into the abdomen without painting the abdomen with iodine. She was very ill afterwards as were all the children in the school. Now they are going to inoculate the children again, in the arm. Have we a right to forbid this being done? This second inoculation is also for diphtheria.—D. M., Ossineke, Mich.

—It is not always necessary to apply iodine before administering toxin antitoxin. In fact our physicians often use other cleansing agents such as alcohol.

There is no law to compel school children to be inoculated against diphtheria. Any parent who does not wish his child to have the treatment has the right to request of the school authorities that it be not given.

Of course, it is much more advisable that this case who has been inoculated once should receive full immunization, which would require three inoculations.—R. M. Olin, Commissioner of Health.

LIABLE FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

A sells B forty acres of land. B signs a contract to pay interest annually for five years and then pay for it. B has one hundred and twenty acres valued at twelve thousand dollars free of incumbrance. Now after B has had possession of the forty awhile can he back out and not pay for the forty or does his property stand good for the debt?—M. H., Snover, Mich.

—If B breaks his contract and refuses to pay for the land, he would be liable to you for damages for breach of contract. B's unencumbered land could be levied upon to collect the damages after a judgment had been obtained.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CAN COLLECT RENT FOR HALL

I rented a hall to an organization and received no rent. Can I collect same and who would one serve papers on? Or how would you go about collecting it?—W. J., Gilford, Mich.

—You could collect rent for the use of your hall. The proper person to serve would be the secretary, president, or other officer of the organization.—Asst. Legal Editor.

LICENSE TO PEDDLE GLASSWARE

Do you have to pay a license to sell glass ware on the road? If you do how much is the license for a team of horses or a car?—D. N. B.

—I am of the opinion that one would have to secure a state license to peddle glassware and if on foot the fee is \$5.00; of with one horse, \$10.00; two horses, \$40.00; a small car \$20.00 and a large car \$40.00. Application should be made to the State Treasurer.—C. J. DeLand, Secretary of State.

BEST TIME TO PRUNE TREES

When is the best time to trim black walnut and fruit trees?—C. H., Boon, Mich.

—Fruit or other trees may be pruned at almost any time during the dormant season when the tissues are not frozen. This means any time when the temperatures do not go below twenty degrees above zero, as a few degrees of frost usually does not serve to freeze up the tissues. This, of course, means that the bulk of the pruning is done during March and April, as it is at that time of the year that weather conditions are most favorable for the work.—V. R. Gardner, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO FEEDING FUND

Two contributions to the German Babies Feeding Fund have been received since we published our statement of total received. These were for \$1 each and came from William Baum and Andrew Baum, both of Augres.

(Continued from February 16th issue.)

MRS. JANE laughed a bit ruefully. "Well, I don't see but what I shall have to, with everybody against me like this," she sighed, getting slowly to her feet. "But if you knew—if either of you knew—how really valuable money is, and how much it would earn for you, if you'd only let it, I don't believe you'd be quite so fast to tell me to go and spend it."

"Perhaps not; but then, you see, we don't know," smiled Miss Maggie, once again her cheery self.

Mr. Smith said nothing. Mr. Smith had turned his back just then.

When Mrs. Jane was gone, Mr. Smith faced Miss Maggie with a quizzical smile. "Well?" he hazarded.

"You mean—"

"I'm waiting orders—as your new boarder."

"Oh! They'll not be alarming, I assure you. Do you really want to come?"

"Indeed I do! And I think it's mighty good of you to take me. But—should you, do you think? Haven't you got enough, with your father to care for? Won't it be too hard for you?"

She shook her head.

"I think not. Besides, I'm going to have help. Annabelle and Florence Martin, a farmer's daughters, are very anxious to be in town to attend school this winter, and I have said that I would take them. They will work for their board."

The man gave a disdainful sniff.

"I can imagine how much work you'll let them do! It strikes me the 'help' is on the other foot. However, we'll let that pass. I shall be glad enough to come, and I'll stay—unless I find you're doing too much—about your father?"

"Oh, he won't mind. I'll arrange that he proposes the idea himself. Besides,"—she twinkled merrily—"you really get along wonderfully with father, you know. And, as for the work—I shall have more time now: Hattie will have some one else to care for her headaches, and Jane won't put down any more carpets, I fancy, for a while."

"Well, I should hope!" he shrugged. "Honestly, Miss Maggie, one of the best things about this Blaisdell money, in my eyes, is that it may give you a little rest from being chief cook and bottle washer and head nurse combined, on tap for any minute. But, say, that woman will spend some of that money, won't she?"

Miss Maggie smiled significantly.

"I think she will. I saw Frank last evening—though I didn't think it necessary to say so to her. He came to see me. I think that you'll find that they move very soon, and that the ladies of the family have some new clothes."

"Well, I hope so."

"You seem concerned."

"Concerned? Er—ah—well, I am," he asserted stoutly. "Such a windfall of wealth ought to bring happiness, I think; and it seemed to, to Mrs. Hattie, though, of course, she'll learn better, as time goes on, how to spend her money. But Mrs. Jane—And, by the way, how is Miss Flora bearing up—under the burden?"

Miss Maggie laughed.

"Poor Flora!"

"'Poor Flora!' And do I hear 'Poor Maggie' say 'Poor Flora'?"

"Oh, she won't be 'poor' long," smiled Miss Maggie. "She'll get used to it—this stupendous sum of money—one of these days. But just now she's nearly frightened to death."

"Frightened!"

"Yes—both because she's got it, and because she's afraid she'll lose it. That doesn't sound logical, I know, but Flora isn't being logical just now. To begin with, she hasn't the least idea how to spend money. Under my careful guidance, however, she has bought her a few new dresses—though they're dead black—"

"Black!" interrupted the man.

"Yes, she's put on mourning," smiled Miss Maggie, as he came to a dismayed stop. "She would do it. She declared she wouldn't feel half decent unless she did, with that poor man dead, and giving her all that money."

"But he isn't dead—that is, they aren't sure he's dead," amended Mr. Smith hastily.

"But Flora thinks he is. She says he must be, or he would have appeared in time to save all that money. She's very much shocked, especially at Hattie, that there is so little respect being shown his memory. So she is all the more determined to do the best she can, on her part."

"But she—she didn't know him, so she can't—er—really mourn for him," stammered the man. There was a most curious helplessness on Mr. Smith's face.

"No, she says she can't really mourn," smiled Miss Maggie again, "and that's what worries her the most of anything—because and he with neither wife nor child nor child to mourn for him, she says. But she's determined to go through the outward form of it, at least. So she's bought a veil. She's taken Mr. Fulton's picture (she had one cut from a magazine, I believe), and has had it framed and hung on her wall. On the mantel beneath it she keeps fresh flowers always. She says it's the nearest she can come to putting flowers on his grave, poor man!"

"Good Heavens!" breathed Mr. Smith, falling limply into a chair.

"And she doesn't go anywhere, except to church, and for necessary errands."



Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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"That explains why I haven't seen her. I had wondered where she was."

"Yes. She's very conscientious. But she is going later to Niagara. I've persuaded her to do that. She'll go with a party, of course—one of those 'personally conducted' affairs, you know. Poor dear! she's so excited! All her life she's wanted to see Niagara. Now she's going, and she can hardly believe it's true. She wants a phonograph, too, but she's decided not to get that until after six months' mourning is up—it's too frivolous and jolly for a house of mourning."

"Oh, good Heavens!" breathed Mr. Smith again.

"It is funny, isn't it, that she takes it quite so seriously? Bessie suggested (I'm afraid Bessie was a little naughty!) that she get the phonograph, but not allow it to play anything but dirges and hymn tunes."

"But isn't the woman going to take any comfort with that money?" demanded Mr. Smith.

"Indeed, she is! She's taking comfort now. You have no idea, Mr. Smith, what it means to her, to feel that she need never want again, and that she can buy whatever she pleases, without thinking of the cost. That's why she's frightened—because she is so happy. She thinks it can't be right to be so happy. It's too pleasant—to be right. When she isn't being frightened about that, she's being frightened for fear she'll lose it, and thus not have it any more. I don't think she quite realizes yet what a big sum of money it is, and she'd have to lose a great deal before she lost it all."

"Oh, well she'll get used to that, in time. They'll all get used to it—in time," declared Mr. Smith, his face clearing a little. "Then they'll begin to live sanely and sensibly, and spend the money as it should be spent. Of course, you couldn't expect them to know what to do, at the very first, with a sum like that dropped into their laps. What would you do yourself? Yes, what would you do?" repeated Mr. Smith, his face suddenly alert and interested again. "What would you do if you should fall heir to a hundred thousand dollars—to-morrow?"

"What would I do? What wouldn't I do?" laughed Miss Maggie. "Then abruptly her face changed. Her eyes became luminous, unfathomable. "There is so much that a hundred thousand dollars could do—so much! Why, I would—" Her face changed again abruptly. She sniffed as at an odor from somewhere. Then lightly she sprang to her feet and crossed to the stove. "What would I do with a hundred thousand dollars?" she demanded, whisking open a damper in the pipe. "I'd buy a new base-burner that didn't leak gas! That's what I'd do with a hundred thousand dollars. Are you going to give it to me?"

"Eh? Ah—what?" Mr. Smith was visibly startled.

Miss Maggie laughed merrily. "Don't worry. I wasn't thinking of charging quite that for your board. But you seemed so interested, I didn't know but what you were going to hand over the hundred thousand, just to see what I would do with it," she challenged mischievously. "However, I'll stop talking nonsense, and come down to business. If you'll walk this way, Mr. New Boarder, I'll let you choose which of two rooms you'd like."

And Mr. Smith went. But, as had occurred once or twice before, Mr. Smith's face, as he followed her, was a study.

CHAPTER XIII The Dancing Begins

Christmas saw many changes in the Blaisdell families.

The James Blaisdells had moved into the big house near the Gaylord place. Mrs. Hattie had installed two maids in the kitchen, bought a handsome touring car, and engaged an imposing-looking chauffeur. Fred had entered college, and Bessie had been sent to a fashionable school on the Hudson. Benny, to his disgust, had also been sent away to an expensive school. Christmas, however, found them all at home for the holidays, and for the big housewarming that their parents were planning to give on Christmas night.

THE STORY TO DATE

MR. STANLEY G. FULTON, 50-year old bachelor and possessor of twenty million dollars, calls on a 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, 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 learn that each cousin of Stanley G. Fulton has fallen heir to \$100,000 and there is much excitement.

was very angry, was forced to forget his own wrath in his desire to make the situation easier for Miss Maggie.

He had not supposed that Miss Maggie would go at all, after that. He had even determined not to go himself. But Miss Maggie, after a day's thought, had laughed and had said, with her eyes twinkling: "Oh, well, it doesn't matter, you know—it doesn't really matter, does it?" And they had gone.

It was a wonderful party. Mr. Smith enjoyed it hugely. He saw almost everybody he knew in Hillerton, and many that he did not know. He heard the Blaisdells and their new wealth discussed from all viewpoints, and he heard some things about the missing millionaire benefactor that were particularly interesting—to him. The general opinion seemed to be that the man was dead; though a few admitted that there was a possibility, of course, that he was merely lost somewhere in darkest South America and would eventually get back to civilization, certainly long before the time came to open the second letter of instructions. Many professed to know the man well, through magazine and newspaper accounts (there were times when Mr. Smith adjusted more carefully the smoked glasses which he was still wearing); and some had much to say of the millionaire's characteristics, habits, and eccentricities; all of which Mr. Smith enjoyed greatly.

Then, too, there were the Blaisdells themselves. They were all there, even to Miss Flora, who was in dead black; and Mr. Smith talked with them all.

Miss Flora told him that she was so happy she could not sleep nights, but that she was rather glad she couldn't sleep, after all, for she spent the time mourning for poor Mr. Fulton, and thinking how good he had been to her. And that made it seem as if she was doing something for him. She said, Yes, oh, yes, she was going to stop black mourning in six months, and go into grays and lavenders; and she was glad Mr. Smith thought that was long enough, quite long enough for the black, but she could not think for a moment of putting on colors now, as he suggested. She said, too, that she had decided not to go to Niagara for the present. And when he demurred at this, she told him that really she would rather not. It would be warmer in the spring, and she would much rather wait till she could enjoy every minute without feeling that—well, that she was almost dancing over the poor man's grave, as it were.

Mr. Smith did not urge her after that. He turned away, indeed, rather perceptibly that Miss Flora wondered if she could have said anything to offend him.

Mr. Smith talked next with Mrs. Jane Blaisdell. Mrs. Jane was looking particularly well that evening. Her dress was new, and in good style, yet she in some way looked odd to Mr. Smith. In a moment he knew the reason: she wore no apron. Mr. Smith had never seen her without an apron before. Even on the street she wore a black silk one. He complimented her gallantly on her fine appearance. But Mrs. Jane did not smile. She frowned.

"Yes, I know. Thank you, of course," she answered worriedly. "But it cost an awful lot—this dress did; but Frank and Mellicent would have it. That child!—have you seen her to-night?"

"Miss Mellicent? Yes, in the distance. She, too, is looking most charming, Mrs. Blaisdell."

The woman tapped her foot impatiently.

"Yes, I know she is—and some other folks thing so, too, I notice. Was she with that Pennock boy?"

"Not when I saw her."

"Well, she will be, if she isn't now. He follows her everywhere."

"But I thought—that was broken up." Mr. Smith now was frowning.

"It was. You know what that woman said—the insult! But now, since this money came—" She let an expressive gesture complete the sentence.

Mr. Smith laughed.

"I wouldn't worry, Mrs. Blaisdell, I don't think he'll make much headway—now."

"Indeed, he won't—if I can help myself!" flashed the woman indignantly. "I reckon he won't stand much show with Mellicent—after what's happened."

"I guess he won't," snapped the woman. "He isn't worth half what she is now. As if I'd let her look at him!"

"But I meant—" Mr. Smith stopped abruptly. There was an odd expression on his face.

Mrs. Blaisdell filled the pause.

"But, really Mr. Smith, I don't know what I am going to do—with Mellicent," she sighed.

"Do with her?"

"Yes. She's as wild as a hawk and as flighty as a humming-bird, since this money came. She's so crazy with joy and excited."

"What if she is?" challenged Mr. Smith, looking suddenly very happy himself. "Youth is the time for joy and laughter; I'm sure I'm glad she is taking a little pleasure in life."

Mrs. Blaisdell frowned again.

"But Mr. Smith, you know as well as I do that life isn't all pink dresses and sugar-plums. It is a serious business, and I have tried to bring her up to understand it. I have taught her to be thrifty and economical, and to realize the value of a dollar. But now—she doesn't see a dollar but what she wants to spend it. What can I do?"

(Continued in March 15th issue.)

FARM MECHANICS

BREAKING IN THE NEW TRACTOR

NO doubt many of our readers are contemplating the purchase of a new tractor for spring work. To those who are I want to pass on to you a word of caution about breaking it in.

It is not advisable for you to wait to get the tractor until you want to use it and then put it to work right away pulling a plow. It wants to be worked in gradually at not too heavy a load.

You are familiar with the notice pasted on the windshield of practically every new car, cautioning purchasers not to drive the car over twenty-five miles an hour for the first five hundred miles. You would not think of loading seven or eight heavy persons into a five-passenger car and try to see how many miles you could cover in a given length of time or how steep a grade it would pull on high with that kind of a load.

That probably would not do as much damage to the car as putting a new tractor to work plowing ten or twelve hours a day the first thing would do to a tractor. There is just as much reason for "easing in" the tractor as there is for driving a car carefully for the first five-hundred miles, or starting in a team of horses that is soft after three or four months of idleness.

The reason why it is necessary to work in a new tractor gradually is because it takes time to wear down the wearing surfaces of bearings, pistons, and cylinders. All tractors are run for several hours at the factory, but not long enough so that the wearing surfaces of the pistons and cylinders are worn down smooth enough so there will be no danger from scoring when the machine is put to heavy work.

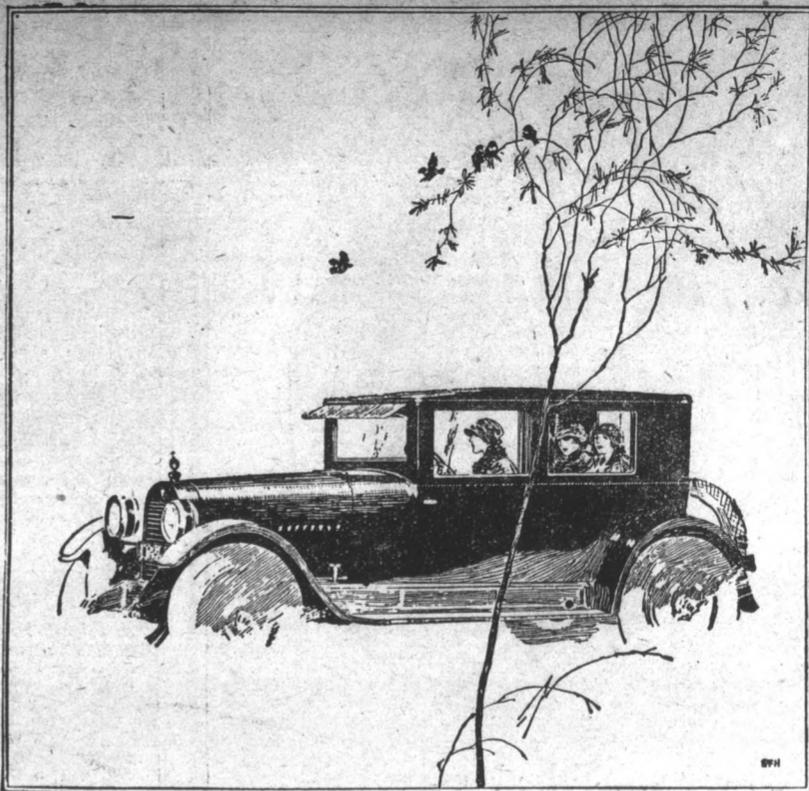
If the tractor is started off at light work the wearing parts of pistons, cylinders, and bearings attain a working surface gradually and do not become overheated or scored. As they become worn in it is easier to lubricate the various working surfaces properly so that when the machine is called upon to do heavy work it will handle it without serious injury.

A tractor, or any machine in fact, will well repay the owner for the care taken in seeing that it is worked in gradually. It will avoid a lot of trouble and expense. Many a tractor has been practically ruined by failure to observe this caution, thus bringing the wrath of the owner on the tractor and its manufacturer when the fault is really his own, in not observing a few simple precautions that were, or should have been at least, explained to him by the manufacturer's representative.

I would, therefore, advise that those readers who have definitely decided to buy a tractor this spring get delivery as early as possible so that they will have an opportunity to give it as much use as possible before they are ready for the heavy work of plowing. If you cannot do any better, let it run idle for several hours each day, and see that it gets plenty of lubrication. There may be light belt work that you can do with it such as sawing wood, grinding feed, etc., or it can be used for hauling manure, or harrowing. If you haven't any work for it to do until you get ready to plow, spend a few hours as often as you can playing with it—just drive it up and down the lane or out in the fields to get familiar with handling and operating it. It will not only be good experience, but it will also be a mighty good thing for the tractor.

A CHEAP AND RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD CEMENT

CURDLE skim milk with vinegar or rennet, press out the whey and dry the curd at a gentle heat, but as rapidly as possible. When perfectly dry, grind it to powder in a mortar, and mix it with one-tenth its weight of dry quicklime in fine powder. To every ounce of the mixture add five or six grains of powdered camphor. Reduce the whole to a fine powder by rubbing with back of heavy spoon or pestle, and keep in a wide-mouthed bottle well corked. When required for use, mix it into a paste with a little water, and apply immediately.



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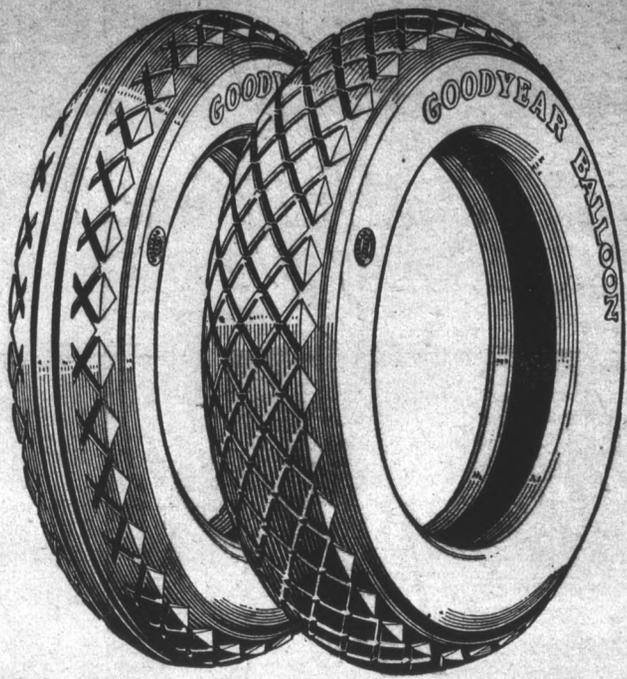
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Development Congress Discusses Taxes

THE problems of taxation vied with those of reforestation at the Tri-State Development Congress which met in Duluth recently, and received the major portion of attention. 200 delegates representing Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan listened to Dr. R. L. Ely, noted authority on agricultural economics, Mr. J. C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and E. G. Quamme, President of Federal Land Bank, discuss this all important matter of taxes. Dr. Ely said, "Unless the present tendency toward governmental agencies and commissions, toward greater bond issues, and toward continued issuing of tax-exempt securities, ceases, land taxes will soon reach the point of confiscation—the government will own all the land and farmers will be tenants. 66 per cent of the annual value of land is now going toward taxes. The farmers and the railroads enjoyed the highest rate of taxation in Wisconsin during the past two years. Every attempt to "swat the rich" by direct taxes result in a greater ax for the landowner and consumer. Disaster awaits us unless we begin to practice real economy in government, unless we stop asking the government to do more things for us—creating this paternalistic attitude—unless we return more to the indirect tax. In 1910 only 3 per cent of our revenue was derived from direct taxes, but in 1920 it was 20 per cent. Demagogues and politicians have been promising us from time immemorable that they will reduce taxes if elected but not a one of them has ever done so. We, ourselves, are at fault because we are continually urging some new commission or agency. The income tax is a fair tax and should be retained."

A resolution was drawn up and heartily endorsed, pointing out the impending danger as taxes on land approach the point of confiscation, urging the research to discover ways and means for more equitable distribution of taxes, and questioning the wisdom of further issuance of tax-free securities.

In the discussion on the utilization of the idle lands in northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, Mr. Herman Lundin of Michigan sounded the keynote when he said, "The hope of these states and the hope of the nation lies in the reforestation of idle land, preferably by private capital but by governmental agencies if necessary. Without more adequate fire protection or without a better system of taxation, however, we will never realize this hope." In this sentiment he was echoed by all prominent men present such as the deans of the three Agricultural Colleges, Dr. R. T. Ely, an authority on agricultural economics, and Raphael Zon, Director of Lake States Forest Service Station. Mr. Zon said, "With only three states east of the Mississippi River showing an increase of acres of land put into farms over those abandoned, it is useless to talk of putting these acres of marginal land to better use than forestry. Rather than permit them to be idle let them produce a crop of lumber which will be valuable enough in a generation from now." Another speaker pointed out that even in Wisconsin, the foremost in colonization methods, last year 90,000 acres of farm land was abandoned while 100,000 acres were being incorporated into farms. In most cases this better farming land was found in so-called cut-over country. He pointed out that all lands could be classified as good agricultural land, as marginal, or sub-marginal. During emergencies, such as the World War, the marginal lands are brought under cultivation and are made to pay because of the high prices, but it is an economic waste to work them during periods like those we are in now. The sub-marginal will probably never be used for agricultural purposes and should be utilized for permanent forest while the marginal should produce a crop of early maturing timber and may be returned for agricultural purposes if conditions are favorable.

Dr. Ely said, "We deplore the present paternalistic tendency of our government—a government that is more and more doing the things for us that we should be doing ourselves. It is a dangerous thing but it is the only way that we will have the pro-

per reforestation unless our states furnish adequate fire protection and cease to penalize, by severe taxes, the growing of timber." In a carefully prepared speech Mr. Lundin described the plan of taxation of forest lands as incorporated in the bill which he introduced in the Michigan Legislature of 1923. He proposed that the land be taxed at 5c an acre but that no tax be levied against the growing timber until it was harvested when the tax would be as many per centums as the years the forest had been exempt. In other words, if the timber was harvested 25 years later, the tax would be 25 per cent of the value. To recompense the townships for the loss in taxes the local townships could borrow, the money to be returned when the taxes from the lumber harvest came in. "Such a system of taxation," said Mr. Lundin, "is being used in the Scandinavian countries with great success. It brings about reforestation by private individuals as a regular crop, it provides wealth for the townships in later years, it preserves our game and fish, it provides places for recreation and rest, and it benefits agriculture by bringing about a better distribution of the rain-falls." "But", he concluded, "We must have fire protection." His plan met with the approval of those present and will probably be advocated in all three states as the uniform law for taxing lands devoted to forestry.

Dean R. S. Shaw of Michigan Agricultural College took a prominent part in the discussions. In a splendid discourse at the banquet he said, "There never was a more critical period ahead of the American people as far as agriculture is concerned. The success of this great industry in the past gained through exploitation of the soil. The three things that will contribute to the success of the nation or any nation in the future are the fertility of the soil, adequate transportation, and busy workshops. We must see to it from now on that real farming keeps away from the undesirable system of exploitation."

Dean Coffey of Minnesota sees a great industrial development in Lake States provided the raw materials, particularly forest products, remain available. He said, "Agriculture and forestry are basic to future prosperity and greater development of the three states. They should supplement each other; the settler should grow, utilize and market timber the same as he does other crops. We foresee a great industrial development for the region, but in order to achieve this development the intelligent utilization of land is necessary, for industrial development is contingent upon a supply of raw products, and at least half of our raw products for manufacturing in the United States comes directly from farms and forests.

"We are the great playground of the Middle West. To be permanently successful in attracting tourists we shall have to make intelligent utilization of land."

Dean Russell of Wisconsin pointed out the relations between industry and agriculture. He said, "Fat cities cannot build on a lean countryside."

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that a great future awaits the Lake States if (1) taxes on land can be reduced, (2) our idle lands utilized by growing timber crops, (3) continued adequate rail transportation coupled with increased water route facilities.—E. J. Leenhouts.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

The Potato.—By William Stuart. This book explains the culture, cultivation, harvesting, shipping, storage and marketing angles—enumerating conditions peculiar to the North, South, East and West. Various planting methods, influence of the soil, temperature, moisture, varieties to grow, crop rotation, kind and amount of seed to use are made intelligible with plain, everyday text. New and up-to-date potato machinery pictured in action. This complete course in potato culture is a good investment for the young farmer planning to grow his first crop: for the student, shipper, buyer, seedsman, gardener, and practical farmer who wishes to keep abreast of the latest developments. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. Price \$3.00. Postage or express charges extra.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



WOMENS RIGHTS, ETC.

SOMETIMES I git letters from sev'ral an' var'ous women askin' 'bout women's rights an' vice versa, or what ever they call 'em—have they got all their rights, what are they, how'd they git 'em an' what are they for; in fact, lots of women don't seem to know what they want nor what rights they've got.

You know there's mighty few women, if they'd stop an' consider the matter, that'd want to have jest the rights that mere men have got. Fact is, if we'd pin women down to men's rights they'd raise—well the dickens, blazes an' everything. Why folks, if women was pinned down to jest the rights men has you an' I, an' mebbly Bill Bryan an' Coolidge 'ud be 'bout the only ones that could live with 'em or nigh 'em now 'an' forevermore.

Jest cut 'em right down to our rights—well, jest make 'em pay alimony for 20 or 30 years, let 'em pay a few breach of promise things, give 'em a fine of ten thousand or more dollars for kissin' one of us unprotected male men, send 'em to jail if they speak to us on the street 'thout a pleeceman's introduction, put 'em in a padded cell 'thout pads if they cast vampy eyes onto us—well they do them things to men, yes even for less'n anything like what I've mentioned. Why a man can't even slap a woman's face 'thout bein' hailed 'fore a Justice an' fined or sent to prison for life or longer. Now you know a woman can slap a man ragged 'thout no provocation a tall hardly—jest in defense of her honor or whatever it is she slaps him for an' he ain't got a word to say 'bout it—he has no honor to be mussed up or whatever they do with what a man ain't got. A woman can git excused from jury duty on 'count of sex—a man can't do that. Women can run away from their husbands an' the law can't touch 'em for it. Let a man try runnin' away from his wife and he lands in jail. Wife can hold one-third interest in her husband's property—a man can hold nothin' but his temper an' hardly that.

Women can sue for divorce an' man has to pay all expenses—even in the marriage game itself. Who pays for the license? Who pays the preacher? Who buys the weddin' ring? Who keeps it if the thing its for busts up? Equal rights! Equality of the sexes! Dear folks, there ain't no such animal known—there couldn't be—not in ten thousand years. An' if women 'ould only study the matter jest a little while they'd see it wouldn't be good for 'em to have any such thing. Fact is, they wouldn't want it at all.

Sad indeed 'ould be the day for this ol' world if men and women could be on an equal footin'—women would have to come down off'n the high pedestal; (what ever that is) they'd have to lower themselves by a good many degrees from where men themselves have placed 'em.

Woman with all her lovliness, with the great mother love, the motherhood that belongs to her alone, can never become man's equal. She must always remain his superior.

In all the finer things of life woman is at the top. She makes the home bright, she is the joy of life, she has more nerve, more hope, more love than any man can ever have.

Yes by gravy, she has more privileges than men an' she should o'rt to have 'em for she is the maker an' the finisher of all that is good an' noble in man's life! An yet I'm kinda sorry to say, lots of our fine, nice women ain't satisfied with what they've got—they seem to want to come down to men's level, to be on an equality with them. Oh my dear women friends, jest thank our good God that you are not man's equal—that you are so much above him in all that is good an' lovely that he can never hope to reach your level.

I am not writin' this in any sentimental mood—I don't like women 'specially well myself, but I know somethin' of the lovliness of 'em—of the mother heart that's in 'em, an' I am sayin' to you an' every lady 'at I never want to see women on an equality with men unless men get on a higher plane than they've ever been an' I guess mebbe higher 'an' they ever will be.

Womans rights mebbe is a nice thing. I'll say its all right an' they've got a lot more'n we poor cusses'll ever have. I'm glad they got 'em—but equality! No my dear women of the she sex, I don't never want to see no such thing as that, least-wise not into this world as she is today. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

ARE FRUIT GROWERS WILLING TO PAY MORE FOR TREES?

(Continued from Page 4)

and, if he is making an honest pack, he would have to pay for service not needed. Mixing of varieties needn't occur where experienced men do the packing.

4. What about replacement of varieties, if under certification some should slip through that were not true to name?

5. If the inspector were the least bit in doubt, he would err on the side of safety and throw out some trees of known variety.

Last winter at a meeting of the Ontario fruit growers, it was stated that some nurseries in that province as well as some in the states, used to practice substitution of varieties; if they had not the variety asked for, they would give what they considered the next best thing.

That there was truth in this statement is evident from the experience related by one of the Ontario men present. He said that in 1912 he bought 1,000 Morello cherries, and when they came into bearing, there were only 800 Morellos; there were 100 Early Richmond trees and 100 of other worthless varieties. In 1913, 200 Monarch plum trees were bought, and 120 turned out to be Green Gage. In 1916, he bought 500 Bartlett pears, and 75 turned out to be Bosc.

Professor Macoun, horticulturist at the Ontario agricultural college, says they have been studying identification of apples for several seasons and have made application for a man to go into growers' orchards and pick out trees not true to name.

Can this work be extended to other fruits than apples? Yes—and it is just as essential with other fruits, if not more so. It apples turn out to be worthless they can be top-worked, but this is not true of peaches, pears, plums, cherries.

In view of all these facts, if I were a fruit grower (and I used to have a large orchard) I would want certified trees. I believe other growers would pay the extra cost for them, too. And if I were a nurseryman, I would try to give the growers what they want. A satisfied customer you know, is the best kind.

Wrong Name

A local doctor recently was paid a visit by a young negro who complained of pains in the chest, from which he could get no relief. The doctor made ready for an examination, and applying his stethoscope, said:

"I don't like your heart action. You've had some trouble with anigina pectoris, haven't you?"

"You is kinda right, doc," said the young exaggerated brunette, grinning sheepishly, "only that ain't her name."

FOR THE BABIES!

Detroit, January 18, 1924.
Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
Attention Mr. Geo. M. Slocum.
Gentlemen:—

A few days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your check for \$189.00 through Mr. Richard Koehler, which, by your noble efforts, you collected for the German babies feeding fund. The same was immediately forwarded to Germany for the purpose indicated.

On behalf of the committee I wish to offer sincere thanks for your action which we notice was entirely voluntary, and coming from a non-German publication, it is doubly appreciated. Your sincerely,—
Chas. L. Beck, Sec'y., German Child Feeding Campaign, Detroit.

Zinc Insulated

TRADE MARK



Fences

INSULATED AGAINST RUST

40% TO 100% MORE ZINC

AMERICAN,
NATIONAL,

ANTHONY,
ELLWOOD,

ROYAL,
U.

Our New Wire Has Double the Heat Treatment in the Zinc Bath—the Proper and Only Way to Give a Heavier Coating with Lasting Quality

This new galvanizing *insulates* the wire with zinc, or spelter. The wire passes through a long molten bath where it accumulates this greater protective coating, *impregnating the steel*.

You know, of course, that all fence wire is galvanized—to protect it from rust—to make it last longer, in all kinds of weather.

Perhaps you *don't* know that there's as much difference in galvanized coatings as there is in the thickness of bark on trees.

It is not only the amount of zinc applied that gives the wire long life, but the coating must be uniform and even to be *durable and made inseparably a part of the steel*.

The temperature of the bath, the great length of time the wire takes to pass through it, the great amount of zinc that can be applied by this process without cracking or peeling—all these are important factors.

Our Zinc Insulated Wire Fences Have 40% to 100% More Zinc Than Other Fences

Our Zinc-Insulating process perfectly protects the wire. It repels rust. It protects the wire from the oxygen in the air and the storm elements. It safeguards the steel.

By this process the zinc is practically a part of the steel, giving it a super-protection that adds many years to the life of the wire. As a result, **OUR WIRE FENCE WILL OUTLAST ANY OTHER WIRE FENCE MADE**, and its use greatly reduces your fence cost per year—to say nothing of the better protection its staunchness and sturdiness insures.

All our Farm Fences—of every brand—American, Royal, Anthony, National, Ellwood and U. S.—are Zinc-insulated—at no extra charge.

Some wire fence makers market several qualities—a very small percentage of their total production bearing even good galvanizing, and that usually sold at a marked price advance. It all looks alike. You can't tell the grades apart. We make one grade only.

When you buy this ZINC INSULATED FENCE you are purchasing added years of fence service, without extra charge.

Your local dealer sells Zinc Insulated Fence and we stand back of him for your protection. We prepay the freight to the dealer.

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver
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COPPER SULPHATE

(Blue Vitriol)

The basis of Bordeaux Mixture
(Copper Sulphate and slaked lime)

**Nichols Triangle Brand
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Large and small crystals, pulverized—99% Pure.

The only known control for fungous diseases of fruits and vegetables.

Make Your Own Bordeaux

Bordeaux Mixture loses its efficiency on standing and should be freshly made. Use Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate and prepare your mixture when you need it. Triangle Brand is clean and pure. Packed in strong new barrels and kegs.

Nichols Copper Co.

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32 page book—how to keep your dog well—how to care for him when sick. Result of 30 years' experience with every known dog disease. Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept. 10903.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

Pictures the Kodak Way

What a wealth of picture possibilities the farm affords! In the illustration above Billy learns the first step to maple sugar—a picture that tells a story. The orchard in bud—a picture that records. The thirteen chicks, hatched from thirteen of your prize setting eggs—a picture that sells.

And it's all so easy the Kodak way—the simple, sure way that gives you the picture plus the date and title—a complete, authentic record—written on the film by means of the autographic feature.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up
At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

HOW TO BUILD A ONE OR TWO STEP AMPLIFIER

WE will now tell you how to build an amplifier which can be connected to the receiving set previously described. This will enable several people in a room to hear what your radio brings in.

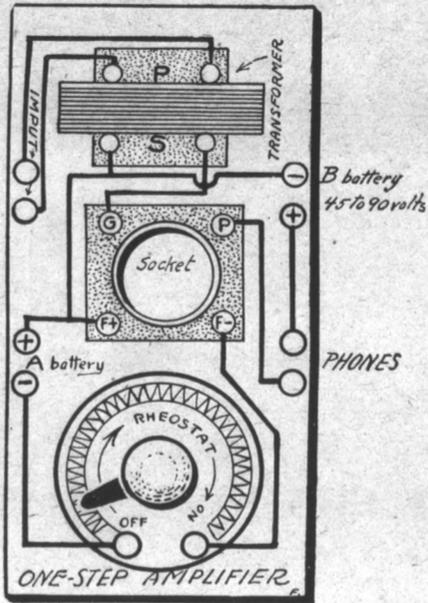
The type of amplifier that we are going to describe is one that's called an audio-frequency amplifier; this is because it amplifies or increases the audible sounds that your detector and receiving set pick up. There

two-step amplifier to add to your receiving set.

As stated before, we wish to emphasize it, a one-step amplifier adds very little more volume to the received signals, whereas the second step adds a very great deal more in proportion. The one-step will make music and voices that ordinarily are barely hearable loud enough to understand perfectly in the telephone receivers. The addition of a second step will make everything too loud for the telephone receivers, but will enable you to use a horn attachment to your receivers so that a roomfull can hear what is going on. It also will enable you to attach your receivers to your phonograph so that you will get the benefit of the specially designed horn that all talking machines have. You can buy (if you wish to spend the money) a regular loud talker (or speaker) and get volume enough to fill a hall or church or school.

In the list of materials given for the amplifier, we have only given one "B" battery, stating that with the one you have for your detector that you will then have 45 volts in your B battery. An amplifier will give good results with only 45 volts, but 67 to 90 volts will give much greater amplification in volume of sound received. So for loud results you will need three or four B batteries.

Do not buy 45 volt batteries or 90 volt batteries, for the reason that if any part of it proves defective the whole battery is ruined. If you buy separate units of 22½ each and connect them in series, you can see that if one set goes bad you have only lost one battery of 22½ volts instead of 45 or 90 volts. This



One-Step Amplifier

is another type of amplifier that is for radio-frequency amplification, this we will not take up at present as we are more interested in getting louder results from the set that we have already built.

One step of amplification will add quite a bit more volume to your results but the addition of a second step adds so much greater a volume that it will pay to build a two step amplifier in preference to a one step. Directions will be given for both, (and as we realize that the pocket book is a governing factor) that if you cannot build a two step by all means build a one step.

List of Parts for One-Step Amplifier and Approximate prices

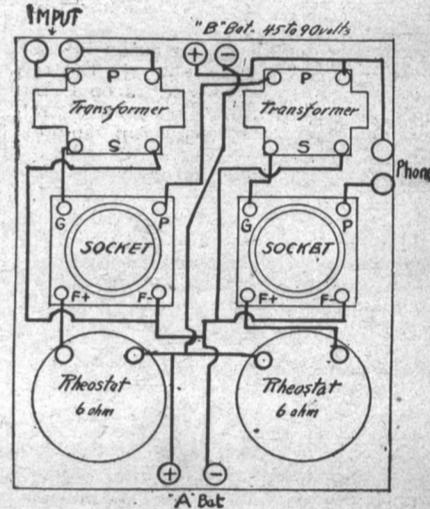
- 1 Socket for WD-12 tube.....\$.75
 - 1 WD-12 Vacuum tube..... 6.50
 - 1 6-ohm rheostat..... .75
 - 1 Audio frequency amplifier..... 4.00
 - 6 Binding posts..... .50
 - 1 22½ volt "B" battery..... 1.50
 - 1 No. 6 dry battery..... .50
- (three of these are better) \$14.50

For a two step amplifier you will need 2 or each of the above items except the binding posts, "B" battery and the No. 6 dry cells.

Remember that on your detector you are only using a "B" battery of 22½ volts, whereas the amplifier will need at least 45 volts. The battery you use for your receiving set is also used in the amplifier, both the "A" and "B" batteries.

You will also need some short pieces of "bell wire" for making connections and a piece of wood for the base and another for the front panel.

We are showing two diagrams with this article, so that if you have ordered the parts for your amplifier you can build either one-step or



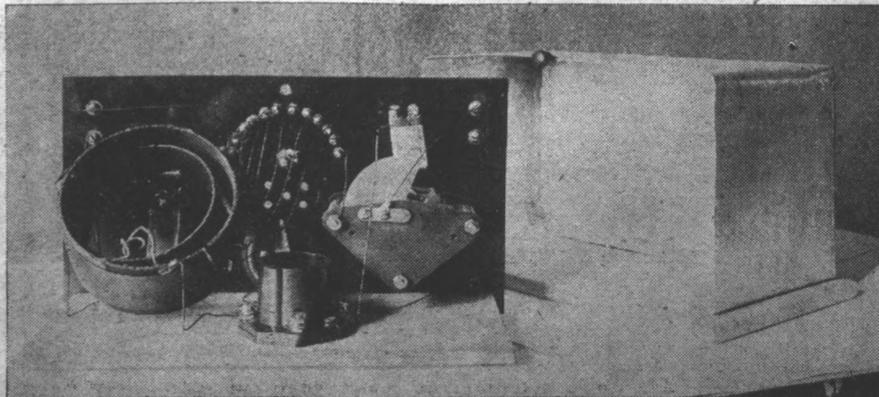
Two-Step Amplifier

is much easier on the pocket book.

Now to work!

Look over the diagram carefully, arrange all the parts approximately as shown, then make each connection from the binding posts to the instruments in turn. Solder all joints or if placed under nuts or screw heads be sure that the wire is clean and the screw head is clean and then tighten down good and tight. Good contacts depend upon the thoroughness with which you keep the parts clean, the care taken and soldering wherever possible.

It is not necessary to tell you how to make each connection, but it is necessary that you follow the diagram carefully. We have used graphic representations of the



This detector and tuner was built according to the directions given in the February 2nd issue, except that as I use different tubes I have added the rheostat recommended in the February 16th issue. This shows how the instruments are placed.

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock—None Better—54 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. Big free catalogue has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

\$2.50 Per 1000, and up. Our strong, healthy, tremendous bearing plants guarantee big crops of luscious berries. Best varieties for all kinds of soils. Many new varieties such as Eaton, Bun Special, Premier, Marvel and Cooper. The world's greatest new Everbearing Strawberry CHAMPION. Full line of Raspberries, Blackberries and Asparagus. GLADIOLI—ROSES—ORNAMENTALS Greatly Reduced at \$30.00 per thousand Prices. Beautiful new color catalog free. Write Today. BRIDGMAN NURSERY CO., Box 107 Bridgman, Mich.

\$1 Advertising Bargains

12 Dewberry Plants for \$1.00; 12 Concord Grape Vines for \$1.00; 20 Apple or Pear grafts ready to plant, make 6 ft. trees in one season for \$1.00; 4 peach trees for \$1.00; 20 flower bulbs for \$1.00; 3 Iris clumps for \$1.00. All postage paid. Get my list of other bargains.

MARSHALL VINEYARD

Ben L. Marshall, Paw Paw, Michigan.

Strawberries 25% Off

Prices slashed on Raspberry, Blackberry, and Grape plants. Stock guaranteed. 30th year. Catalog free. J. N. ROKELY & SON, R. 20, Bridgman, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—PREMIER 60c per hundred, \$4.50 per thousand. Senator Dunlap, Gibson and Dr. Burrill 50c per hundred, \$3.50 per thousand, postpaid. ROBT. DE GURSE, Ovid, Michigan.

FRUIT PLANTS—PRICES RIGHT—SEND for our free catalogue. Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Dewberries, Gooseberries, Currants. State inspected. Mellonga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

12—CONCORD GRAPE VINES—\$1.00 Strong Plants. Sent Postpaid. Free Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Plants, Etc. PEACH BELT NURSERIES, Bangor, Michigan.

Plant these 4 Best Grapes



Hardest kinds. Once planted and growing you won't part with them for ten times their cost. Large amber-red berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, \$1.75; 100, \$12. Best known grape. Sure to succeed. Fine for grape juice. 15c; 12, \$1.50; 100, \$10. (White Concord). Best greenish-white grape grown. Each 20c; 12, \$1.75; 100, \$12. Large black berries. Bunches big. Extra early, hardy, sweet. 20c; 12, \$1.75; 100, \$12. Strong, well-rooted vines. ONLY 65c Set of four best varieties Postpaid and Satisfaction Guaranteed Illustrated Seed and Nursery Catalog Free with Every Order The Templin-Crockett-Bradley Co. 5746 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

KNIGHT'S Strawberry Raspberry

Currant, Grape PLANTS

Big Reduction in Prices. Same high quality we have supplied our customers for nearly 40 years.

CHAMPION, The Best Everbearer Our catalog tells the secret of growing wonderful crops from Everbearers. Gives cultural instructions for all small fruits. It's worth much but is free. Write today.

DAVID KNIGHT & SON Box 27 Sawyer, Mich.

If you have poultry for sale put an ad in the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER You'll get Results!

different parts instead of the conventional symbols.

The binding posts and the rheostat are mounted to the panel which is fixed to the base with screws. The panel and base should be treated with paraffin or shellac as previously used on your detector set. Hard rubber or bakelite is much better. The exact position of the binding posts and other parts is not fixed but should be followed fairly closely. The shorter the wire leads are the better the results.

To connect this amplifier to your receiving set do as follows: Connect your A battery to the posts marked A, the positive to the positive post and the negative to the



With this receiving set, which was described in our issue of February 2nd, I have heard stations 1,000 miles away.

negative post. The B battery is connected next to it's posts. Your telephone receivers are removed from your receiving detector set and attached to the amplifier post marked "Phone" and two wires are run from your detector from the posts that you just took the telephones from and connected to the 2 posts marked "input."

To tune in, turn on the current with the rheostat of your amplifier about one half way and then tune your detector set as you previously did before adding the amplifier. You should now hear any broadcast much louder than before, it may be a little "mushy" but by adjusting the rheostat of the amplifier up or down a little you will clear up the voices so that they will sound natural.

Always burn your bulbs as low as possible, just so that you get the results, it does not pay to force them too high as the life is shortened and the batteries are used up sooner and above all the results in tone or sound are not satisfactory.

GOOD NEWS FOR YOU

The price on vacuum tubes for detectors and amplifiers have come down and instead of paying \$6.50 each they can be bought for \$5.00 to \$5.50 each.

A VOICE FROM OUT OF THE SNOWBOUND NORTH

We are buried under about four feet of snow up here and if it wasn't for the Radio we would just about give up living on the farm as a bad job, but since we got it we do not care whether the snow gets to the eaves or not so long as it does not cover our wires.—Mrs. C. A. B., Hiawatha, Mich.

Questions and Answers

SEND IN YOUR QUESTIONS

I recently read a report that farmers were not taking much interest in radio but from the number of letters that pour into my office each day I am sure that the report did not refer to the farmers of Michigan. So far we have been able to publish only a few questions and answers due to shortage of space, but every question that comes in receives my best attention and a personal reply without charge to the reader. We hope to have room for more of these in our department in the future as many ask questions that are in the minds of many who are interested and the answers will prove of general interest. Send along those questions as I will answer them by an early mail. Let's get a radio receiving set while it is good "radio weather." Or if your set is not working right maybe I can help you.

SENDS FOR PARTS

I am enclosing my check for \$25. Will you please purchase for me, and send by parcel post (or express if it would be better) the complete equipment listed in M. B. F. of Feb. 2nd, for building a radio receiving (Continued on Page 19)

A NEW 4-PASSENGER COUPE

This car is Dodge Brothers response to a definite demand—

A high grade coupe of moderate weight and size that will seat four adult passengers in genuine comfort.

The body is an admirable example of fine coach building. Low, graceful, smartly upholstered and attractively finished in Dodge Brothers blue, it reflects dignity and distinction in every line.

Above all, the 4-passenger coupe is characteristically a Dodge Brothers product. It possesses all the attributes of construction and low-cost service for which more than a million Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are favorably known throughout the world.

The price is \$1375 f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS



Advertisement for Kalamazoo Stove Co. featuring a stove and the text: 'Get Factory Prices', 'Write for FREE Money-Saving Book', 'Save 1/4 to 1/2 on your stove, range or furnace. Order direct from manufacturers. More than 500,000 Kalamazoo customers have done it. Get highest quality, too—24 hour shipments. 30 days' trial. Cash or easy payments. Quick, safe delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Over 200 stove and range designs in our new catalog—new porcelain enamel, cast iron, steel, malleable, all kinds and sizes. Oil Ranges, Refrigerators, Furnaces, too. Send no money—just your name. KALAMAZOO STOVE CO. 678 Rochester Ave., Kalamazoo, Michigan'

Advertisement for Chicago Flexible Shaft Company featuring a horse clippers and the text: 'Clipped Cleaned In Horses Half the Time', 'Clipped horses keep fit and more vigorous. They rest better at night and do more work. Do not tire as easily. Dry off quickly. Cleaned in less than half the time. Clip your horses this Spring. Use a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine Best Made. Ball bearing. Clips fast and easy. Lasts long. Same machine clips cows and mules. Only \$12.75 at dealers or send \$2 and pay balance on arrival. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Chicago Flexible Shaft Company 5522 Roosevelt Road Chicago World's Largest Makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines. Complete catalog on request.'

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

Advertisement for Celery City Nurseries featuring a tree and the text: 'DIRECT TO YOU AT MAIL ORDER RATES', 'For healthy orchards plant handsome, thrifty, Michigan-grown trees, grape vines, berry bushes, roses and shrubs. Raised in Kalamazoo County—famous for hardy, well rooted stock. Guaranteed healthy and true to name. Buy in your own State and insure prompt arrival in vigorous condition. Special prices on orders sent now. Ask for our handsome catalog of dependable trees—it's free. Celery City Nurseries, Box 210, Kalamazoo, Michigan', 'Purchase Celery City Trees Direct from Grower to Planter'

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE—FROM MANUFACTURER, 75c up per lb. Also socks. Free sample. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1924

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

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

KEEP COOL-IDGE!

THERE is little doubt but what the Republican rallying cry for this year's campaign will be "Keep Cool-idge!" Calvin Coolidge is famed for his especial characteristic of immunity to the popular hysteria of the moment and although small in stature he has a David-like capacity for aiming straight with a single word at the vulnerable point of his opponent.

Into a calm political sea in which the bark which bore his colors was riding peacefully to a harbor of certainty for re-election which seemed ahead only as far as November, came a veritable typhoon in the shape of the Teapot Dome oil graft exposure. The Democrats looked on while the fleet of Republican cabinet officers were being tossed high on the waves of public opinion and finally dashed one by one on the rocks of sacrifice, but their contentment was shortlived when the cyclone switched its tail, as cyclones will, hitting the Democratic pride of the fleet so hard a blow that it is doubtful if the most able politicians of that party will be able to resurrect the good ship "McAdoo" from the depths where it now lies.

Michigan had something at stake in all of this because Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, is one of the national figures whom we are proud to point to as a son of this state. That he has been the "goat" in the present controversy is easily apparent to any man who knows the political game and how it is played, and that Calvin Coolidge should have defended his cabinet officer against the unwarranted attacks without the opportunity of a fair trial has only added to his standing with the sane thinking element in this state.

Calvin Coolidge, himself a Vermont farmer boy, with a keen knowledge of the hardships of his people on the rocky hillsides of that state, has shown an appreciation of the agricultural situation and a desire to remedy it which have been noted with growing approval by the farmers of this country. That he has not been led astray by radical senators who claim to represent the farming interests of this country is a proof that he can keep cool and a reason why the voters next fall are quite apt to rally to the banner "Keep Cool-idge!"

RADIO MAKES WINTER FLY

A LETTER just received from a lady reader at Hart, Michigan, closes with these lines: "The snow is piled high here but it doesn't matter so long as it does not cover the wires to our radio. With it the whole world is brought through storm, sleet, and snow into our living room, last night we listened to our President as plainly as if he had been on our own telephone."

One by one the terrors of farm isolation are being eliminated by science and invention. We have continually stated in these columns that radio was destined to be one of the greatest developments for improving farm life and keeping the boys and girls on the farm that has ever been divided. We considered that the radio ranks only second to the automobile and truck in its importance to agriculture.

It is easy to see from the correspondence addressed to the radio editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER that the interest in radio has jumped forward by leaps and bounds this winter. We

receive ten letters to every one we received a year ago, and wherever a radio is introduced on the farm it becomes the opening wedge which brings any number of outfits into each community.

A radio set may be purchased at low cost and assembled by the men and boys on the farm. J. Herbert Ferris, our radio editor has promised to help any reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER who assembles such a set to make it work satisfactorily; in other words, if you build a set according to his suggestions and it does not work satisfactorily, you may send it for him to test it out and tell you where the trouble is or correct it for you. This is a very generous offer and is made simply because there is no man in our state more keenly interested in or who will have had more to do with the development of radio on the farm than our own radio editor.

Do not hesitate to write him on any subject regarding radio. No matter how simple your questions or how intricate, we want to continue this publication as the leader in the development of this wonderful boon to the farm home which we from the first have pioneered.

THE WILLIAMS BILL

REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS of the Third District, Michigan, has undertaken a task which is to be commended and the plans under which he proposes to secure the results will well bear the scrutiny of every man interested in the greatest problem in American agriculture today, namely, that of safe marketing.

That Representative Williams has a keen conception of what is most needed is proven in his recent statement that:

"The critical phases of the farm situation are dealt with by a number of bills now pending in congress designed to give temporary and immediate relief. The bill that I have introduced is one intended to correct an underlying difficulty and to assist in affording permanent relief to the farmer.

"If the farmers of the country in 1920 and during the period since then had been thoroughly organized they would have been in a position very largely to have protected themselves. Instead of continuing on a war basis of production they would have curtailed to the probable needs for domestic consumption and export. Instead of doing that with reference to certain products at least, they have kept right on producing regardless of the market available to them.

"The first step in the matter of governing production is to have a well organized sales agency that is constantly in touch with the nature and volume of demand. A good sales organization in any business directs and has everything to say with reference to the kind and quantity of production. In this the farmers have been lacking. Their business, by and large, should be viewed from the same standpoint as that of the manufacturer. In times of lessened demand the manufacturer usually cuts down his production, when a lesser volume will bring more net profits than a larger volume will at ruinous prices.

"The bill that I have introduced has two general aspects. It provides a well balanced federal board to supervise and encourage the development of cooperative marketing organizations and in addition it is authorized to study the whole

subject of marketing of farm products. To make recommendations from time to time to strengthen the plan undertaken and report as to conditions both in this country and abroad intimately affecting the marketing of these products with estimates as to the volume and character of products that should be produced by the farmers in any given year.

"This bill covers new ground, and I am quite aware that no doubt many valuable suggestions can be made with reference to it. I invite these and later may find it necessary to amend the bill to embody some of these ideas."

Cooperative marketing by the various branches of agricultural production is today a success. The apparent need now is a closer co-relation between the producers in the various states; in other words, there is no need for the bean growers in Michigan to proceed along individual lines if they can secure the cooperation of the other bean-growing states, although it would probably be advantageous for them to maintain their own individual selling relations and the matters of production discussed and mutually agreed upon between the various state units.

The Williams Bill coming from a Michigan representative deserves especial attention from us, and we feel that the farmers of the state and the farm organizations who represent them should go on record regarding this bill immediately and either give Representative Williams their hearty support or point out to him wherein this bill does not meet the needs as he has expressed them.

WEXFORD FARMERS POINT THE WAY

IF you have been wondering how to get the folks in your neighborhood into a spirit of neighborliness which would make your life happier and more contented turn to page 4 of this issue and read the story of what they have done over at Manton.

There is not a community in Michigan where there is not a school house, and there is not a school house which is not available for the very purpose to which this one has been put. A community proposition such as this breaks down all the barriers of creed, secret fraternity or clanish organizations and leads all to a common footing through which to enjoy and profit by their social intercourse.

We heartily commend these Wexford County farmers for having helped to blaze a way.

THE TAX TUG O' WAR

ONE does not need to be a political diagnostician to determine that the real reason why the Democrats and Republicans are enjoying such a merry tug o' war over the tax situation is because 1924 is an election year.

The one thing which all classes, including the farmer, capital, labor, and all other divisions of society, are solidly behind is a program which will reduce taxation in this country.

It should also be easily apparent that the one sure way to reduce taxes is to lower the cost of government operations. It is encouraging to know that this has been carried on more or less successfully, not only in the state, but in the national government during the past two years and we should not pass in this discussion without giving some credit to the men who have been active in making the present tax reduction plans even possible. The budget plan is largely responsible for these economies and that the national government should find itself with a surplus of funds with which to carry on the work of 1924 and, therefore, the possibility of eliminating the so-called "nuisance" taxes and to reduce the income tax is indeed commendable.

We doubt if the present war over the exact percentage of reduction in income and surtaxes will seriously affect the average farmer in Michigan. It is our opinion that there are many taxes which the farmer pays directly or indirectly which affect him much more seriously than that of the so-called income tax, which is applicable to so small a percentage of the men who till the farms of this country. The farmer would be quite willing to pay an income tax if his income were large enough to make such a feat possible, but during the last two or three years this particular tax has been the least of his troubles.

From our standpoint our chief interest in is a direct taxation of some sort which will spread the load evenly. We feel that agriculture was unduly burdened under the present system of taxation, and whether it be single tax, sales tax, or income tax, the fact remains that some new plan must be devised which will eliminate part of the load which the farmer is now asked to carry.

WOODROW WILSON

THE eagle has passed on! . . . Into the blue . . .

And all the chattering of the sparrows dies.

They could not bear to see the eagle rise Beyond the reaches that their small wings knew,

Above the housetops they could compass too—

But though they strove to blind the eagle's eyes

With fluttering wings . . . to stay him with their cries,

He rose and passed—above, beyond their view.

An eagle always is a lonely one—

The far heights call to him and he must go;

But little birds cannot look on the sun. And what an eagle knows they cannot know . . .

When he is gone the small ones know, at last,

That there, above their heads, an eagle passed!

—By Roselle Mercier Montgomery.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

M. B. F. READERS NOT SUCKERS!

Dear Mr. Slocum:—I am not considered a very stingy person and I am going to live up to my reputation. I have just received something that promises something good and I want to pass it along. I know you are after the frauds and I should think they would find out that the readers of old M. B. F. are not suckers. Enclosed you will find some good bait from Mr. Moriarity, of Chicago. I enjoy reading the M. B. F. very much. It is certainly clean in advertising and everything else. Very Cordially yours, W. G. Winslow, Selkirk, Michigan.

THE circular enclosed by Mr. Winslow, offered him a wonderful proposition if he would simply return a printed card to the address in Chicago. We are glad to know that he, with other readers of our page, is turning the tables and laughing at the city "rubes" who think they can sell gold-bricks to readers THE BUSINESS FARMER. Sooner or later we'll have them black-listing Michigan as a poor state in which to sell patent medicines, gilt picture frames, oil stocks and canvas automobile tires—then what will we have to smile over?

OFFER SHUT—IN \$100 A WEEK

Dear Sir:—Am certainly interested in your articles of the Publisher's Desk and in fact the whole of THE BUSINESS FARMER which my father takes. Have been on the sick list for the past two years with operations and other trouble, but am gaining fairly well now. So I am writing you if you would advise me to write show cards for the Shor-Rite Sign System, which is located in Detroit. I have circulars from them and they want me to take their course, which is \$35 cash or \$45 on easy payments, and they guarantee steady work at home or get one a job as show card writer, and they say I can earn from \$15 to \$50 a week spare time, and also that a person can in time earn as much as \$100 a week. It sounds fishy, so I am asking you about it. They have sent me a design to work out which I did, which they sent free. You will find the letter enclosed what they say about it. If anyone inquires about the Nile Art Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., don't recommend this company to them for they only got \$7.75 out of me for their painting outfit with which to paint pillow tops and lamp shades. I painted two pillow tops and three lamp shades for which I was supposed to get \$6.25, but instead they returned the pillow tops and shades. The way they first explained to me was that I was to buy the paint from them and they would furnish the goods to paint, but when they returned the pillow top and shades they wanted me to buy the designs from them at 60c a piece, and all the profit that I would get out of it would be the work. Well I guess a person has to be a fool first in order to get wise. Put this in your paper so others can read it. What kind of work would you recommend for me, as I am unable to do farm work and am only 20 years old, but would like something with a future. A subscriber and always will be.

IF the Publishers Desk can just once in a while save a few dollars for some unfortunate who without its help might have been victimized, we shall be mighty well pleased with our work.

This sign-writing scheme was at one time worked entirely from Canada, now it has been taken up in Detroit and other cities. There is

no question but what someone with latent artistic ability might learn to write signs, but the trouble with those schools, like most of their kind, is that they will take anyones money and promise them jobs at unheard-of wages just to get their tuition fees.

Sometime we want to find a correspondence school which offers the entire course and agrees to take their pay out of the first weeks salary which they so glibly promise the would-be student! If you find one, no matter whether they promise to make you play a violin like Fritz Kreisler or write songs like Irving Berlin, we advise you to take the course, because you have nothing to lose and much to gain.

Our advice to this ambitious young unfortunate is that he take up book-keeping or typewriting at some nearby business college.

MAKING APRONS AT HOME

Dear Sir:—I would like to have you tell me if you consider the "Rosemary Apron Company" whose address is "Asbury Park, N. J." a reliable firm. I am in need of work which I can do at home, and am a good needlewoman of ordinary kinds of sewing. This is their offer: They agree to furnish materials, patterns, thread, pay postage and all essentials for bungalow aprons which I am to make at home. For this service they agree to pay \$6.50 to \$8 per dozen when the aprons are sent to them finished. But first I am required to send them \$1.50 for which they will send me material for one apron to make up, and send back to them, so they will have a sample of my work. Do you know anything about them, and does it sound "On the square" to you? If their offer were genuine I would be able to do a great deal to help myself the remainder of the winter.

I DO not have very much faith in any of these "work at home schemes" and I wrote of this particular one in this column some time ago, but had no comments on it. My suggestion is that you write this company and ask them to give you the name of a satisfied worker here in Michigan. If they were really anxious to secure your services, they would not ask you to make a remittance in advance. I would not send them any money.

WRITING "MOVIES"

Dear Sir:—I have been a subscriber to your paper for two years now and am coming to you for some advice. We moved down here from our farm at Chief, Michigan, last spring, and just before coming here I wrote to the Palmer Photoplay Corporation for their questionnaire and test to see if I was qualified to write scenarios. They sent me the questionnaire which I filled out and sent back to them, and I am enclosing the letter and rating they sent me, inviting me to enroll for their course of training which would enable me to successfully write photoplays, and they were selling agents for any plays I might write, good enough to sell to some producing company. They want \$160 for their course of training and I could pay it on the basis of \$10 down, and \$10 per month. What I wish to know, is the Palmer Photoplay Corporation a reliable concern and would I be the loser if I enrolled for their course? I would like to take up this kind of work and I know of no other way to obtain the desired information concerning photoplay writing. Could you please inform me (Continued on Page 31)

"FORTY YEARS OF GRAFTING"

BEGINNING in our March 15th issue we will publish "Forty Years of Grafting" It is the astonishing confessions of a past master in the art of bunco. A man who lived by his wits for forty years of up and downs—flush one month, dead broke the next—relates the history of his wasted life. In a half dozen articles he exposes the methods of professional fakers, swindlers and crooks, whose clever tricks give color to the statement that "a sucker is born every minute." And these articles make SOME story, as you might guess.

Millions of dollars is the annual harvest of these gentry—and a good share of it comes from those who ought to know better, but learned their lesson too late. The young folks, especially, should read these articles. Make sure your own boys and girls are posted so they will be on their guard against the tricks of the slick grafter.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

The Federal Bond & Mortgage Company is an institution built on fine, old-time principles of business conduct and that is one of the reasons for the standing of the house among farmers.

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(1177)

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Send them back if you do not find them the equal of any first-quality oversize cord made. We will refund your money. These prices buy 10,000 miles of service—and more.

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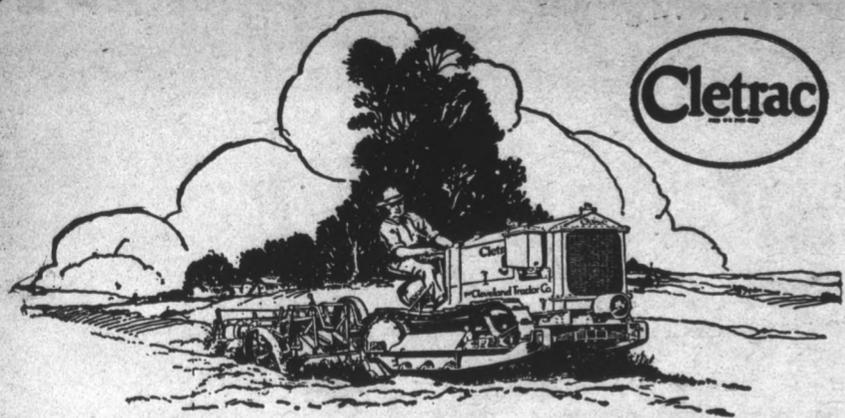
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Read This The Experience of a Cletrac Owner

Panhandle Sales Company,
Amarillo, Texas.

Post, Texas,
January 17, 1924.

Mr. G. L. Kirven.

Dear Sir:

After thoroughly trying out the Cletrac Model W 12-20 Tractor for one year, will state for the benefit of farmers who may be concerned that cost of operation for ten hours is \$3.00 at present prices.

I average eight acres per day flat-breaking at a cost of 37½ cents per acre. Planting with three row Lister, 20 acres per ten hour day at cost of 15 cents per acre.

I will prove these figures correct to any farmer who will visit my farm and will say also that my 14-year-old boy cranks and operates my tractor with perfect success, and will further state after using the tractor one year, that I have n't had one minute's trouble, and no additional cost, not even cleaned one plug, and will further state that I had a mechanic to drop the pan and he found bearings in A-1 condition, all tight.

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THE PERISHING WORLD

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "And the world passeth away and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." 1 John 2:17.

WORLDLY things pass away to make room for the things that abide. Our childhood days are no more. Father and mother are gone, or are seen to go. We have lost the friends of other times. All our yesterdays are over. Many of these things have been sweet and fragrant, but they have decayed and died.

The whole world is being heaved and changed today, perhaps, as never before. Between the ocean shores and the limits of the poles, everything is in constant flux. Tomorrow, in all the civilized world, nothing will be as it is today. In the last decade, the world has known desolation on sea and land, in the air, and under the earth. Millions of men, large fortunes, cities, homes, and churches, have passed away never to be again in a material world. How emphatically, these events and judgements speak of a transitory existence here! And it seems the apostle means this lesson for all ages: fathers, children, and young men. Cf context. All are in danger of being drawn away with a perishing world.

This transiency has a twofold aspect. "The fashion of the world passeth away." 1 Cor. 7:21. Why? Because, "The whole world lieth in the evil one." 1 John 5:19. Everything visible and material, of course, passeth away. But also, things immaterial: tendencies, notions, and aspirations which are divorced from God. And here is a nice, fine sense, in which your possessions, when connected with the purpose of God, will retain their value for you over there. Because you have used what Jesus called the "mammon of unrighteousness" (wealth) to promote Christian fellowship and good-will on earth, you are accepted into holy habitations which are to abide.

In a tragic sense, the Eternal God has been proclaiming to all peoples and nations thru recent years, that the world is passing away. But this was divinely ordained from the beginning, and the only mournful thing about it is, that men and women choose to perish with it. "Demas has forsaken me, having loved this present world," says Paul. Well, there is a man near you that sacrificed home and loved ones for a moment's gratification in sensual pleasure, and you said, "What a fool!" But the man, who, not momentarily or grossly, but continually and in a more respectable sense, sets his affections on this world and its fleeting gains and pleasures, is the bigger fool. The Bible says so, and I wish it might burn into our hearts.

"And the lust thereof." Here we are reminded that evil desires and propensities, even, are fleeting and ever changing. Human experience proves this. To take it in a worldly sense, those things we once loved are no more pleasing. We are content to let them lie in the past while we go to greater indulgences. The first transgression or sensual indulgence does not satisfy. It is ever so with sharp business deals and all the questionable practices of life.

This is the nature of "the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes and the vainglory of life." There is a heart longing to strike up intimacies with the world. Our text condemns not the material world, but the love of it and the lust for it, since it (the world) is to pass away. Worldliness is a lustful state of mind. It does not have reference, primarily, to what you do or where you are, but to your mind attitudes. You may be in the most worldly places and yet be spiritual. The place is revolting to you and you long to get away. You may be in a spiritual atmosphere, listening to Gospel music and message, and yet, inwardly, you do not react to your environment. You are hostile. As the arrows of truth find their mark, you rebel angrily. This is worldly lust. It is the Phariseeism that gnashed its teeth at Jesus Christ

and finally killed him. How noble the sacrifice! And because of it, the lust of the world is condemned.

It ought to be repeated. This lust is a state of the heart. It is setting your affections on things that perish. It is the sensual and temporal attitude of life. The New Testament tells us of a rich young man who left Jesus sorrowfully, because he wanted to keep his riches. His affections were set upon them. Again it tells us of a big farmer who had barns and possessions. The Lord blessed him with big harvests. He tore down barns and built larger to take care of the increase. Now, as far as we know, this man was not vicious, had a good home life, and made his money honorably. But just as soon as he said, "Soul thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry;" that soon the voice of the Eternal said, "Thou foolish one, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." What a big fool and worldling, this farmer was, to believe that he could feed soul and mind on perishing things! His attitude was temporal and selfish. And not a few today, spend the increase of the Lord in taking their ease at winter resorts, the while their neighbor at home or across the seas is in dire need. And I hear the inspired writer saying, "Whoso hath the world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him?" This is 1 John 3:17. Now, compare it with John 3:17. Verily, "the servant is not above his Lord." How persistent and fatal is worldly lust!

You may have position and power today, but not tomorrow. Yesterday Nicholas Romanoff was Czar of Russia, all powerful. Then came dethronement, hatred, and death. And the Kaiser! You may have wealth today, but poverty tomorrow. The money can fill the belly, how foolish to live as tho it could fill the heart! How we ought to pack every day with noble aspirations and right decisions!

"He that doeth the will of God abideth forever." We have discovered the folly of the worldly life because it is attached to perishable foundations. But the life that is centered on DOING the will of God is to abide forever. Thruout the epistle the author plays upon the DOER of sin and the DOER of righteousness. Here are two men. One has used his time and though, wholly, on the getting of worldly things. He has a splendid home and no material needs that he cannot supply. Life goes on like a song as he lays up for himself and his children. You would like to be like him. But listen! Quickly one day he sends for a minister, who hurries to his side. He finds him lying in a richly furnished room, with costliest bedding and pillows. Doctors, nurses, wife, and children are bending over him. He is going—and gone. He is dead. And now, what is he? A dead fool. What does it profit to gain the things of a perishing world, while losing your own soul? That is what the minister told him again and again, but he would not listen. But the other man? He lives in a plain humble home. He works hard thru long days. He foregoes sensual pleasures; is busy practicing the gospel of othering; and is faithful to the will of God. One day the pastor is hurriedly called. He finds this man lying on a plain bed in a plain room. He is attended by plain folks. He thanks the pastor for his encouragement to live the non-worldly life, and his soul slips away from earthly ken. He is dead. But is he? No, he went away in visions of a mansion not made with hands, and he has just begun to live in that newer, better, land that stretches out before in ever satisfying vistas.

What are you going to do when you die? But what are you doing now? Are you squeezing this world as you would a great sponge to get out of it all the freshness possible? Are you taking the road that yield's up sensual delights? Or, will you be wise and abide in the will of God? The world is perishing, but he that loves God, and his neighbor as himself, shall abide forever.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

DEPARTMENT ISSUES HANDBOOK ON BETTER FEEDING

PRACTICALLY all farmers in every section of the country should be interested in the new publication, A Handbook for Better Feeding of Livestock, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, as a part of a recently organized service for better feeding methods. This booklet contains in condensed form practical and up-to-date information on the feeding of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and poultry, compiled as a result of a country-wide study of farm feeding problems.

In this handbook all the different classes of animals are considered separately. For instance, there is special information on feeding young animals, dry cows, sires in service, weaning pigs and calves. Consideration is given to the feeding of farm wastes and by-products, the use of mineral feeds, the use of self-feeders, tonics, hogging down crops, commercial feeds, dehorning and castrating, with relation to feeding and management, mixing feeds and making up balanced rations, shelter for animals as it affects their production, water and salt. Sample rations are given for the various kinds of animals under different conditions. The importance of good breeding in obtaining maximum gains is emphasized.

Copies of the handbook, which is known as Miscellaneous Circular 12, may be obtained free, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PREPARING WALLS FOR PAINTING

CARE in the preparation of walls for their coatings of paint is highly necessary if the best final results are to be obtained. Every one who has tried to do a good painting job knows this. The preparation of the walls by proper application of elastic wall primer becomes an important operation. The following instruction of why, when and how to use it will be found helpful!

Elastic wall primer is used to seal very porous surfaces—in the language of the painter, to “stop suction;” to facilitate brushing properties of first coat over surfaces which are quite porous; to prevent lime burns.

The ordinary wall will not require any sealing other than that afforded by the undercoat, but walls where the porosity is greater than usual require a product which will seal the wall and reduce the suction. This can be done by applying a coat of the primer straight, or mixing it with the paint to be used on the next coat. The latter is the more desirable method, in that the addition of material used on a subsequent coat tends to offer better conditions of amalgamation between the coats. However, there are instances where a straight priming coat has its advantages, especially on an extremely porous wall, or where the wall is new and additional precautions are taken to prevent lime burns.

For porous walls, it is advisable to add a primer to the first coat so that the liquid portion in the paint is increased, and it is possible to brush the paint more easily and sufficiently without having to penetrate the wall too rapidly. If the paint penetrates too quickly, it cannot be applied evenly and so that it will not show brush marks.

The following suggestions apply to the use of elastic wall primer:

1. For the sealing of fresh walls where protection against lime burning is desirable, use a coat of elastic wall primer straight.

2. For the sealing of walls which are porous, the addition of one or two quarts of elastic wall primer per gallon of undercoater or flat primer per gallon of undercoater or flat wall paint.

3. On wall which are very porous, it may be necessary to use elastic wall primer straight as a sealer coat.

Mistaken Identity

“As I was crossing the bridge the other day,” said an Irishman, “I met Pat O’Brien. ‘O’Brien,’ says I, ‘how are you?’ ‘Pretty well, thank you, Brady,’ says he. ‘Brady!’ says I, ‘that’s not my name.’ ‘Faith,’ says he, and mine’s not O’Brien.” “With that we again looked at each other, an’ sure enough, it was nayther of us.”—Shelvin Equalizer.

FARMERS' FAVORITE The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc. Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send full information on items checked.

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 — Lime Sowers
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PLAN now for bumper crops—better grain and more bushels per acre. *And start right by planting right.* That means even, accurate sowing in a roomy seed bed and an even covering of soil. Good seeding is a *certainty* if you plant your grain with

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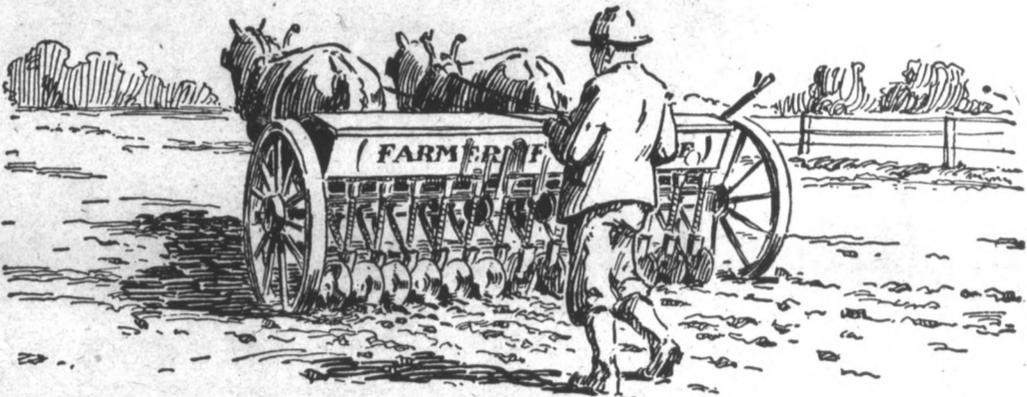
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and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets, Remodeling and Repairing latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway Tanners: 86 years continuous business. Free style Catalogue, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition. **HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO.** Hillsdale, Michigan.

RELIABLE FARMERS—IF YOU KNOW you can sell paint to your neighbors write us about our Community Buying Plan. Quality Paints at Quantity Prices. **THE UPCC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.** In Business Over 40 Years.

American Fence ARROW R.R. RAIL SECTION T-STEEL POSTS



The farm that is fenced with American Fence has the greatest possible protection, and enjoys the lowest per-year fence cost. Better construction, better galvanizing; full gauge, full weight and full length rolls—American Fence is the most serviceable and the most economical fence made.

As the life of good fence is increased by the quality of its posts, hang your fence on Arrow Tee Steel Fence Posts. Built on the railroad rail principle with large anchor plate which locks the post firmly in the ground. Frequent notches permit every line wire to be attached, if desired. Your dealer can supply you.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
 Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

DEAR boys and girls:—How many of you know there are two uses for spider webs—besides the purpose for which the spider spins it? I am sure that there are many of you who do not so I am going to tell you what they are used for. The manufacturers of surveyor's telescopes use it to mark the exact center of the object lens in the telescopes. Spider web is the only suitable material yet discovered for this purpose. I recently read an article that stated that in one large English factory where surveying instruments are made, spiders are among the most indispensable workers. They produce during a two-months' spinning season thousands of yards of web which is wound upon metal frames and put away until needed. When these spiders are not spinning they are kept in a large wooden cage under the care of several girls. They are fed and given very good care, but they die in the winter, making it necessary to secure more spiders each year.

Recently a new use for spider web was discovered. It has long been known that the web of the spider was many times finer than the finest filament spun by the silk worm, but the difficulty of obtaining silk from it was very great. Some years ago a Frenchman attempted the making of silk and was successful to a certain extent. He collected 10,000 spiders, kept them in separate cells, and produced wonderful silk. However, it is said that the spiders got together one night and the next morning there were only a few left, and the man was discouraged and quit. As you know it is the nature of one spider to try and destroy another and it was not until recently that a certain species from Brazil was discovered that is not so ferocious. And now this Brazilian spider is helping to make some of the finest silk in the world. How many of you knew that?—UNCLE NED.

BUDDHA AND THE WHALE

THE Buddha of Kamakura, in Japan is very big, so big that a man may sit on his thumb. In the Sea there is a Whale who is also big.

The Crab told the whale of the Buddha, and the Whale ordered the Crab to measure the idol. The messenger found the idol was seventy thousand paces of a Crab. Then the Whale went to visit Buddha and Buddha bade the priest measure both him and the whale with a rosary. The whale was found to be two measures greater than Buddha. "Then," said Buddha, "hereafter in Japan there shall be two measures, one for hard things like my image, one for soft things like the Whale. And the soft things shall be two measures larger, yet equal." Greatness can recognize greatness.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and we find it very interesting. I am nine years old and am in the fourth grade. Last Sunday we had a swell time sliding down hill. We took the sides out of large card-board boxes. Then we would sit on these at the top of the hill and then let ourselves go. We were lucky if we got to the bottom of the hill without running into snow banks a couple of times on the way down. Have any of you ever tried it? Have you, Uncle Ned? It's loads of fun. Maybe you would be interested in an experience I had once. When I was coming from school I had to pass a hotel where a man was staying with a police dog. The dog saw me and came bounding up. Before I knew it he had knocked me down on the sidewalk, and was on my back with his claws dug into my clothing. But I can't tell why he picked me out of the many people who pass every day. See if you can answer these riddles:

A VERY ODD NAME! BECAUSE IF YOU TURN IT

M. H. Hill

UP-SIDE-DOWN IT STILL READS THE SAME





When are potatoes like gate-posts? Ans. twin? We have twelve cows, and eleven calves, and four pigs. For pets we have two cats and a rabbit. The rabbit will eat out of our hands (all but when he's mad). Well Uncle Ned, how do you like the weather? It's pretty cold here. How many of the cousins like to slide down hill? I certainly like to. We have a good hill to slide on here, and we have quite a few sliding parties. I live about one-half mile from school. How many like school? I like it when I like my teacher, and I like her this year. Her name is Beulah Preston. I am in the seventh grade at school. I like all of my studies but history. Did you like that Uncle? Helen Cary you are about like me. I like music, but can only play by ear, and not that very good. How many of the cousins like to sing? I do, but I can't very well. I sing alto. Now because I sing alto don't think that I can sing good, because if you heard me you would think it was a rooster crowing. The answer to one of Imogene Hibberd's riddles is a (watermelon), but I don't know the other one. Now couldn't you write to me for answering that one? I will close with a riddle. As I was walking over London bridge I met a London scholar, he took off his hat and drew off his gloves, what was the name of the London scholar? I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Your want-to-be-niece,—Beatrice Campbell

Dear Uncle Ned:—Ever since Daddy has subscribed for the M. B. F. I have been an interested reader of the Children's Hour. During all this time I have not noticed any letters from Caledonia, so decided to let you know we were on the map also. I don't know whether or not it is the rule for each writer to send a description of themselves, but I notice the rest all do it, so I will follow. I am eleven years old, and weigh eighty pounds. I have brown bobbed hair and brown eyes. I am in the sixth grade and like to attend school. I missed about a year and a half because of a double mastoid operation and complications. I am going to try to answer Gladys Carlson's riddles which were in the January 19th issue. The dime looks round. There is one P in pint. And the answer to her third riddle is an icicle. I think the answer to Imogene Hibberd's second riddle in January 19th issue is a watermelon, but I can't guess the first one. We have a Girl Scout organization here and we certainly enjoy the work. It is instructive as well as pleasant. I am first patrol leader now, and I was president last year. With best wishes to you Uncle Ned, and to all the cousins, I am, most cordially yours,—Muriel Frey, Caledonia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I haven't written for a long time, I thought I would try again and see if my letter would escape the waste basket. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it real well. I can hardly wait until it comes, and my father is always anxious to read what Uncle Rube Spinach has to say. I suppose you have forgotten what I said I looked like, so I will tell you again. I am about four feet eleven inches tall, weigh ninety-eight pounds, and have light hair, dark blue eyes, and fair complexion. My birthday is the nineteenth of December, and I am 13 years old. Have I a

When Spring Comes Dancing Down the Hill

IT was Springtime, the sweetest time in all the year. The time when growing things stirred under the ground, as if to say, "Let me out! Let me out! I love the Spring, too."

The baby buds were coaxing to be freed, and the bluebirds built their tiny nests and sang little wistful notes. The wind was scented with blowing wildflowers.

One of the wildflowers, which glories in the happy Springtime, was Li'l Miss Arbutus, who, with her bronze leaves and white and pinkish blossoms all a-glow, called to every bird and flower-friend she saw, "Aren't you happy that Spring is here?"

A month after Li'l Miss Arbutus had caroled, "Aren't you happy that Spring is here?" a little gypsy camp moved its wagons and tents a mile away from the grassy spot where Li'l Miss Arbutus played. They were a happy little family who loved the flowers, and the birds, and the trees, and all the wild things under the great sea of skies.

The youngest member of the little gypsy family was a brown-eyed girl whom all the gypsies called little "Princess Gyp."

One day Li'l Miss Arbutus heard voices, and, lifting one eye above her bronze leaf, she spied a small boy and girl. Strangers they were to her. Fair little strangers; one with bright yellow curls.

"H'm-m! They're not playmates of little Princess Gyp. Wonder where they came from, anyway!" crooned Li'l Miss Arbutus. "I s'pect they—." But suddenly she stopped speaking. Why, what was that curly-haired little girl saying?

"Come on, Bobby! Let's pull up a whole armful of these woody flowers." And she waved one chubby white arm toward poor frightened Li'l Miss Arbutus, the nodding white and yellow dog-tooth violets, dainty Miss Blue Flag, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, and all the rest of the little flower colony.

Poor Li'l Miss Arbutus! Her wee, fluttery, flower-heart almost

stopped beating. Surely, surely that curly-haired girl wouldn't do that! But yes! She and the boy called Bobbys were bending low, grabbing Miss Hepatica and pulling poor Jack-in-the-Pulpit up by the roots.

"Oh, dear me! I'll come next! Oh, dear, all my poor flower-friends, and—." But by this time Li'l Miss Arbutus was crying so hard she could not speak.

And suddenly she heard a voice, "Oh, you horrid children! Go 'way! Go 'way!" And Li'l Miss Arbutus' wee, fluttery flower-heart gave a merry flip-flop. It was little Princess Gyp scolding.

"Tearing up those brave little flowers!"

The little boy called Bobbys and the owner of the yellow curls turned and ran. They were afraid of that fire-eyed little Princess Gyp who stood glaring at the little culprits.

"Oh, to think that next they would have ruined you, Li'l Miss Arbutus—the sweetest flower that grows." And little Princess Gyp stooped over Li'l Miss Arbutus as if to gather her in her protecting arms.

Now, my dears, at the time of this little story, Li'l Miss Arbutus was not called the Trailing Arbutus. She was only Li'l Miss Arbutus. Just plain Li'l Miss Arbutus.

But when she looked up to thank the little Princess Gyp, and found that she had gone as quickly as she had come, she started as fast as she could go, to find dear little Princess Gyp.

She crawled this way and that, searching, searching, searching. But she never found the brown-eyed little gypsy who so understood the heart of little flower-persons.

But every year when growing things are stirring under the ground, and baby buds are coaxing to be freed, bluebirds build their nests and sing little wistful notes, and the wind is scented with blowing wildflowers, and spring comes dancing down the hills, Li'l Miss Arbutus is always spoken of as the Trailing Arbutus.

father. My mother and father are both alive, but I always did stay with my grandparents so I live with them now. I have four brothers and three sisters. I just live a mile from them and I go over and see them quite often. I will describe myself. I am fourteen years old, the seventh of April. Have I a twin? I am five feet tall. Have dark eyes and dark hair, bobbed of course. And weigh 90 pounds. I go to the country school and am in the 8th grade. Well I think I had better stop for this time. Some of the girls and boys please write to me. Your loving niece,—Lesa Wilcox, R. 5, Brown City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry crowd too? I have joined one and think it is more fun than anything else. Well, I will tell you of my favorite sports. I like horseback riding, do you, too? I bet if you don't know anything about it and get on a horse once you'd think there was nothing like it. Well now I will describe myself. I am 12 years old, and in the 7th and 8th grade. I am 5 feet and 1 inch tall, have blue eyes and light hair. We have been taking the Michigan Business Farmer for a year and I like the Children's Hour very much. Well, I think my letter is getting rather long so I'll ring off.—Miss Dorothy Radloff, Owendale, Michigan, Box 54.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry crowd. It seems rather strange that of all the names that have been signed to the letters that have been written in this section of the paper during the last year, there hasn't been any from the big city (?) of Parma, or even from any near-by towns. Possibly because some of them are too bashful to write, and maybe it is because they just simply can't find the time to write. I have noticed that personal description has been a part of most of the letters, so, according to custom, I will try to give you a faint idea of myself. I have dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. I am 18 years of age and a senior in high school. I think I have written enough, so I will ring off for this time, promising to write all those who write to me, providing they write soon. From your nephew,—Lynford Pulling, Parma, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is a new cousin. I have never written before so I hope my letter doesn't reach Mr. Waste Basket. Well I better describe myself. I am a little girl of ten years, have light brown hair (which of course is bobbed), light brown eyes, and pretty pink cheeks. We have on our farm five horses, two cows, two calves, eighteen chickens, five ducks, three cats and two dogs. I have two brothers, and one sister. The sister is fourteen years of age. My oldest brother is twenty-one years of age, my youngest is sixteen. Who ever guesses my first name will receive a letter. Good-night.—B. Durfee, Alger, Michigan, R1.

Dear Uncle:—As I have a little time I will write you a few lines. We take the M. B. F. and we all like it fine. I wrote once before and saw my letter in print so thought I would write again. I hope old Mr. Waste Basket doesn't get this letter. I am a farmer's girl and like the farm very well. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I have about a half mile to go to school. My birthday is March 31. Have I a twin? We built a new house this summer and it is sure nice. We have an 80 acre farm. We have 8 calves, 5 cows, 2 mules, one horse and 4 pigs. We have one cat and one dog. I am glad when winter comes and there is snow on the ground. We have a lot of fun at school on the hills, and there is two or three hills. Well as my letter is getting a little long I will have to close. Will some of the boys and girls write to me? —Miss Ernestine Frick, R4, Box 46, Coleman, Michigan.

A FOREIGN COUNTRY

BY WALTER WELLMAN

C	B	
E	B	
L	E	
A	E	
L	K	
O	E	
T	E	



We have given you the first and last letters of nine words of three letters each. You are to see if you can print in the middle column, completing the nine words. What is the foreign country?

Answer to last puzzle: CHAIN plus CAKE minus KNIFE minus CRATE plus CANDLE minus LACE = HOUND.

SENDS FOR PARTS

(Continued from Page 13)

set, aerial, etc. It would seem to me that I should have about 50 feet of lead-in wire and also some wire for ground and wire for set. Wouldn't it be necessary to have another porcelain tube to run the ground wires out through? Could the lightning arrester ground and the ground from binding post "G" be the same? Please send complete equipment including lead-in wire, ground wire, wire for wiring set, spaghetti, porcelain tube, etc., if I will need them. If I haven't sent enough money and you'll let me know how much I am short I will send it right away. Thanking you, I am, E. J. Delamarter, Cheboygan County, Mich.

—Yesterday I shipped you by insured parcel post a package containing all the parts for your radio set, with the exception of an A battery which you can buy in Cheboygan for 50c (better use 2 in multiple) and so saved a few cents postage.

I am glad to be able to say that in this assortment of parts I have secured for you more parts than given in the article in THE BUSINESS FARMER which will help out and make your set more efficient and add to appearance as well.

Additional parts included as extra, ground-clamp, knobs for running ground wire, wire for wiring up set, (you do not need spaghetti), ground wire and a hard rubber panel for the front of your set, and grounding switch.

I am returning you herewith my personal check for \$1.00 which is the balance due you, and from out of which you will need to buy your A battery.

You can use the same wire for ground of your set as you do for the ground of the lightning arrester.

I would suggest that you make a plan of your set on paper and mark each hole carefully, then prick thru to your panel and then drill the panel. In working the panel start all holes thru the side that is to be the front and then the chipped part will be in the rear.

I am enclosing a photo of a set built from parts like yours which will give you an idea.

WANTS BEST RADIO EQUIPMENT ON MARKET

Please advise me where I can buy the best radio equipment on the market. I am going to buy a radio receiving set and I want the best to be got and one that will give good service and a plain and loud speaker.—Clarence Chadwick, Tuscola County, Michigan.

—You ask us as to where you can buy the best radio equipment on the market. This, of course, will depend upon whether you are near a large city and wish to make the trip

to town or whether you wish to buy by mail.

There are many dealers in Lansing, Detroit, Jackson, Flint, Bay City and Grand Rapids that handle standard and reliable makes of receiving sets.

Both Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck handle sets under their own name and guarantee them to give satisfaction or your money back.

The names of makers, who make sets that you can depend upon, are Westinghouse, Radio Corporation, Clapp-Eastham, C. D. Tuska, Collins-Kennedy, Grebe, Crosley, Atwater-Kent, and Adams-Morgan.

Telephone receivers are Brandies, Federal, Baldwin, Stromberg-Carlson and several others. In buying receivers to go with your set ask for a standard make and do not buy the cheapest as they are seldom as good as those mentioned above.

As you intend to buy the best, I would make a trip to Detroit if possible and go to different stores and have them show you the different makes and see them work and then let your pocket book be the limiting factor on what you buy.

Beware of sets for which remarkable performances are promised, buy any of the sets made by the above mentioned makers and you will not be disappointed.

Let us hear from you when you get your set and the results you have from it. We are interested in having you succeed.

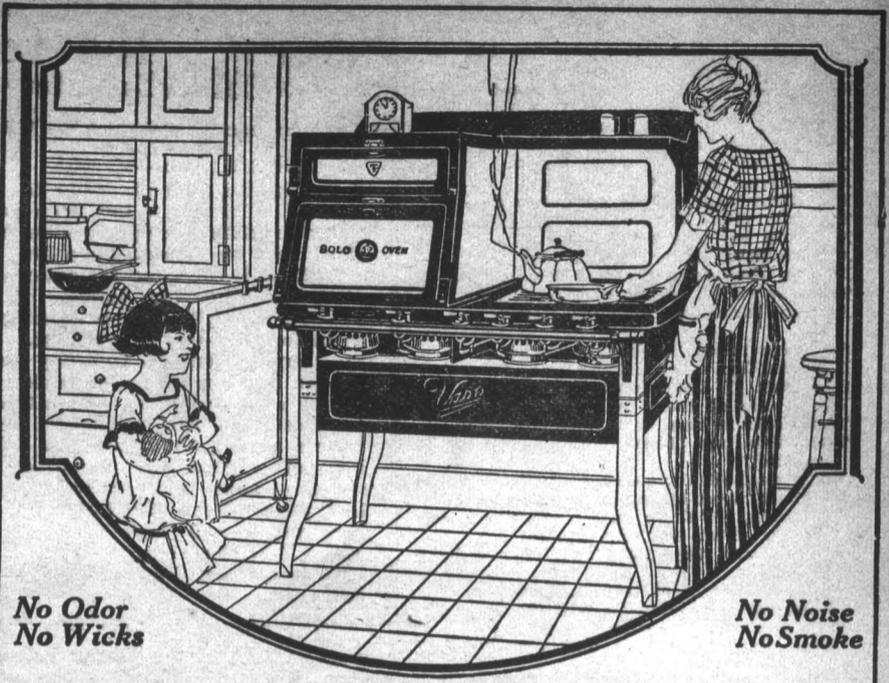
THE TIME IS RIPE FOR TAX REFORM IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from Page 3)

purposes. If this might be done, general property taxation would automatically become entirely a local proposition. Thus the benefits of such a tax reform would be both direct and indirect in that the taxpayer would no longer have to pay a general property tax for state purposes and local governmental economy would be promoted.

Perhaps, after all, the most logical way to reduce the oppressive tax burden in Michigan today is by placing more of our wealth on the tax rolls. This might be done not only through an income tax, but also through the adoption of a "compulsory listing" law, such as has already been adopted in several other states and has proved effective in uncovering hitherto hidden wealth. The abolition of tax-exempt securities is also recommended as another step in the right direction.

These and other solutions of our present Michigan taxation dilemma will be discussed in future articles in this series to appear from time to time in THE BUSINESS FARMER. Perhaps we may have a word to say about one of the most interesting aspects of the whole subject—the two cent gasoline tax.



Beautiful Vapo Oil Range looks and acts like a gas range

32-36 hours of smokeless, odorless heat from a gallon of kerosene

Vapo is to the ordinary oil stove what the electric light is to the candle. It solves every cooking problem. You can bake, roast, boil, fry or stew with a Vapo. Everywhere, people proclaim it the cleanest, most convenient, most beautiful oil range ever seen. At state fairs thousands saw it pass tests out of the question for ordinary oil stoves. Any Vapo will duplicate these tests.

to burn out and fall into the burner. If kettle boils over, the liquid can't get into the burner and choke the flame. The Vapo burner is guaranteed for the life of the stove. Vapo heat does not smart the eyes nor soot up utensils.

Burns gas made from kerosene

Each Vapo burner is a miniature gas plant. It generates hydro-carbon gas from kerosene and burns it with a hot, clean, blue flame ideal for cooking. Good baking and roasting are easy with the Vapo because the flame can be regulated from a low simmering heat to a heat intense enough for quickest cooking needs. Vapo has lever valves like a gas stove and these are provided with automatic safety locks preventing accidental shifting or moving by children.

Bake slow and fast at same time in Bolo oven

Adjustable Bolo plate makes oven big or little as you wish. It concentrates the heat and gives you two ovens in one. Odors from one oven do not permeate the other oven. Perfect ventilation insures light baking and pastry. Vapo is the only oil range with the built-in Bolo oven. You can have right or left hand oven. Ask dealer to show you Vapo. Write for booklet.

Wickless, chimneyless and troubleless

Nothing on a Vapo to fuss with. No wicks to trim or adjust. No chimneys

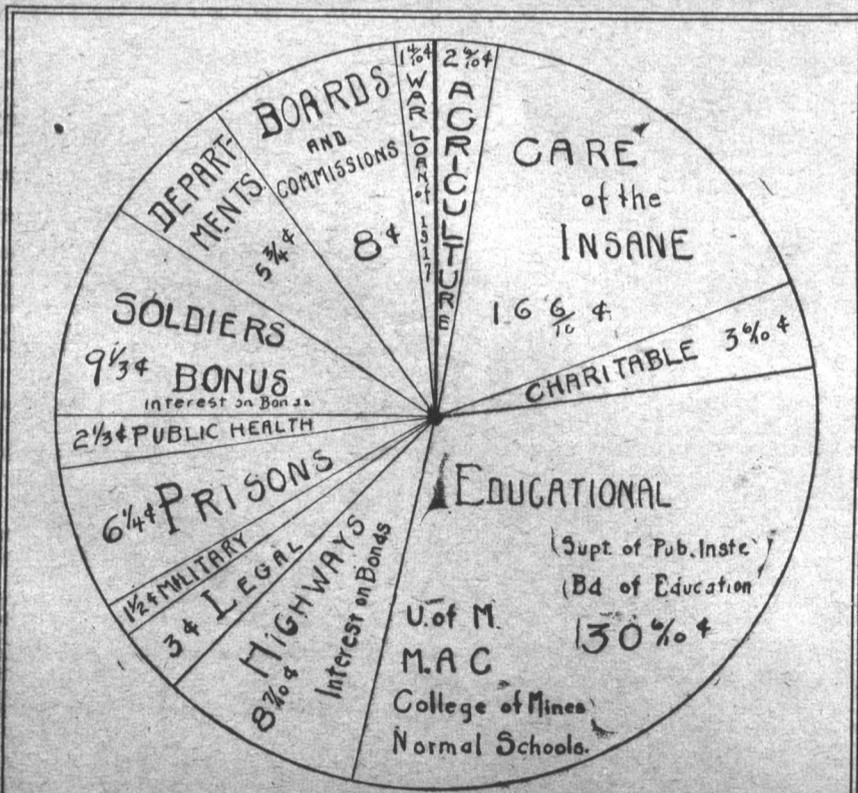
THE VAPU STOVE COMPANY

MBF LIMA, OHIO. Please send me complete information about Vapo Ranges. Name..... Address..... Dealer's Name.....

The Vapo Stove Company, Lima, Ohio



Oil Ranges Heaters Hot Water Heaters



THE TAXPAYER'S DOLLAR

This chart shows how a taxpayer's dollar is divided between state, county and local governments. Average of 75 agricultural counties is indicated by chart.

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A'D LAWN MOWER TRACTOR. It seeds, it cultivates, it mows the lawn. It supplies power for operating light machinery. The BOLENS has a patented arched axle for clearance and a tool control for accurate guidance in close weeding and cultivating. A differential drive makes turning easy. All attachments have snap hitches and are instantly interchangeable. A boy will run it with delight. Send for full particulars. 342 Park St. Gilson Mfg. Co., P. Rt. Washington, Wis.

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at popular prices. We won 1st and 4th prize this year on English strain White Leghorn hen at the National Poultry Show, Chicago. Also 1st at Zealand Poultry Show. Other breeds have had same careful supervision in developing and breeding. Purebred stock carefully culled. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Our chicks are money makers and will improve your flock. Write for catalog and prices. A trial will convince you. All flocks certified. American Chick Farm, Box 115-B, Zeeland, Mich.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. LEADING VARIETIES. 100% arrival. Priced right. THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

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

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FREE CATALOG HIGH QUALITY STRAWBERRY, Raspberry, Asparagus plants. Senator Dunlaps \$2.75-10.00. Write today. O. D. THAYER, Three Rivers, Michigan.

HAVE YOU POULTRY FOR SALE? AN AD IN THE M. B. F. WILL SELL IT.

MY HIRED MAN AND JANE

SHE called him "Bud," he called her "Sis"
 And though I never saw 'em Kiss
 Er hug, I kinda felt he thought
 Right well o'her the way he bought
 Her sweets and tuk her to the shows—
 But she'd a dozen country beaux
 And he was backward like and years
 Too old fer her and so my fears
 Jes drapped away and I opined
 The thing was just as he outlined,—
 The only child he was, bebad,
 My little gal was all I had,
 And so they kinder fixed it out
 In fun, the while they worked about,
 That he would be her brother Kris.
 And she would be his little "Sis."

So years rolled by, but yesterday
 I caught 'em in a serious way.
 Says she, "I don't know who to love,
 Which one of them to give the glove,
 Taz Cook is fine and Jim's got land—
 To which one, Kris; shall I give my
 hand?"

But Kris he'd sorto lost his voice
 Er didn't want to say his choice
 Too quick, fer there he set a while
 A-lookin' down the road a mile
 Er two, and then he kinder turned his
 head,

And took her in his arms and said:
 "Why,—neither one—fer I'm the boy
 That wants to fill your life with joy."
 "Dear Jane," he sez, and she, "Dear
 Kris,"

And then I saw 'em hug and kiss.

FOR SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS!
The Ten-Point Success Creed

1. Work and Earn.
2. Make a Budget.
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4. Have a Bank Account.
5. Carry Life Insurance.
6. Own Your Home.
7. Make a Will.
8. Invest in Safe Securities.
9. Pay Bills Promptly.
10. Share with Others.

A MOTHER TO HER SON

THE message below came to me
 and I think it one of the finest
 and sweetest stories I have read
 in some time. I am giving it to
 you to use as you see fit. I wish
 that every Mother reader will find
 time to read it to her boy:

We have been asking a few men
 and women who have made good in
 life to tell us the biggest influence
 that contributed to the shaping of
 their characters.

We believe that in such bits of
 obscure history there lies the con-
 soling proof that every honest ef-
 fort bears fruit in life, every sincere
 thought becomes an influence. Prayer
 is answered.

There is a young man in New
 York who is making good. He has
 a keen mind and a strong character.
 He is becoming an influence for good
 in his community.

Recently his mother was cleaning
 out his pockets to help him change
 his clothes quickly.

"That letter will interest you,
 Mother," he said, referring to a let-
 ter about his work. But it was an-
 other paper she opened—a yellow,
 rumped sheet—a note she had writ-
 ten him when he was eight years
 old, the first time he had been separ-
 ated from her. It breathed the
 same thoughts and prayers that lie
 in the hearts of all mothers. She
 had forgotten she had written it."

The young man was embarrassed
 for a moment when he saw what she
 held. Then he said: "That is the
 most priceless possession I have. I
 am going to carry it in my pocket as
 long as I live. I have been tempted
 to do some rotten things in my life,
 and just the consciousness that I
 had that message in my pocket, and
 that it came out of your heart, has
 steered me straight most of the
 time."

Here is that Mother's message
 which a boy carried in his pocket
 until he became a man:

Get up when called in the morn-
 ing.

Wash before dressing.
 Wash your teeth. A clean mouth
 belongs to a clean heart.

Be obedient. Remember the world
 would be crushed into pieces if it
 did not obey the law of God. And
 you must suffer if you do not obey.

Be truthful. Only cowards lie.
 You are not a coward.

Be kind. It is the greatest gift
 in the world.

Don't forget that you have promis-
 ed to do some kind act every day.

Wash your face and hands before
 going to the table.

Remember that your father is a
 gentleman. In his absence it is up
 to you to prove it. A gentleman is

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—March! A month that means a great deal of
 thinking and planning for the coming spring.

The house has been getting shabby and on our nerves. Why
 not plan with the spring cleaning to change the looks of those rooms
 that need freshening up a bit.

Now is the time to make a few of the articles that put the pers-
 onal touch in every home.

St. Patrick's Day is coming and it gives us a splendid opportunity
 to have a fun-day or evening. I am making up a list of things to do
 and have to eat on this day and will be glad to send a copy to any
 of our readers who are thinking of a St. Patrick's Party.

I want to thank you all for the many splendid letters you sent
 in these last few weeks. I remember last year receiving so many
 letters asking about exzema. Do not let this happen this year. Eat
 lots of vegetables. Some of those wonderful carrots, peas and
 spinach that you canned
 last year. Feed the family
 less meat and rich foods
 and I feel that a great deal
 of this evil can be eliminat-
 ed.

Your Friend,
 Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

kind and truthful and clean and
 quiet.

Be interested in everything. Have
 a good time.

Remember that I love you with
 all my heart.

Say your prayers. Ask God to
 keep your heart clean and brave and
 true and your body well for

YOUR MOTHER.

MY IDEAS FOR WINTER
EVENINGS

I KNOW of no better way of pass-
 ing these long winter evenings
 than in good reading, and as there
 is so much such material nowadays
 practically in reach of everyone's
 pocket-book, that it is not doing
 justice to ourselves or family to be
 deprived of it. For it is now con-
 ceded by everyone that good read-
 ing is not a luxury, but a necessity,
 both from an educational and enter-
 taining point of view, and we cannot
 have too much of it in our homes
 especially where there are children.

We often hear people say, "My
 children do not like to read" which
 no doubt is true if they have never
 gotten in that habit or formed a
 taste for it, which I think is usually
 the fault of the parents who them-
 selves do not care for reading, or
 else have never taken the trouble
 to read to them or tried in any way
 to get them interested along that
 line.

If parents will take the time each
 day or evening to read a story that
 will arouse the child's interest and
 occasionally letting him read a part
 of it himself he will soon be looking
 about for something more to read
 and then is the time for the parents
 to sacrifice in other ways, if need be,
 to provide that child with good
 reading and plenty of it. There are
 many good books and magazines
 now for both boys and girls which
 they should have.

I have heard people say they
 could not afford to take magazines
 for their children when at the same
 time more money was being spent
 for fancy work material and tobacco
 in that home than the very best mag-
 azines would cost.

Now I do not like to think these
 people are selfish but rather do not
 realize the value of good reading to
 the growing generation.

I have been in homes where my
 heart really ached for the children
 there, as they had nothing to do all
 the long evenings and if they be-
 came a little too noisy were sent at
 once to bed or compelled to sit
 "quietly" in the corner, which we
 all know is torture to a healthy, act-
 ive child. For we know most child-
 ren want something doing every
 minute and if no entertainment is
 furnished in the home like reading
 or games they will be going outside
 to get it and then your worries be-
 gin.

I think it's nice for some member
 of the family to read aloud evenings
 some good story and funny ones the
 children always enjoy. And there
 is nothing makes them quite so
 happy as having their parents enter
 into their games and it makes the
 parents feel that much younger as
 well. There are many educational
 games that all ages can take part in
 and enjoy.

Now parents, your children are
 going from the home in a few short
 years to take up their various call-
 ings and what sort of memory will
 they carry with them of the winter
 evenings spent in the old home. Will
 they be happy memories? We trust
 through your efforts they will be.—
 Mrs. Manley Brown, Hillsdale Co.

COLLEGE VISITORS SEE FARM
HOT WATER SYSTEM

HOT water in the country home
 bath room at an installation
 cost of approximately \$75 is
 made available through a unique
 system devised by the agricultural
 engineering department of the Mich-
 igan Agricultural College and which
 was put on display for the first time
 in the new college library building
 for inspection by Farmers' Week
 visitors.

The outfit consists of a pressure
 pump, pressure tank, a kerosene
 bath water heater, lavatory, bath
 tub and all piping and appliances
 necessary within a modern bath-
 room, with the exception of a show-
 er spray nozzle.

To display the outfit a model
 bathroom has been set up in the
 reading room of the library building
 by college students with an attend-
 ant on duty to demonstrate every-
 thing but actual taking of the bath
 and to answer all questions and ex-
 plain the proper methods of "setting
 up" the system.

A great many of us did not see
 this system and I feel sure that the
 college will be glad to help you if
 you will write them in care of the
 Engineering Department.

Personal Column

Can Any Reader Supply or Suggest a
 Way for this Talking Machine.—I am a
 reader of the Business Farmer, and I
 have an Edison Talking Machine of the
 old make, in good condition, all but the
 four minute reproducer. I was wonder-
 ing if you would put an article in the
 M. B. F. and see if any of the readers
 had an old reproducer for this make of
 machine that they would care to sell.
 Model C, No. 429017 Edison Standard,
 as the company has stopped making them,
 and we tried to repair it and couldn't.—
 Mrs. Sarah Wright, R1, Middleton, Mich.

From One in Need.—As there are so
 many helped by using the department
 for women, I thought I would use it
 again. I have quite a few handkerchiefs
 with crocheted lace on, and embroidered
 guest towels, bath towels, with crocheted
 lace on, and I can make most any kind
 of fancy work, and I was wondering if I
 put an ad in your paper if I couldn't get
 some help, as I live on a farm and can
 use lots of clothing or things others can't
 use. Have three children, 4, 6 and 9
 years old. I have now some handker-
 chiefs with crocheted lace on, some fancy
 dollies, embroidered guest towels, and
 bath towels, with crocheted lace on. Will
 exchange for quilt pieces or anything I
 can use. Would like to get pattern for
 refooting stockings for children and my-
 self. Will be very thankful if you will
 do this, as it will help me out a lot.—A
 Subscriber, Turner, Michigan.

Directions for Knitting Socks.—I have
 been a silent reader of M. B. F. for a
 number of years and enjoy it all, especial-
 ly the Farm Home Department. In the
 last paper, I noticed some reader asked
 for directions for knitting socks, and as
 I have directions for making them as

we did for the Red Cross during the war,
 I will copy and send them. They are
 very good shape too.—Mrs. R. E. J.

One hank of yarn (¼ lb). Loosely
 cast on 56 stitches; knit 2 plain, purl 2
 for 4 inches, knit plain 7 inches (11 inches
 in all.)

Heel—knit plain 28 stitches on to one
 needle, turn, purl back these 28 stitches,
 turn, knit plain, repeating these two rows
 (always slipping the first stitch) for 28
 rows, making heel about 3 inches. With
 the inside of the heel toward you, purl
 16 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn,
 knit 6 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped
 stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 7 stitches,
 purl 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 8
 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch
 over, knit one, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl
 2 together, purl 1. Turn, knit 10 stitches,
 slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over,
 knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 to-
 gether, purl 1. Turn, knit 12 stitches,
 slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over,
 knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 to-
 gether, purl 1. Turn, knit 14 stitches,
 slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over,
 knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 to-
 gether, Turn, knit 15 stitches, slip 1,
 knit 1, pull slipped stitch over. Now
 pick up and knit the 14 stitches down
 the side of the heel piece. Knit the 28
 stitches of the front needle. Pick up
 and knit 14 stitches at the other side of
 the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches
 on the 2 side needles, and knit right
 around again to the center heel. First
 needle, knit to within 3 stitches of the
 front end of the side needle, knit 2 to-
 gether, knit 1. Knit front needle plain.
 Third needle, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull
 slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of
 needle. This reducing to be done every
 other row until there are 56 stitches on
 the needles (front needle 28, side needles
 14 each). Knit plain until the foot from
 the back of the heel measures 8½ inches,
 or 9 inches, if a longer sock is desired.
 To narrow for toe.—Begin at the front
 needle; knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped
 stitch over, knit plain to within 3 stitches
 of the end of the needle, knit 2 together,
 knit 1. Second needle.—Knit 1, slip 1,
 knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain
 to end of needle. Third needle.—Knit
 plain to within 3 stitches of the end,
 knit 2 together, knit 1. Knit two plain
 rounds, then narrow as before every other
 round until you have 20 stitches on three
 needles, 10 on front needle and 5 on
 each side needle. Then knit two plain
 rounds. Slip stitches on side needles
 all onto one needle, giving you 10 stitches
 on each of the two remaining needles.
 Intake of toe.—Having 10 stitches each
 on front and back needles, break off wool
 leaving 12 inches with which to finish
 off sock and thread it into a darning
 needle. Put darning needle into first
 stitch of the front knitting needle as if
 to knit, pull wool through and take off
 stitch. Put darning needle in next stitch
 of front needle as if to purl, pull wool
 through but leave the stitch on. Go to
 back needle, being particularly careful
 that the wool is taken under the knitting
 needle each time and not over. Put the
 darning needle in first stitch of the back
 needle as if to purl, pull wool through
 and take off stitch; put darning needle
 in next stitch of the back needle as if
 to knit, pull wool through but leave
 stitch on. Return to front needle, put
 wool in first stitch (the one previously
 purled) and repeat. In finishing off end
 of yarn, run yarn once down side of toe.

Will Send Poems.—I'm only 11 years
 old but I read your paper and saw where
 a girl wanted some songs. Among them
 were "When You and I Were Young
 Maggie" and "Just Break the News to
 Mother." Will you please publish this in
 the paper and tell her if she'd care to
 have those two mentioned above, I'll
 gladly send them. If she would just
 write me a letter (I like letters very
 much. My address is Miss Helen Smith,
 Box 51, R. F. D. No. 1, East Lansing,
 Michigan.

—if you are well bred!

Where there is a guest of honor, like
 a wedding, coming out, and so on, every
 guest should make it a point to meet
 the guest of honor. It is extremely rude
 to have been invited to such an affair
 and then leave without having been intro-
 duced to the main attraction.

Menu for March 1

Toad-in the Hole
 Creamed Potatoes
 Jelly
 Beet and Lettuce Salad, French Dressing
 Baked Apple Whipped Cream
 Coffee or Tea

Toad in the Hole.—Two cups flour,
 one-half teaspoon salt, one pound link
 sausage, or use fresh sausage meat and
 make a circle of it. Two eggs, two table-
 spoons melted fat, and three cups milk.
 Sift the flour and salt into a basin; beat
 up eggs well, and after mixing them
 with the milk and melted fat pour grad-
 ually on flour, beating it well with a
 wooden spoon. When quite smooth pour
 it into a well greased fire-proof dish;
 skin the sausages and lay them in the
 batter and bake in a moderate oven for
 three-fourths of an hour. Serve in small
 squares arranged neatly overlapping each
 other on a hot dish.

RECIPES

TASTE your food while you eat it and you won't have to taste it afterward," says Horace Fletcher, the philosopher and dietician. Palatability has much to do with digestibility. The food we like usually agrees with us. Moderation is the safest rule. It is probably true that many shrewd farmers know how to feed steers, hogs, sheep, and horses, but do not know how to feed humans.

Pumpkin Cake.—One cup light-brown sugar, one-half cup granulated sugar, one-half cup fat, yolks of two eggs, three-fourths cup sifted pumpkin, one-half cup sour milk, two tablespoons caramel, one-fourth teaspoon soda, four teaspoons baking-powder one-fourth teaspoon salt, two cups flour, two-thirds cup chopped, flounder walnuts.

Cream the sugar and fat and add the other ingredients in the order given. Bake in loaf or layer tins. Frost with a boiled or a marshmallow icing.

Peanut Butter Fudge.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, two heaping teaspoonfuls of peanut butter. Mix all ingredients and let boil hard for five minutes. Test in cool water until it forms a soft ball. Beat, pour in buttered pan, and cut in squares.—Margaret L. Millin, Lake Shore Road, Mt. Clemens.

Eggless Rye Muffins.—Two cups of rye flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, four teaspoons sugar, one cup of milk, one tablespoon melted fat. Mix and sift ingredients, add milk and fat. Mix quickly, do not beat. Bake in greased muffin pans twenty minutes. This makes twelve muffins.—Alma B. Augusta, Michigan.

Filled Cookies.—1 cup raisins, one-half cup sugar, one teaspoon flour. Chop the raisins and mix into the other ingredients. Cook these together until thick, stirring to prevent scorching. Place plain cookie

dough, roll and cut out in buttered pans, and spread one teaspoon of the raisin filling on top of every cookie, cover with another cookie and bake in slow oven.—Miss Alma Becker.

Grandma's Gingersnaps.—One cup of molasses, one teaspoon ginger flour, one-half cup shortening to make a stiff batter, one teaspoon soda. Boil molasses five minutes and add the shortening, soda and ginger. Cool lightly and add flour enough that the dough may be rolled very thin, cut and bake in a hot oven. Don't let it burn.

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.

111.—Assorted bulbs of dahlias and gladioli in exchange for wool and cotton pieces for patchwork.—Mrs. Arthur Palmer, Paris, Michigan.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

By this shall all me know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. John 13:35.

Knowledge puffeth up, but love buildeth up. 1 Cor. 8:1.

Hatred stirreth up stripes; but love covereth all sins. Prov. 10:12.

—If a brother has in penitence cast aside sin you will speed him into happiness by velling his past from the world, with your own loving silence.

No one deserving the name of Christian ever resurrects another's sinful past to his shame.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice. Eph. 4:31.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

4653. A Stylish Blouse.—Here is Fashion's latest expression in blouses. It may be finished with square neck outline, or with the little band collar at high neck line. The sleeve is smart in wrist length, and popular and very comfortable in the short length of the small view. This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40 inch material.

4667. A Good Dress for School.—Figured woolen and serge are here combined. Velvet and crepe or taffeta and velvet are also a good combination for this model. Gingham and linen would combine well, as would also pongee and crepe. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of one material 40 inches wide. To make as illustrated requires 3/4 yard of plain material and 1 1/4 yard of figured material.

4647. A Stylish Coat Dress.—Here is a very attractive model, than may be finished with or without the founces. It is a good style for broadcloth, mohair, serge, twill or kasha. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. If made without founces 4 1/2 yards will be required. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

4661. A Comfortable Under-Garment for Girls' and Juniors.—Nainsook, crepe, crepe de chine, or washable satin could be used for this style. The fullness of the front may be disposed of in gathers, pin tucks or tiny plaits. Hemstitching, ribbon binding or embroidery may be used for decoration. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 12 year size requires 2 yards 36 inch material.

4656. A Popular Play Suit.—Pongee, linen, wool rep, jersey and gingham would be good for this model. The sleeve may be finished short, or in wrist length. The closing is comfortable and convenient. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

4660. A Practical "Traveling Accessory."—This handy receptacle for comb, brushes, and other toilet articles will be found very useful on boat or train. It may be worn like an apron or folded up like a pocket or bag. Rubberized cloth, cretonne, ticking, or denim could be used for this model. The pattern is cut in One Size: It requires 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material.

4654. A Smart Suit for the Small Boy.—This is a practical play or school suit. It may be developed in linen, pongee, seersucker or kindergarten cloth as well as in serge, or flannel. Or, one may have the trousers of cloth, and the blouse of wash material. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A 3 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

4659. A Set of Two Practical Garments for Infants.—A dainty yoke dress and a comfortable "barrie" or petticoat is here depicted. The dress could be of lawn, batiste or fine nainsook. The barrie coat of flannel or cambric. The Pattern includes both designs. It is cut in One Size—and requires 2 yards for the Dress and 1 1/2 for the barrie coat. To make the waist portions of the "barrie" of cambric will require 1/4 yard.

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3 FOR 30c POSTPAID

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ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 FASHION BOOK

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Mt. Clemens, Mich.



JELLO

— for neighborhood parties

You can make your tea parties, lunch parties, and supper parties always a sparkling success if you top off your menu with Jell-O. There is a smartly festive look about a Jell-O dish, and it tastes just as nice. It is prepared in a few minutes and set away several hours before your company arrives. You can make all sorts of fancy salads and desserts with Jell-O. Ask for a Jell-O Recipe Book.

RECIPES
Imperial Salad

Drain juice from half a can of pineapple, add one tablespoonful of vinegar and enough water to make a pint. Heat to boiling point and add one package of Lemon Jell-O. Just as Jell-O begins to set, add three slices of canned pineapple, cubed, one-half can Spanish pimientos, shredded, and one medium size cucumber, salted and cut fine. Mould in individual moulds of in one large mould and slice. Serve with cream salad dressing.

New Manhattan Salad

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and one teaspoonful vinegar. While it is cooling, chop one cup tart apples, one cup English walnuts, one cup of celery. Mix these ingredients, season with salt, and pour over them the Jell-O. Cool in individual moulds. Serve with mayonnaise or French dressing.



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FOR SALE OR TRADE: 400 ACRES IN heart of Illinois Corn belt; all under cultivation, near school and town. New house, furnace, electric light, bath, tenant houses, windmill, tractor, barns fully equipped. F. MASON, 6468 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE, 40 ACRES, GOOD CEMENT block house, large barn, all other buildings, land all cleared and fenced, could not put the buildings on this place for price asked, \$4250, terms. Address, JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Michigan.

FOR SALE, 88 ACRES ALL CLEARED and tilled, only half mile to sugar beet station, will sell for just about what buildings would cost which are all in good repair price \$12,000, only \$4,000 down. 32 years time. Address JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Michigan.

FOR SALE, 40 ACRES 3 MILES WEST OF Clare, on M. 20, good house, small barn, 15 acres hardwood timber, price \$2,000, terms. Address JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Michigan.

FOR RENT OR WILL SELL—200 ACRE dairy or stock farm. Good buildings, fertile soil. A. W. DERNBURGER, Oxford, Michigan, 40 miles north of Detroit.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 95 CLEARED, running water, repairable buildings, 50 fruit trees, well fenced, 20 acres sweet clover, consolidated school system. On rural route. \$1200.00 cash, terms if desired. EARL A. BUTTON, 855 Washington St., Traverse City, Michigan.

SAW MILLS

FOR SALE: SECOND HAND 8 TO 10 M. Capacity Saw Mill Good condition. Price \$175. HILL-CURTIS CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Wexford Farmers Organize Community Meet

(Continued from Page 4)

Agricultural School attended the Community Meet quite often and he and others gave talks on balanced rations for dairy cows, making a good ration by using the crops you raised and adding the lacking ones, thereby keeping expense down; adaptability of soils, fertilizers, etc. The pastor of the Manton Methodist Episcopal church made an address emphasizing the importance of get together meetings in the creating and fostering of cooperation among farmers.

The second summer started like the first with monthly meetings but people seemed unusually busy even for farmers, and farmers are the busiest people there are. In the months since the opening meeting a number of the most useful helpers had left the community. The teacher who helped start the meetings was gone and another teacher whose home was in the neighborhood had moved to the district where she taught and opened similar meetings there. Several of the young men had gone to the cities, in the general exodus from the farms a number of families had gone away. Some of the evenings were too hot for comfort. The chairman tried to interest the farmers in a milk testing association and borrowed an outfit with which he tested the samples brought, but in August it was decided to discontinue the meetings for the summer.

In the fall the Community Meet was reorganized. A new chairman, Mr. G. W. Brown, was elected as well as a new sec'y-treas. It was again voted to hold weekly meetings.

Some of the new things we have had this year are: a penny march to take care of the expense of Christmas next winter, an auction sale of articles no longer wanted by their owner but of value to others which resulted in putting a tidy little sum into the treasury, and a resolution

on the part of the men to make a quilt.

At one of the earliest meetings it was decided that the Community Meet needed a good lamp and some song books. These were paid for by collections. But when it was decided to buy an organ collections would have been too slow so a Community Ladies' Aid was organized. Meetings were held on alternate Wednesdays with a pot luck dinner for which five cents was charged. Any man who took a sleigh load of women to the aid got a free (?) dinner. There was some argument among the men as to whether the dinner was worth the trip but there was usually one man at least who thought it was or was willing to sacrifice himself for the good of the cause.

Quilts were made and sold and carpet rags sewed. If the hostess desired the ladies' worked for her as well as for the community. The organ was bought also a huge coffee pot. Now that the men are planning a quilt perhaps they'll start an aid. Who can tell? They have already promised a dinner of their own cooking to the woman who will take a load of men to their quilting.

SERRADELLA

(Continued on Page 6)

al other Agricultural Experiment Stations have also tried it out, but so far it has found no place in America. Sweet clover, hairy vetch, and soybeans may be successfully used for building up the soil. Sweet clover is quite sensitive to soil acidity, but has the ability to produce better than most other crops on soils that are low in organic matter and available fertility. Soybeans are not so sensitive to soil acidity as sweet clover and are adapted to sandy soils.—C. R. Megree, Associate Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE

IN OUR January 5th issue we concluded a series of articles on the leading breeds of dairy cattle in the United States and starting with this issue we will publish a series of articles on the leading breeds of beef cattle.

The breeds of beef cattle in the United States are the Shorthorn (both horned and polled), Hereford (both horned and polled), Aberdeen Angus, and Galloway. Each of these breeds has been carefully selected and bred for a long period of years, with the result that individuals transmit their breed characters very readily; hence their value and importance for use in improving or grading up native or scrub cattle.

With frequent exceptions, especially the Shorthorn, the cows of the beef breeds are not heavy milkers, and in this point lies their success as desirable and economical producers of beef. The heavy milking tendency, as with the dairy breeds, is associated with a conformation of body which prevents the animal from yielding the greatest quantity and the best quality of beef.

1.—Shorthorn

Of the breeds of beef cattle in the United States, the Shorthorn is the most extensively grown. The first importations where made in 1783 by Miller and Gough, of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. These cattle were brought from the Tees River Valley, in northeastern England, where they were sometimes spoken of as Teeswater, or Durham, cattle. These names are practically obsolete, and now only the name Shorthorn is used. Such men as Colonel Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, who imported Shorthorns in 1817, Samuel Thorne, of New York, who in 1853 imported Duchesses and the famous Cherry, Abram Renick, who produced the famous bull Airdrie, and R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, may be considered the founders of the Shorthorn breed in America. Later, the Ohio Importing Company was organized by some of these men and others to promote the industry.

The Shorthorn is the largest of the beef breeds. As a rule, when

raised under favorable conditions the mature bulls weigh between 1,800 and 2,400 pounds, and the cows usually weigh between 1,300 and 1,600 pounds. These cattle have great adaptability and do well almost everywhere. They may vary in color from all red or all white to any combination of red and white, and a blending of the red and white hairs (roan) is a popular color. The Shorthorn crosses well with scrub and grade cows, the calves of such a matings developing into desirable beef cattle. The bulls are very prepotent and have been used freely in grading up the scrub cattle of the plains, in both this country and South America.

Some of the other breeds excel the Shorthorn in grazing ability where feed and pasture conditions are favorable. The Shorthorn thrives best where grasses are abundant and feed plentiful. Under these conditions it is not equaled by any other breed. The Shorthorn is early maturing, "growthy," and fattens readily.

Of all the beef breeds the Shorthorn excels in milk production, the large milk flow insuring a good calf. For this reason the Shorthorn cow is favored on many small farms to supply milk for the family in addition to raising a calf for beef. The steers sell readily as feeders and produce a very high-class beef with a thick loin and full hind quarter which furnish profitable cuts.

In conformation the Shorthorn is wide, deep, lengthy, and thickly fleshed—a good beef type. The great width of back and the straight lines of the Shorthorn, together with its depth, give a more rectangular form than that of any of the other breeds, although the wide distribution of the breed has caused a slightly greater difference in this respect to be recognized than in other beef breeds.

In the cow the following points should be noted: The horn is usually small and curved forward, with the tips pointing inward, upward, or sometimes downward, and should be of a waxy, yellowish color. The head should be shapely, with

Kow-Kare Helps World's Champion Ayrshire Cow

The use of Kow-Kare in the treatment of diseases, and in increasing the milk yield, is general in dairies of all classes. On the smallest hillside farm, or in the homes of the fancy herds Kow-Kare is equally valued.

M. G. Welch & Son, Burke, N. Y., owners of a world's champion cow, write us: "Enclosed find picture of our four-year Ayrshire cow, Agnes Wallace of Maple Grove (No. 25171), champion four-year-old Ayrshire cow of the world, with a record of 17,657 pounds milk and 966 pounds butter in one year. We have used Kow-Kare in our herd for years and would not think of getting along without it. We consider it the best cow tonic known."

The medicinal properties of Kow-Kare act directly on the digestive and genital organs of the cow—the milk-making function. By toning them up to active vigor the milk flow is increased and disease is guarded against.

Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite and similar cow troubles always result from lowered vitality of these important organs. In treating such diseases Kow-Kare strikes at the heart of the trouble and assists nature in the rebuilding process.

Few successful dairymen now try to go through the winter months without the occasional use of Kow-Kare. Fed one week out of each month or for a month at calving time, Kow Kare pays big returns in better milk yield and freedom from disease.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25; medium size 50c. Send for free cow book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC. Lyndonville, Vt.



FREE BOOK

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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. S. F., Mt. Clemens

- March 7—Poland Chinas and Angus, E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Michigan.
- March 11—Poland Chinas, Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
- March 12—Holsteins, W. J. Bailey, Washington, Michigan.
- March 20—Holsteins, John Rolfe Farm, Battle Creek, Mich., W. R. Harper, Sale Manager, Middleville, Mich.
- March 25—Holsteins, Fred H. Lee, Plymouth, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE

My Entire Herd of Holstein Cattle
One 81 lb. herd sire, 10 females. Among them are two A. R. cows, a 20 lb. 2 yr. old and a show cow, and a 19 lb. 3 yr. old. 4 cows are just springing. The herd is free from T. B. and sold under a rest. If interested write or call for pedigrees. Time will be given for one year.
H. W. MOHR, Pigeon, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

Registered Breeding Cattle, T. B. Tested at practical prices for production of Hereford Baby Beeves profitably all ages.
T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS.
(Herefords since 1839.)
St. Clair, Mich.

BREED HEREFORDS THAT FATTEN
quickly. Eleven choice two-year-old heifers and several yearling bulls sired by International Prize Winners for spring sale. Write us for information. Breeders of Herefords since 1869.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES

To make room for winter we are offering bred cows and heifers also some well bred young bulls. Look up our winners at leading state fairs.
W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

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

ANGUS

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

RED POLLED

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED
Cattle, Both Sex.
PIERCE BROS., R. 1, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

great width between the eyes, short from the eyes to the muzzle, which should be large and flesh-colored, with large, open nostrils. A black muzzle is objectionable to most breeders. The neck should be short and full, blending well into head and shoulder. The shoulders should be smooth and well covered with flesh. The crops should be full, the heart girth large, and the foreflank low. The chest should be wide and deep, with the brisket thick and well to the front. The ribs are usually well sprung and the barrel well developed. In good individuals the back is broad and the loin is wide, deep, and thickly fleshed. The hips are wide and should be well covered with flesh; the rump is long, wide, and level, carrying an abundance of flesh. The hind quarter is well developed in the Shorthorn, and it is characteristic in that it is almost straight from the root of the tail to the hocks; it is wide and thick, carrying flesh well down, thus giving a maximum quantity of flesh. The flank is low; the udder is usually well developed, extending well forward, with prominent milk veins. Teats of medium size are preferred.

The bull should possess the same desirable features as the female, without her feminine qualities. He should show masculinity by developing a heavier horn, a larger and thicker neck, a heavier bone throughout, and greater depth, thickness, and scale. His horns are heavier and less curved than the cow's, but they should not show undue coarseness.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

PARALYSIS

I have a pig weighing around 75 pounds which is unable to walk on its feet. It rolls or bounds around in the straw to get to the feeding trough to drink milk. It has good appetite and is O. K. except it can not stand on its feet and walk. The hog house floor is partly cement and part hard wood floor, is kept clean and as dry as possible with good dry straw. I have feed this pig sulphur and condition powders but it seems to stay in the same condition. What can be done?—G. H., Sand Lake, Mich.

—Paralysis of the hind quarters of swine is quite common and is attracting considerable attention. In the majority of cases the cause is obscure and the treatment is very unsatisfactory. Various theories of the origin of the disease are given. A lack of mineral matter in the food of growing pigs may affect the joints and bones and cause paralysis. Paralysis sometimes follows parturition in sows that are in a run down condition and are being nursed heavily. In all probability some cases are due to lesions in the spinal cord, such as tuberculosis, tumors, abscess and diseased vertebrae. Confining pigs in small inclosures without exercise for a long time may cause paralysis. If there is constipation the pig should be given a dose of Epsom salts about two ounces as a drench in water. Give a light diet such as slop made of bran and milk. Make the animal as comfortable as possible, keep them in a clean place with clean bedding and plenty of fresh water. The daily administration of about four drams of cod liver oil in the feed sometimes gives good results.—John P. Hutton, Michigan Agricultural College.

Testing of seed corn can be done by any farmer. Why take a chance with untested seed when a little time will tell the story before the crop is planted?

CHANGE IN DATE OF CLARK'S SALE

In our February 2nd issue we published an advertisement regarding the sale of pure bred Poland China hogs and Aberdeen Angus cattle to be held on February 20th. Thru an error the place where the sale was to be held was not mentioned. Mr. Clark postponed the sale until Friday, March 7th, 1924, and it will be held at his farm at St. Louis, Mich. Let's all attend.



Spring is Here

All out-of-doors is filled with the bleat of the lamb, the bawl of the calf, the grunt of the pig, and the whinny of the colt.

Youth asserting itself everywhere!

Keep their bodies healthy, and stomachs full.

You can then count on good growth—quick development—and begin to cash in on them before the summer-end.



Let DR. HESS STOCK TONIC be your insurance policy

against disease, insurance of good appetite, good digestion. It keeps the worms away.

Then, there are the mothers:

Your COWS need it for its system-toning, bowel-cleansing, appetizing effects. Puts them in fine condition for calving.

Your BROOD SOWS will be relieved of constipation and put in fine fettle for farrowing.

Excellent for MARES in foal—and EWES at lambing time.

It makes for good appetite, and more milk to nourish the offspring.

Tell your dealer what stock you have. He has a package to suit. GUARANTEED.

25 lb. Pail, \$2.25 100 lb. Drum, \$8.00

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic. GILBERT HESS M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant For Sheep Ticks - for Hog Lice - for Health

DISPERSAL SALE 25 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 25

Strongly bred in Pontiac Appollo, Pontiac Burke and King of the Pontiacs

Wednesday, March 12, 1924, Sale starts at 1 o'clock

21 head by 30 to 34 lb. bulls. One 24 lb. 4-year-old daughter of a 33 lb. cow with a 1082 lb. butter record. 16 bred to 30 lb. bull. Catalog ready March 1st.

W. J. BAILEY, - - - Washington, Mich.

JERSEYS

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

SHORTHORNS

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES \$50. A. R. BREEDING, 50% to 75% breeding of Norman's Misaukee Red Rose. Bull soon ready for service \$100.
A. M. SMITH Lake City, Michigan.

GUERNSEY—PURE BRED BULL CALVES from 4 to 6 months old for sale. Priced for quick sale. Herd T. B. tested.
H. F. NELSON, R. 1, McBrides, Michigan.

(Continued on Page 31)

Dispersion Sale Registered Holstein Cattle at Battle Creek, Mich., on Thursday, March 20, 1924

The entire herds of T. W. Sprague and John Rolfe comprising about 75 head of well-bred registered Holstein cattle will be dispersed at the John Rolfe farm near Battle Creek, Michigan, on THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924.

In this sale will be:
The 31-lb. cow, Princess Vale Pietertje
The 31-lb. yearling bull, Wolverine Prince Echo.
The 30-lb. 3-year old herd bull, Traverse Echo Sylvia King Segis.
A daughter of the 30-lb. bull, King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby.
Two daughters of the only Living Century Sire, Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld.
Eleven grand daughters of King of The Pontiacs.
Six daughters of the 30-lb. bull, Judge Walker Pietertje.
Six yearling daughters and six heifer calves, out of the 30-lb. herd sire, Traverse Echo Sylvia King Segis.

Also numerous well-bred animals that space does not permit us to mention.

If interested, write for a sale catalog to

JOHN W. ROLFE, R. F. D. No. 9 BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.
WILBUR SPRAGUE, R. F. D. No. 9, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, or to
W. R. HARPER, MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN.

COLONEL D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer, Columbus, Ohio.

W. R. HARPER, Sale Manager Middleville, Michigan.



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The dealer who supplies ALPHA is a cement-service man, working in close cooperation with us.

See him and get a helpful Service Sheet or Special Bulletin on the building operation that most interests you.

Alpha Portland Cement Company
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Battle Creek, Mich. Ironton, Ohio St. Louis Pittsburgh
Philadelphia Boston New York Baltimore

CEMENT



Let US Show YOU

How to Make Money Raising Foxes

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

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

DeLuxe Silver Fox Ranch, Manistee, Mich



Galloway Challenges The World To Beat This Separator

\$475

Down, Balance On Easiest Terms and you get 90 days to try it. If it meets all claims, it's yours. If it fails, it's mine. Besides lowest prices and easiest terms, I give customers aluminum milk pail filled with aluminum as shown in picture. That's a special advertising offer. Write to day for Special Bargain Circulars.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY
363 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—
Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Be ware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet free in plain sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 287 STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.

ANTI-ABORTION

For treating your cows for loss of calves. Inexpensive and easily applied by yourself.

SUCCESSFULLY USED FOR THIRTY YEARS

Write for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist. Answers every question pertaining to Abortion in cows. Ask our dealer or write Dr. David Roberts direct.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
152 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED

Free Proof To You

All I want is your name and address so I can send you a free trial treatment. I want you just to try this treatment—that's all—just try it. That's my only argument.

I've been in the Retail Drug Business for 20 years. I served four years as a member of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy and five years as President of the Retail Druggists' Association. Nearly everyone in Fort Wayne knows me and knows about my successful treatment. Over **twenty thousand Men, Women and Children** outside of Fort Wayne, have, according to their own statements, been cured by this treatment since I first made this offer public.

If you have **EczeMa, Itch, Salt Rheum, Tetter**—never mind how bad—my treatment has cured the worst cases I ever saw—**give me a chance to prove my claim.**

Send me your name and address on the coupon below and get the trial treatment I want to send you FREE. The wonders accomplished in your own case will be proof.

CUT AND MAIL TODAY

J. C. HUTZELL, Druggist, No. 4831 West Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.

Name _____ Age _____
Post Office _____ State _____
Street and No. _____

DAIRYING—THE HOPE OF THE UPPER PENINSULA

NOTHING heretofore in an industrial way—unless it be the almost rocket-like ascent of the tourist industry—has caused the wave of enthusiasm and concerted effort which is attending the pure-bred dairy sire campaign now in progress throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It is a movement which, born almost over-night, and wholly as the result of a happy inspiration, has swept the peninsula from stem to stern, and left it reeking with the impact and reeking with the spirit of pure-bred bulls, pure-bred cows, better farms, and more creameries and bigger profits.

Probably the most important phase of the better-dairying campaign throughout upper Michigan is the pure-bred dairy sire campaign which officially opened January 1, 1924, and will formally close on the same date, 1925. It is the plan launched under the joint direction of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College; the railroads operating throughout the peninsula and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. It is a plan whereby the sum of \$1,000 donated by the development bureau will be paid out in cash prizes, January 1, 1925, to the organizations in the various districts which have been most successful in the work of substituting pure-bred bulls for scrubs.

The plan involves, briefly, the organization of separate committees in each county, averaging about fifteen members for each district. These committees direct the work in their respective districts and are, in turn, responsible to a central committee composed of representatives of the three directing agencies. Among the co-operating organizations and institutions are the State Farm Bureau, the State Grange, banks, lumber companies, mining companies, individuals, corporations and the press, in each of the twelve counties which are entered to date.

Thus, some 180 or more live-wire citizens of Cloverland are today united in the one big effort to chase out the "scrub" and to establish, in his place, the pure-bred animal which is to build and improve every dairy herd throughout the region. That is, these 180 men represent only those who have pledged their time and effort as committeemen, toward the campaign in their respective districts. If we were to count every individual in upper Michigan who will have had a hand in it before the year is out, the total would be considerably in excess of that figure.

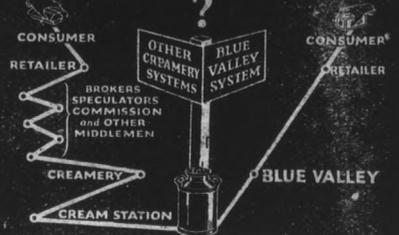
That, briefly, is what we mean when we say "the \$1,000 bull campaign". But that isn't all.

In addition, to this carefully planned drive, there is apparent, all throughout the upper peninsula, a determined effort to improve and develop the dairy industry with all possible speed, and yet, with every thought and consideration for the consistency and practicality of the plan.

Live-stock associations, cow-testing organizations, better dairying committees and other similar bodies are seeking, conscientiously, to make dairying an established and flourishing branch of agriculture throughout the peninsula. Already some communities have formulated definite plans, aside from the \$1,000 bull campaign, for the immediate improvement of their dairy industry. This is true of Escanaba, at Ontonagan, and in the Gogebic range districts, particularly, where associations have been formed for the immediate purchase of pure-bred stock for distribution among the farmers. Such action has been made possible largely through the action co-operation of the banks in each district, which, after all, is the most gratifying feature of the whole situation. When the banker is "sold" the plan—wherever it may be—savors of practical merit. And that is surely true of this new movement in Cloverland.

But—when all is said and done; when every phase of the 'variphased' campaign is considered, there looms out of it all the one big issue—Better Dairying. And upper Michigan, with its climate, soils, transportation facilities and favorable geographical location, is adequately equipped as the background for the movement.—L. D. Tucker.

Which Road for You ?



For 23 years Blue Valley has given farmers a high direct cream market. No useless profit takers between them and Blue Valley—between Blue Valley and retailers. Blue Valley butter, the National brand, brings farmers bigger cream checks direct.

Another Blue Valley Booster
"Will ship the cream when we have it, as we can't do as well anywhere as we can by selling it to you."—Jacob D. Long, Scottsville, Michigan.

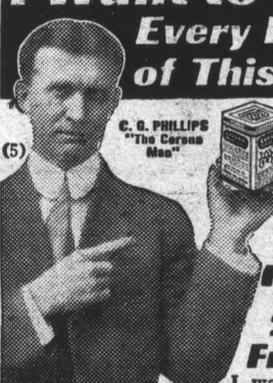
Thousands of B. V. B's (Blue Valley Boosters) will tell you it pays to ship your cream yourself direct to Blue Valley.

For Bigger Cream Checks Ship to BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Ship to Blue Valley Creamery in City nearest you:
Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Milwaukee, Wis. Duluth, Minn. Also creameries in 16 other cities. General Office: CHICAGO

BLUE VALLEY BUTTER is good butter
That's why millions use it

I Want to Send Every Reader of This Paper



a Big Can of CORONA

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I want to prove to you at my risk that CORONA is the greatest healing ointment that you have ever used for all kinds of cuts, wounds, sores, etc. on man or beast.

Just Send Your Name and Address
and I'll send you this big can, postpaid. Use it for Chapped Hands, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Piles, Boils, Eczema, etc.—nothing like it for keeping the hands from chafing during winter season. Use it on your animals for Barb Wire Cuts, Collar Boils, Cracked Hoofs, Grease Heel, Sore Teats, Caked Udders, etc.; then if after 20 days' free trial you are convinced it is the best healing preparation you ever used—then send me 66c in full payment. If you are not satisfied after giving it a trial—don't pay me a cent. I let you be the judge. Send name and address today for this big 20-DAY FREE TRIAL CAN.

C. C. PHILLIPS, "The Corona Man"
THE CORONA MFG. CO.
42 Corons Block, NENTON, G. N. Y.
Note—If you have used Corona and druggist cannot supply you and you prefer larger can, order direct from ad. 20 ct. can postpaid \$1.25.

Filled 40 Silos—Never Plugged

"Filled 40 silos this fall (1922) with an L-16 Papec Cutter, second season, and never had a plugged pipe." Ernest Kahler, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Papec is made in four sizes to fit any power. N-13 and L-16 sizes are ideal for Fordsons. Send today for our new catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage"—both free. Learn why a Papec soon pays for itself.

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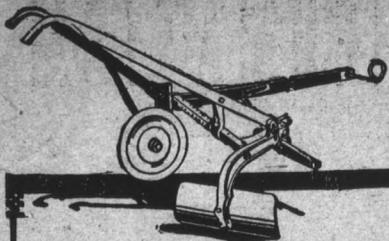


Your dollars buy more in the Papec

FREE This Practical Book on CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Tells you about cause, effects and treatment of this dangerous disease; explains how, without risk, you can, like thousands of other farmers and stockmen, rid your herd of it by using ABORNO the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for FREE Copy.

ABORNO LABORATORY
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Should be Used in Every Vineyard

A wonderful labor-saver in the culture of grapes and berries. Using it, you hoe with horse power. You do quickly and thoroughly work that otherwise would be slow and tedious.

JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE Grape and Berry Hoe

Kills grass and weeds; stirs the soil; prevents mildew; its use means better quality and bigger quantity grapes and berries. Blade can be adjusted to cut deep or shallow and to throw soil towards or away from vines. Easily guided in and out around posts and vines. Horse hitches to one side of the pole, giving plenty of room for hoe to work under vines and bushes without injury to them from horse or whiffletree, even when foliage is at full growth. Cultivator attachment extra.

Get increased profits from your vineyard from now on by using this hoe. Sold by John Deere dealers. Write today for folder describing it, address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for free Booklet GD-733



Pay Less
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NEW MOLINE PLOW CO.
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Upward **CREAM**
SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows large size easy running New L. S. Model. Get our easy

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SAVES MONEY
garage, barns, warehouses, corn cribs, hog, milk and poultry houses, MAT FACE, homes, churches, etc. Glazed tile, wood or cement stove silos. Early buyers discount. Write for agency proposition.

National Clay Products & Silo Co.
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30 DAYS FREE TRIAL BLUST CHURN

Has been on market 62 yrs. Absolutely guaranteed. Easy to clean—no wear out to it. We give FREE with each churn a practical Dairy Thermometer and strong 3 legged milking stool. Get Free trial offer today.

THE BLUST CHURN CO.,
Mansfield, Ohio

HEAVES Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. One can at \$1.25 often sufficient. **NEWTON'S Compound for Worm Expelling, Conditioning, Heaves, Indigestion, Distemper, Coughs.** 65c and \$1.25 cans. At dealers or post-paid. **THE NEWTON REMEDY CO.,** Toledo, Ohio

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

START CAMPAIGN AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN UPPER MICHIGAN

HAND in hand with the better dairying campaign in Cloverland, comes the announcement by Dr. F. K. Hansen, assistant state veterinarian, that already six counties in upper Michigan are signed up for the bovine tuberculosis eradication work, and that this work has already been practically completed in two of the counties.

The counties on the list are: Gogebic, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft, Marquette, Chippewa and Delta. The first test of all herds in Gogebic and Ontonagon counties has been completed.

Work in the other counties will begin early in the spring, with the opening up of the highways, and, according to present plans, the first test will be completed in all six counties before next winter. A group of state and federal department workers will be retained in the upper peninsula during the winter to make re-tests of suspected cases and to wind up the season's activity.

It is the plan of the federal bureau of animal industry to accommodate, during 1925, all other counties which make application for this work. Thus—if the nine remaining counties of upper Michigan enroll for the T-B campaign during this year and next, Cloverland will represent the largest single area thruout the United States in which the work will be in progress, according to Dr. Hansen.—L. D. Tucker.

ALLEGAN COW TESTER ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

KARL S. KING, cow tester for the East Allegan Association, reports in his annual summary that 302 cows were tested for the year, averaging 5623 pounds of milk and 242.1 pounds butter fat. Mr. Wm. Knobloch, one of the members of this association, of Otsego, Mich., had the high herd in butter fat production on 17 cows averaging 8997 pounds of milk and 479.9 pounds fat. His herd is made up of pure bred and grade jerseys. The high cow in butter fat production was an eight-year old grade jersey in Mr. Knobloch's herd. This cow made 13718 pounds milk and 715.3 pounds fat for the year. It is believed this is the highest cow testing association record made to date in Allegan county.

It is further interesting to study the records of production in the offspring from this cow. A three-year old grade jersey and a two-year old grade Jersey, both daughters out of this eight year-old cow, made 479.3 pounds fat and 476.4 pounds fat, respectively. The fat test on these three individuals for the entire year was 5.21, 5.23 and 5.27 per cent. This is a remarkably uniform test and uniform production for these high grade Jersey cows, all of them sired by purebred bulls.

The high herd in milk production belonged to Oliver Brothers, Plainwell, Michigan. In this herd of 10 purebred and grade Holstein cows averaged 9963.4 pounds milk and 350.9 pounds fat. Among the ten high herds in this association two Jersey herds averaged higher than 400 pounds fat annually. Mr. Knobloch's and Mr. David Anderson's. Mr. Martin Reed and Mr. John Smith also with purebred and grade Jersey herds, made an average above 350 pounds of fat. There were four Holstein herds that made better than 340 pounds fat average for the association year. Among the high cows listed 9 cows made over 500 pounds of fat and 24 cows made between 400 and 500 pounds of fat.

This is the second year that the East Allegan Association has operated. The interest aroused and the good work accomplished by the three associations that have been operating in this county during the past year have attracted considerable attention to the quality of dairy cows to be found in Allegan county. Both breeds—Holsteins and Jerseys—are well represented in the associations that are operating.—A. C. Baltzer, Dairy Extension Specialist, East Lansing, Michigan.

The Only Way
"Johnny," said the teacher sternly, "I want you to tell me where you learned to swear!"
Aw, I just picked it up, teacher," said Johnny. "But if you wanta learn I can't teach you none. You gotta go out where it's bein' done an' listen until you get it!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

F.S.R.

Royster's "cured" fertilizer is certified fertilizer

YOU can't look at the ordinary bag of fertilizer and tell how good it is. You have to risk the time and money of a season's work before you KNOW. It isn't known to be good until you get your money!

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But Royster's "cured" fertilizer is like a certified check. It is certified by the forty years we have spent in learning the needs of the soil you work. It is certified by the experience of successful farmers all about you, who say "Royster's fertilizer increased my earnings."

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It is certified by the "curing"—a feature of Royster's fertilizer which increases its value because of a more complete chemical action, making the plant food readily available to the plant. (Royster's goods age in great bins for four to six months. They are then re-milled and bagged).

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Stop guessing about fertilizer. Look for the name "Royster" on your bags of fertilizer and you have found the assurance that your crops will have proper feeding from seed time to harvest.

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F3

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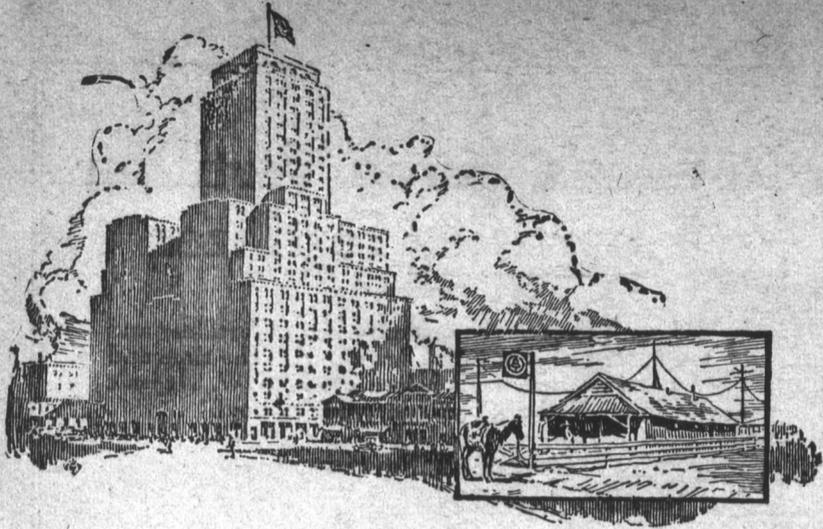
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Each Serves Its Community

In Fraser, Colorado, a log cabin of three rooms shelters a telephone exchange that connects with the mountain homes of cowmen, miners, homesteaders and tie-cutters. In the heart of New York City a new building of twenty-nine stories is to become the home of several metropolitan central offices serving some 120,000 telephones. This building will contain, as well, offices for executives and for engineering, commercial, plant and accounting forces, providing space for over 7000 telephone workers.

Each of these buildings helps to render adequate and economical telephone service in its own community. They stand at the extremes in size, equipment and personnel. Yet they both indicate the nation-wide need for adequate housing of the activities of the Bell System; and they illustrate the varied ways in which that need is being met. One of the largest single items of plant investment of the Bell System is real estate, comprising nearly 1700 buildings acquired, with their sites, at a cost of \$180,000,000.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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long established successful wholesale coal corporation making all shipments direct from mines at lowest prices offers exclusive agency. Experience unnecessary. Limited capital essential to meet our requirements. Money making possibilities absolutely without limit. **BOYLSTON COAL CO.**, 3644 Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Shney's Roup Remedy, and will keep it out of your flock. Send 50c for regular size bottle. Money back if not satisfactory. **THE SHUEY REMEDY CO.**, 68 W. Main St., Springfield, Ohio.

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Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. **PIEDMONT NURSERY CO.**, Piedmont, Mo.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO, FIVE POUNDS
Chewing, \$1.75, ten, \$3.00, twenty, \$5.25; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25, ten, \$2.00, twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. **KENTUCKY TOBACCO CO.**, Paducah, Ky.

The Experience Pool

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

HAVE YOU EVER RAISED KUDZU GRASS?

DEAR Editor—Will you please ask your readers to tell me through your paper, if they have had any experience in raising Kudzu grass, in Michigan? If so, what kind of luck did they have? We have two seed catalogues in which it is advertised very highly. They say if you set out the roots 5 ft. by 10 ft. apart, that the second year, the vines will cover the ground. And you can cut two crops of hay from it each year in the north. The land will grow richer every year. And that it is as good or better than clover for stock and chickens. I bought some Dasheens, and they did not turn out good at all. In fact, they were a complete failure for me. Have any of your readers tried them? What do you think of the chestnut bean, that is being advertised. Do you think they are nothing but a colored bean, with a bean flavor or are they something extra nice?

I think it would be nice if the readers would write to your paper and tell of the different experiences that they have, in buying some new varieties of seed, and their luck in growing them. The seed catalogues are full of so many different things, that it is hard for a farmer to know which to buy and which not to buy. And I believe we could help each other a lot in that way, if we only would. We think your paper is fine, and do not want to miss a number. Wishing you the best of success, I remain—L. H., Cedar Springs, Mich.

CURING RING BONE

IF Mrs. Reader, North Branch, Mich., will get a one pound bar of Soder Led and bend it around his horse's leg just so it will rest on the ring bone cut off to right size and let his horse wear it in the stable only, take off when out it will kill it in 4 months. It killed one for me and he was so lame that he could hardly step on his foot and did not have any bunch. A veterinarian in Hart, Mich., told me to do this and it would kill it.—A Reader, Muskegon Hgts., Mich.

Poultry Department

HOW I RAISE TURKEYS

PERHAPS almost everybody knows by this time how to raise turkeys successfully, but for fear there might be a few who are still having trouble, I want to tell them how easy I have found it to be.

When I first began to raise turkeys so many people told me to feed them curd or cooked clabber, but I tried that faithfully with very poor success.

I tried many ways and still kept losing little turkeys, so I finally tried feeding them just nice firm clabber, like I would eat myself, and lettuce and a few onion tops chopped fine.

When the little turkeys are two and a half days old I put them out with the mother turkey in a pen, (wagon frames are good) and give them sand to pick around in. Then I put fresh clabber out in baking powder can lids, or drinking fountains, on clean boards. They must not get themselves wet or the clabber dirty. I give them lettuce and onion tops chopped fine three times a day, but I keep the clabber before them all the time.

The clabber prevents all bowel trouble. Buttermilk is just as good for them, but they can pick the clabber up better. They are crazy about the clabber and will eat it till they look like they had the big crop, but it will not hurt them and will soon be gone and they will be calling for more and in no time they will be as fat as little butter balls.

Confined During First Week

I keep the little turkeys up till they are a week old, or can jump over a foot plank; then try to keep

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.

POULTRY BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS FROM SHEPHERD'S H. CECIL SMITH, Rapid City, Mich., R. 2.

Single Comb Rhode Island Whites. Winners At Holland Show hundred birds competing of first old pen and three other firsts. Eggs \$2 per 15. Write John A. Hartgerink, Zeeland, Michigan.

EXTRA NICE OLD TOULOUSE GEESSE, PEKIN and Rouen ducks. Narragansett turkeys. S. C. R. I. Red cockerels at bargain prices. **MADIE RAY, R5, Leslie, Michigan.**

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE Geese and Buff Rock Cockerels. Blue ribbon prize winners. Baldwin & Nowlin, Laingsburg, Mich, R4.

Full Blood White China Geese Two Years Old. Large size, \$5.00 each or \$13.00 a trio. Mrs. Claude Mills, Stockbridge, Mich.

LEGHORNS

TANCRED, HOLLYWOOD AND WYOKOFF Males head my carefully selected breeding pens. Choice eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. My stock is of the very best. Write me. **F. ARTHUR MARTIN, Indian River, Michigan.**

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 layed 208 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds. **WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.**

GRYDER'S S. C. REDS, ONE OF LEADING Red pens in Michigan egg contest. Bred for color, shape, and heavy production. Write for prices on hatching eggs. **EDW. H. GRYDER, Alamo, Michigan.**

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R. C. R. I. Red Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. America's perfect breed for eggs, meat and beauty. **M. J. Spencer, R1, Melvin, Mich.**

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRIAN. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. **F. W. ROBERTS, Salem, Michigan.**

FOR SALE—FINE THOROUGHbred WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels. **MRS. ROBERT EMERICK, Harrisville, Mich.**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

COCKERELS, THOMPSON STRAIN BARRED Rocks, dark matings, April Hatched, weight 7 lbs. from good layers. \$3.50, 2 or more \$3.00 each. **MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.**

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.**

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCK Cockerels, also a few M. P. Ducks. **MRS. O. TERPENING, R1, Ithaca, Michigan.**

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—PURE BRONZE TOMS \$10.00 and \$12.00. Hen Turkeys \$6.00 and \$7.00, also some fine pure old stock. Some nice Toulouse Geese. **Mrs. Thomas E. Wilson, Plymouth, Mich. R4.**

MICHIANG'S BEST GIANT BRONZE TOMS for sale. Large beautifully marked birds. Price reasonable. Write **MARY A JOYNT, Omena, Mich.**

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

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.**

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. Toms \$10 and \$12 each. **MRS. ALICE WATERS, R2, Whittemore, Mich.**

A FEW CHOICE PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE Turkeys for sale. **G. H. HOLSTED, Weldman, R1, Michigan**

Giant Bronze Turkeys from Prize Winning Birds. Large, Healthy, unrelated stock furnished. **Mrs. LaVerne Brownell, Belmont, Michigan.**

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS BARGAIN PRICE. **MRS. ELLA CLEVELAND, Millersburg, Mich.**

White Holland Turkeys **ALDEN WHITCOMB, Byron Center, Michigan.**

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 50c EACH Postpaid, from winners at Michigan State Fair and Grand Rapids Exposition. **THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.**

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$10.00 and \$12.00 each. **THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.**

MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS

them out of the dew in the early morning.

I feed them corn bread with black pepper at about a week old and when they are about two or three weeks old I gradually change to wheat and feed them wheat till they are grown. Of course, almost any kind of grain will do, but I think they grow off better when fed wheat. Wheat makes bone and muscle, and corn makes fat.

I feed my laying hens a laying mash in the morning and boiled oats at night and plenty of oyster shell and charcoal. Also try to have plenty of green stuff. Turkeys any size need shell or grit and plenty of charcoal, and clabber or sour milk is good for them at all times.

Lice cause a great many deaths among little turkeys. Sometimes they are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye. I powder the turks and the mother with a good powder when I take them off and once a week for six weeks afterward, and when they are a little older I put sodium fluoride on them, using the pinch method. I mention these powders, as I have had such good success with them. There may be others just as good.

I have the very finest, big-boned, healthy breeding stock that I can get. It is just as easy to raise a thoroughbred turkey as a scrub turkey and there is so much more pleasure and profit in raising the thoroughbred. At three months old my pullets are as tall as their mother and the toms are much taller.

How to Combat Roup

So many people have roup among their turkeys. It is a disease to be dreaded if not taken in time. The first sign of roup is a little foam in the eye and a wet nose. Just get the turpentine and a feather and put a drop up each nostril; wet the feather good and put it through that slit in the roof of the turkey's mouth and then down his throat; rub a little between his eye and nostril.

If he is puffed under the eye, slit that with a knife or small scissors, gently press the phlegm out and put a few drops of turpentine in the wound. A few applications will cure the worst cases. Some salts or copperas in the drinking water will be good, and if they have had roup long, some good tonic in their food for a few days is needed. Don't keep them up; doctor them and let them go.

If any turkey has the big-crop, don't operate, but use a funnel and tube and wash the crop out with creolin, a teaspoonful to a cupful of water. Wash it out twice with this solution and then twice with clear water. Of course it must be emptied first and this should be done early in the morning when there is least solid food in the crop. Keep the turkey up a few days, feeding it soft food and not much water.

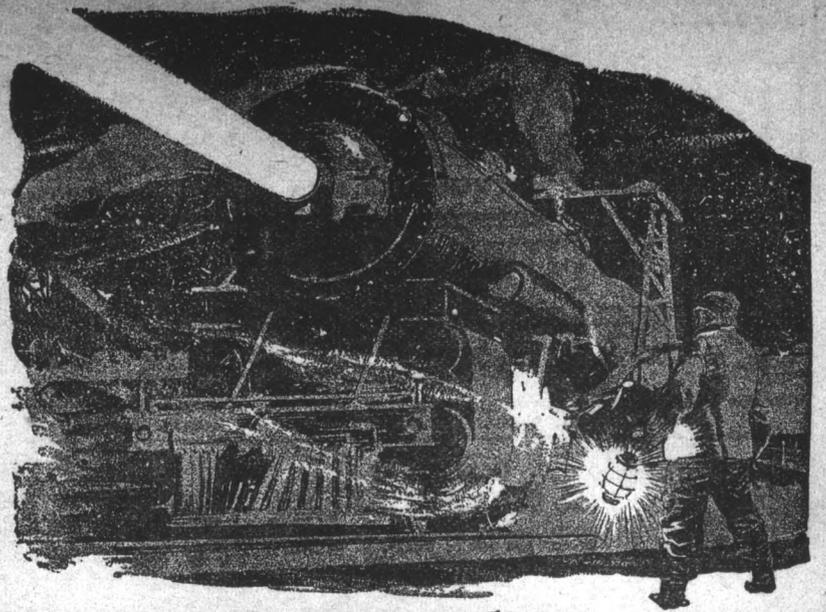
For sorehead or chickenpox I scrape off the top of the bumps and paint them with iodine, then skip one day and paint again and then grease with axle grease or any good ointment and put salts in drinking water.

For cholera or black-head in turkeys, some have found that a child's dose of liver regulator and some copperas given every other day is very good. Give them water mixed with prepared chalk and scorched flour.

I have my turkeys all vaccinated against diseases, which is the easiest and best way of all, but you can't do that till they are about eight weeks old.

Turkeys are a great help on any farm in keeping down insects of all kinds, especially in the cotton. They can almost find their entire living in the fields and pastures without bothering the grain crops. We have raised turkeys for many years and they have never bothered anything but the melons. They have never hurt our fruit and we have most all kinds.—Mrs. J.

A schoolboy at lunch time entered a grocery store and said to the clerk: "Take this order: 10 pounds of sugar at 6 cents; 11 pounds of coffee at 25 cents; 8 pounds of tea at 30 cents. Add that up. How much is it?" The clerk replied, "\$5.75." "Are you sure?" asked the boy. "Of course I am sure." The boy thanked him and said: "That's my arithmetic lesson for tomorrow."—Judge.



New York Central's 11,000,000 horse-power

THE locomotives in service on the New York Central Lines have an aggregate capacity of 11,000,000 horse-power. This equals a third of all power used in the manufacturing industries of the country.

Operating and maintaining this great power plant cost last year \$169,000,000, or 33% of operating expenses. The men on the engines earned \$34,000,000. In the fire-boxes was burned \$54,000,000 worth of coal. Repairs, another large item, took \$54,000,000.

Adequate power is the first necessity of efficient transportation service. The capacity of New York Central Lines to meet the test of heavy traffic—as was so strikingly shown in the war emergency—is in no small measure due to the New York Central policy of maintaining a power reserve to meet abnormal traffic demands.

New York Central locomotives—whether designed to haul 100-car coal trains or the *Twentieth Century Limited*—are all built to special New York Central specifications, and year after year represent the highest achievement in American locomotive construction.

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The Greatest Son of the Mighty PIONEER

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HOG DIVISION

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CHIX

Our Tom Barron Strain White Leghorns pay big dividends. We breed and hatch only one kind—the best. Our pure-bred chicks are strong, husky and easy to raise. Get our circular and FREE CHICK OFFER before buying eggs, chicks or breeding stock. It will surely pay you.

Progressive Poultry Farm, P. VER HAGE, Mgr. Zeeland, Mich.



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We are heavy producers of first-class chicks. Flocks on free range. Culled by expert. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order today from this ad and get chicks when you want them. Prices on 50 100 300 500

Blue Hen Incubators. Reference: Zeeland State Bank. Order today. You take no chances. Catalog Free. HUNDERMAN BROS., POULTRY FARM, Box 30, Zeeland, Michigan.

400,000 CHICKS

BIG, STRONG, FLUFFY CHICKS hatched from well-bred and well kept, heavy laying hens insuring good growth and PROFITS.

Table with 4 columns: Variety, Price on 50, 100, 500, 1000. Includes White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. C. Reds, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Mixed, \$12.00 per hundred, straight. Postpaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.

CHICKS \$10.00 UP

Table with 4 columns: Varieties, Price on 50, 100, 500. Includes White, S. C. & R. C. Brown & Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, White and Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians, Assorted, from Pure Bred Stock.



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PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE CERTIFIED CHICKS

From CERTIFIED 260-290 Egg Pedigreed Hollywood and Barron English White Leghorns. RURAL S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Rocks. Pullets reported laying at 4 months. Fine, instructive catalog FREE, showing pictures of our birds, breeding establishment, etc. If you want the most for your money, investigate.

RURAL POULTRY FARM, Dept. 101, R. No. 1 ZEELAND, MICH.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY

Chicks are produced under my personal supervision. Hatched from select, pure bred, heavy laying hens, well kept to insure vigorous chicks.

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EGG-BRED CHICKS 200 Egg Strain S. C. English White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Our pen of White Leghorns to 1st prize (best W. Leghorn pen in the show) production class, in the largest utility show in the country held at Zeeland, Michigan, Dec. 28, Prof. E. Foreman of M. A. C. Judging. 12 years of careful breeding for high egg-production, combined with 8 years of highly successful hatchery methods gives you chicks that grow into money makers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and prices.

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.

Table with 4 columns: Variety, Price on 50, 100, 500. Includes W. Leghorns, B. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks.

Postpaid. 100% live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers & Mechanics Bank, this city. No Catalog. Order from this ad.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY Geddes Rd, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Chicks With Pep

Try our lively and vigorous chicks from bred-to-lay and exhibition hens. They will make you money for they have the quality and egg laying habit bred into them. A trial will convince you. All leading varieties. Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Bank reference. Big illustrated catalog free.

Pure Bred Chicks Can ship immediately. Broiler Chix... 11 1/2 c White Rocks... 16 c W. or B. Leghorns... 13 c W. Wyandottes... 16 1/2 c B. Box or Reds... 15 c Buff Orpingtons... 16 c Sheppard's Anconas... 15 c Black Minorcas... 13 c Extra selected standard bred chicks \$4.00 per 100 more. Add 35c if less than 100 ordered. Good bank reference. Circular free.

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S. C. English White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Every chick run carefully mated, culled, pure-bred flocks owned and developed by us for 15 years. Leghorn males from trapnested 280 egg hens. Free catalog. Write for prices.

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In Contest Many Breeds Every One a Winner Pure Bred Practical Poultry D. W. Young American type Leghorns also English type. You will be interested in the egg records our customers report. Send for our descriptive matter and price list. COCKERELS—A few Barred Rocks. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION Masonic Temple, Kalamazoo, Mich. (Member International Baby Chick Association)

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Send for free catalog describing best bred chicks in the country. Tom Barron and Tanned White Leghorns, Michigan's Champion Winter Laying Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C.R.I. Reds. No better chicks anywhere at any price. Satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Brammer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 28 Holland, Mich.

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

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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.

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68 VARIETIES of Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, baby-chicks. Large catalog 5c. A. A. ZIEMER, Austin, Minn.

SELL YOUR PURE-BRED POULTRY THROUGH THE BUSINESS FARMER



BABY CHICKS NEED VITAMINS

WHEN a few years ago it was learned that the baby chick could live for the first three days of its life without food, the commercial hatchery had its beginning, and one has only to look through the pages of the farm press of today to get an idea of the magnitude to which this industry has already grown. In nearly all parts of the United States the hatcheries flourish and plants of immense size are not uncommon—some of them boasting a capacity of upwards of million eggs. Shipments of baby chicks over a radius of 1,000 miles are frequently found.

Two distinct movements are apparent in the American poultry industry: A very marked trend toward the use of centralized hatcheries, and a quite general tendency toward more winter egg production. With the development of the baby chick business a number of widespread adjustments are coming. It makes possible a higher degree of specialization and an increase in efficiency. It is no longer necessary for the rank and file of poultrymen to suffer losses that have always been incident to unsatisfactory hatching—the baby chick men are assuming that risk and overcoming it largely by more expert methods, thus leaving the average poultryman free to turn his efforts to greater production.

But the success of the commercial hatchery, as well as that of the small poultryman is dependent largely upon the quality of eggs available for incubation. Where only eggs from vigorous, well-bred birds are used a rapid improvement in the type and production of the flocks is possible. In some states plans are already in operation whereby a system of accredited forms is established to supply high-class eggs to the hatcheries.

The vitality of the eggs incubated spells success or failure to the commercial hatchery. The percentage of hatchability of the eggs used determine whether the hatchery can succeed on a large scale, and to obtain highly hatchable eggs has been one of the biggest problems in the business.

Recent experiments have shown that the ration of the hen often determines whether or not an egg will hatch. It has been well established that animals ordinarily store up a supply of vitamins in their bodies. The good laying hen like the high producing dairy cow draws upon the body supply of vitamins with the result that unless it is constantly replenished it may become depleted.

Work at the Wisconsin Experiment Station with White Leghorn pullets shows that when a ration low in the fat soluble vitamin, and consisting largely of white corn, was fed to hens the eggs produced were very low in hatchability—15.3 per cent. When yellow corn was substituted for the white, the hatching quality at once rose to 23.6 per cent. When vitamin-rich feeds, such as pork liver, cod liver oil, or broken eggs were added to the ration, eggs hatching from 53 to 62 per cent were laid by the same birds that on rations low in fat soluble vitamin had produced largely non-hatchable eggs. The difference in the hatchability of the eggs produced from various rations is more pronounced toward the end of the laying season, because at that time the body reserves of vitamins are less of a factor.

Many successful poultrymen have held the belief that their hens should rest in the winter if they were to produce eggs high in vitality. Figures based on careful records and extending over several years have shown that with the proper ration hens can produce high priced market eggs all winter and then lay good hatching eggs in the spring.

November and December eggs bring the highest prices. Less storage eggs are now sold as fresh than formerly. People want quality and are willing to pay for it. The result is that fresh eggs have a good price in the season of low produc-

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 Rockies. 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 B25 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—lasts lifetime. Positively the best value on the market today. Order the size you want 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 new 1923 catalog. (3) WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 138 Racine, Wis.

Detroit-Alliance 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, "Tycoos" thermometer held so chicks can't break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Write for low combination price today! Detroit-Alliance Incubator Co. Dept. 10 Alliance, Ohio FREIGHT PREPAID

Inspected and Approved Baby Chicks 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. Hatched in World's Best Incubator 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. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.

Early Maturing Baby Chicks These chicks are from flocks headed by cockerals of high producing blood lines. Culled by experts. Each flock personally supervised. Pure bred. \$13.00 per 100 and up. Special: We have a limited number of superior grade chicks from special matings. Write for description and prices. 100% live delivery. Ref. Milan State Savings Bank. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 5, Milan, Michigan.

CHICKS: HOGAN TESTED GUARANTEED Our Chicks are from flocks on free range. They will live and grow and make a profit. ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS and BROWN LEGHORNS. Heavy laying Extra Good BARRED ROCKS. Postpaid to your door and full live delivery guaranteed. Our flocks are carefully supervised and Hogan tested. Bank Reference furnished. Write for prices and descriptive matter. HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. Boven, Prop. Box H. R. 12, Holland, Mich.

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Wishbone Hatched from Demonstration Farm Flock, culled under the supervision of the Poultry Dept. of Michigan Agricultural College, mated with males from the same stock that produced the winners of second place at the Michigan Egg Laying Contest, 1923. Price \$15 per 100, \$8 for 50, \$4 for 25. Safe delivery guaranteed. A 25c deposit books your order for April or May delivery. Ref. Hudson State Savings Bank, Hudson, Mich. RALPH S. TOTTEN, Pittsford, Michigan.

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EGG BRED For 18 YEARS

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We know the quality of our stock because we maintain 42 hatchery farms of our own, instead of buying eggs wherever available.

Sired by Hollywood and Funk Farm Males

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.

Send for our catalog and read full particulars of the Wingarden Strain.

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Pure Bred Baby Chicks

Certified stock from famous strains Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns—strong, healthy, vigorous baby chicks, hatched in the finest hatchery in Michigan—delivered guaranteed—absolute satisfaction or your money back. Book orders now for early deliveries and get our attractive low prices.

Low Prices

Capacity of 150,000 eggs to a setting permits us to quote best prices for guaranteed pure bred baby chicks. Also let us quote you prices on Barred Rock Baby Chicks and other popular breeds. Send for Free catalog and prices. Write today.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS
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One of the Founders of the Chick Industry
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Pure-bred stock carefully developed for years. Order from this ad and get chicks just when you want them. Prepaid prices on 50 100 500
White and Brown Leghorns \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50
Rocks, Reds, Buff Leghorns 8.00 15.00 72.00
White Wyandottes 11.00 20.00 95.00
Mixed Chicks (all varieties) \$10.00 per 100

You take no chances. Ref: First State Bank, Holland. 97% live delivery guaranteed. White Leghorns headed by male birds of 285-303 egg record strains. Other breeds highly bred. Circular free.

MEADOWBROOK FARM HOLLAND, MICH. RR. 1-H

Strong, Healthy Chicks

Hatched in the latest improved Mammoth Incubator. English S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds from heavy laying free range organized flocks. 100% alive. Parcel Post paid. Send for catalog. Reference.

Timmers Hatchery, R. 3, Box M, Holland, Mich.

Breckenridge Chicks Are Winners

Day old chicks from strong, vigorous flocks which have been carefully culled and extra selected standard male birds—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. We guarantee 100% safe arrival. Write us for price list and circular.

BRECKENRIDGE HATCHERY,
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Our Baby Chicks

will insure your next years profit because we hatch from healthy, husky flocks that know no disease. And our flocks are genuine egg machines. Order from this ad or write for catalogue.

100	500	100	500
Rocks	\$18 \$77.50	En. W. Leg.	13 60.00
S. C. Reds	16 77.50	Anconas	14 65.00
Sel. W. Leg.	15 70.00	Broilers	9 45.00

100% Delivery Guaranteed
PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARM,
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CHICKS FROM LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE

Leghorns bred for winter egg production. Blue Ribbon winners. Winning eleven out of a possible fourteen prizes at Muskegon's Gold Medal show. Flock culled by Michigan Agricultural College expert. Farm under state supervision. Chicks from our own flocks only. 50 chicks \$8.00; 100 \$15.00; 500 \$70.00.

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Francis M. Kent, R. 4, Muskegon, Michigan.

64 BREEDS

Most profitable pure-bred Northern raised chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, Fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. 3rd year. Largest plant. Large valuable poultry book and catalog free.

R. F. NEUBERT CO., Box 311, Muskegon, Mich.

tion and progressive poultrymen try to hatch their chicks early enough so as to have them well grown and ready to start laying in these months of premium prices.

As the dairy industry has gradually become one in which a very large part of the production occurs in the winter months so the poultry business is turning more and more to the production of winter eggs. Many of us can recall the days back on the farms of our boyhood when there was scarcely a cow in the entire neighborhood that gave milk in the winter time, and, of course, chickens did not ordinarily lay eggs in winter—we really did not expect them to. Yet large numbers of just such communities are now producing as much milk in January as in July and the egg production is often corresponding.

As in the dairy industry, poultry methods have changed greatly. The buff or speckled hens that used to hatch their summer broods under the woodpile or behind the democrat wagon in the implement shed required little attention. They roamed about in the open and nature supplied them with enough variety of food to provide for their maintenance.

But the question of raising large number of chicks in late winter or early spring so as to have them well grown and ready for winter laying is a complex one. Growing the birds in confinement without green or scratch feed has always been difficult on a large scale, because leg weakness, a term which may cover a variety of troubles, often developed and there seemed to be no way of overcoming it.

Recently, however, investigators at the Wisconsin station found that chicks can readily be grown under confinement without scratch feeds or green feeds. Again the problem seems to be one of supplying the proper vitamins in generous quantities. When the vitamin element of cod liver oil is abundant in the ration, no leg weakness develops, and the indoor birds grow to be healthy, normal specimen, often above the average of those grown under the best of outdoor conditions.

In fertile eggs from the incubator which have often been discarded as worthless can be used as an inexpensive solution of the baby chick vitamin problem. It has been shown that a small quantity of egg when added to an ordinary ration of 60 parts cornmeal and 40 middlings will give excellent results. When skimmilk is available the eggs can be beaten in it until thoroughly mixed, and the whole used to moisten the mash of the chickens.

Eggs alone with the ration can be used if no skimmilk is available. About one egg to each 30 chicks is recommended for the first two weeks, and after that a gradual increase in the amount of egg used seems desirable in order to accommodate the needs of mire rapid growth. Whole milk can, of course, be substituted for eggs, as the butter fat supplies the necessary vitamins.

That the poultrymen who concentrate their efforts upon production will in the future be in a position to harvest increased profits seems probable. The industry tends more and more to become specialized and the specialization in winter egg production promises the most handsome returns.—Wisconsin Farmer.

After Thought

A lady who kept a little curly poodle dog lost her pet and called on the police to find it. The next day one of the force came with the dog very wet and dirty. The lady was overjoyed and asked a lot of questions, one being: "Where did you find my darling?" "Why, ma'am," said the officer "a fellow had him on a pole and was washing windows with him."—Selected.

FARM PAPER SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE

THE Value of farm papers from many angles has been featured. But it may be news to know that a farm paper actually saved the life of Mrs. Frank Rosebough, Brockport, New York. Mrs. Rosebough was reading her paper when a disgruntled hired man fired a shotgun through the window at her husband. The charge missed the latter and would have killed Mrs. Rosebough except that the farm paper which was spread before her face broke the force of the shot.

BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties	Prepaid prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
Pure English White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Minors	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00
Sil. Wyandottes, Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.00	180.00

Prices quoted are for chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from OUR EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS will be \$3.00 per 100 higher and Chicks from our Fancy Stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. You cannot go wrong. Order from this ad. Thousands satisfied. Ten years' experience. Our slogan, the best chicks are cheapest, not the cheapest chicks best.

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, Flint, Michigan.

LARGE, HUSKY CHICKS

Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Anconas	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.50	10.00	50.00	

Extra Select Stock \$2.00 per 100 higher. Well hatched in modern machines. Each order carefully packed under our personal attention. Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Bank reference. 1924 catalog ready.

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Ancona and White Leghorn Chicks

Send at once for catalog and prices. We insure your chicks for one week.

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HIGHEST QUALITY CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

FROM 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 Hoganized 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.

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Great Northern Hatchery

Strong sturdy northern grown Chicks. Selected, pure bred stock. Healthy flocks on free range insure strength in every Chick. Order from this ad

Varieties	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
Leghorns (S. C. White and Brown)	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00
White Rocks	9.00	18.00	53.00	85.00	165.00

Mixed Broiler Chicks \$10 per 100 straight
Hatched under best conditions in Newton incubators. Every Chick carefully inspected. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference State Commercial Savings Bank, this city. Write for prices on special matings.

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BRED FOR EGG PRODUCTION SINCE 1910

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CHICKS - Investigate

Our chicks are the kind that make good. Every flock is carefully culled and mated. We have been in business seven years and have been building carefully and consistently to a place where we can offer chicks more than worth the money we ask. SINGLE COMB, ENGLISH STRAIN, WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Investigate our proposition before buying. A postal will bring full information.

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PURE BRED CULLED FLOCKS

Our chicks are from pure bred flocks carefully culled by experts. Anconas are direct from Shepard. Leghorn flocks headed by males from Michigan Ag. College. Rocks are from a 230-302 egg strain. Reds are Liddell's best. Write for catalogue and price list. It will save you money. Reference, Dundee State Savings Bank, this city.

Dundee Hatchery, Box B, Dundee, Mich.

CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS \$12 PER 100

\$6.25 for 50, and \$3.25 for 25.
Barred Rocks and Reds \$16 per 100, \$8.50 for 50, and \$4.25 for 25. White Wyandottes and Rocks \$17 per 100, \$8.75 for 50, and \$4.50 for 25. Buff Orpingtons \$18 per 100, \$9.25 for 50, and \$4.75 for 25. \$5 on each 100 chicks with order will book your order. Balance two weeks before delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference: Bank of Mt. Morris.
Meadow Brook Hatchery, R1, Mt. Morris, Mich.

BABY CHICKS From Best Producing Free Range flocks.

Highest utility quality, best for general purposes. Sent post paid 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog.

HOMER HATCHERY, Homer, Michigan.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS, BARRED ROCKS and Rhode Island Reds \$14.50 per 100, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons \$16.00.
JOSEPH AMSTER, Paw Paw, Michigan.

B & R CHICKS ARE THE GOOD KIND

We hatch chicks from flocks which have had our own personal attention. Every bird is carefully selected by us for best production. A pure-bred chick from us has the breeding to grow into a fine money making fowl. Send for full information. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All popular breeds. We hope you will give us a trial order for that will mean a permanent customer, we are sure. Write today.

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Quality Chicks at Reasonable Prices

English White Leghorns, Parks' Strain Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Reds and Anconas. My pen (16) at the 1923 Mich. Contest finished third among all heavy breeds, four hens making records over 200 eggs each, and one with a record of 254 eggs was seventh highest individual for the entire contest, 990 birds competing. Catalog free.

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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.

(Other Chick Ads on Page 19)

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BY W. W. FOOTE

Plans of Farmers

FARMERS are looking into the future and laying their plans for next spring, trying to learn from the past how best to avoid such mistakes as they have made. Michigan farmers are as a rule less inclined to devote too many acres to one crop than farmers of several other states, and agricultural and live stock are carried on in a conservative way generally, but it is a fact that in growing wheat many farmers have overdone it and have suffered financially in common with farmers in other important wheat states. It is almost a foregone conclusion that they will diversify their farming from now on, and some of them are preparing to utilize tracts not well adapted for raising crops to setting out forest trees, while others are making arrangements for setting out young fruit trees, as well as grape vines and berries. Just now there is quite a spread in the cultivation of orchards of apples and peaches, and the cherry tree is becoming highly popular in parts of the state. Cherries are much utilized in making pies and beverages, and every year the demand for them increases. Farmers are apt to be a little impatient about waiting too long for the trees to bear fruit, and nurserymen are called upon to produce a quick maturing, low growing cherry tree that will bear fruit within two or three years. Dairy interests are coming to the front in Michigan, as well as in other states of the middle west, and Holstein dairy cows are in increasing demand, with sales in the Chicago stock-yards at \$50 to \$90 per head, and some cheaper cows around \$35. It is always interesting to learn of big achievements in dairying, and the 150 high producing herd of purebred Holsteins owned by the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane boasts of a cow that made 150 pounds of butter in thirty days. High-bred dairy cows sell high, but if a farmer can pay the price, the returns justify what seems perhaps rank extravagance. Michigan is a famous state for the sheep industry, and lots of money is gathered these times on flocks of sheep and lambs, the wool item being a highly lucrative one. And yet the sheep industry of this country is falling seriously below the actual requirements, while the relatively small number of sheepmen are making all kinds of money, with recent advances of as much as \$1 per 100 pounds in a week in the Chicago market. The Chicago Board of Trade is to assist the bankers in getting the ten million dollars needed for the farm credit corporation recently organized. The money market is steady, Chicago banks loaning at 5 to 5½ per cent.

What Will Wheat Do?

There are differences of opinion, of course, on this extremely important question, but there is a pretty general belief that startling changes in prices are not likely to occur in the immediate future and the ultimate valuation will be largely governed by the course of action adopted by the federal government in legislating on the tariff and other matters affecting wheat. Of late any fair advances in wheat prices have been followed by moderate reactions, and from one week to another quotable alterations are usually comparatively unimportant. Naturally, increasing the duty on imported wheat would put a check on our exports, and for weeks past the exports of wheat and flour have been quite moderate in volume. The way it looks now is that we are approaching the time when we must consume at home such wheat as our farmers raise. The high cost of wheat production may be expected to result in considerably curtailing the wheat acreage, and it is hoped that ultimately there will be readjustment in prices between farm products and commodities purchased by farmers. Statistically, there is no marked change, and the visible

MARKET SUMMARY

Slack demand for wheat turns prices slightly lower. Corn, oats and rye unchanged. Beans steady after small decline, trading inactive. Butter in demand. Eggs easy. Poultry scarce and firm. Good demand for dressed Calves. Cattle trade active. Sheep and hogs higher.

(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.)

wheat supply in this country, while showing weekly reductions, is still much larger than a year ago. It is practically certain that marketing of wheat for the near future will show gains, as farmers will want to avoid paying taxes on their holdings. State taxes in North Dakota are so high that farmers are allowed two periods for payment. Many bills have been introduced in Congress for helping farmers in marketing their wheat, the most important one being the McNary-Haugen bill for appropriating \$75,000,000 to aid in diversifying farming. May delivery wheat sells around \$1.10.

A Minneapolis grain man figures that there is enough spring wheat to supply northwestern mills with 280,000 bushels a day until the new crop is harvested. He says mills are actually grinding 400,000 bushels per day, adding that "an increased tariff would insure the northwest taking wheat from the west and southwest, and perhaps our supposed surplus will look like a deficiency later in the season."

Corn, Oats and Rye

Corn and oats have continued to sell in the Chicago market at considerably higher prices than a year ago, while rye has sold much below prices paid at that time. As for corn, many farmers are quite bullish in sentiment, realizing that very little old corn was carried over from the 1922 crop. At the same time many farmers will sell part of their surplus corn early to avoid paying taxes on their grain. The visible corn supply is now increasing considerably, and prices in the future will be governed very largely by the volume of farm marketing. At the same time farmers are now asleep, and they have held a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, where more than one hundred farmers of several states perfected an organization to be known as The Corn Growers' Association. The farmers were largely from Iowa, but also came from Illinois, Kansas and South Dakota, and those present were determined to obtain at least production cost for their corn, figuring this at over \$1 a bushel. Although the corn in sight is growing in volume, it is still not much over half as large as a year ago, and very little is being exported to foreign countries, whereas a year ago it was exported with fair freedom. A great deal of corn has gone from the northwest to Duluth. The visible oats supply in this country is down to 17,526,000 bushels, comparing with 30,296,000 bushels a year ago, and exports are not large. The rye visible supply is up to 20,538,000 bushels, comparing with 12,946,000 bushels a year ago, while prices are unusually low, and yet exports are meager, comparing with fair exports a year ago. May delivery corn sells around 81 cents, May oats at 49 cents and May rye at 72 cents.

Bullish Factor in Corn

"The most brilliant factor in the corn situation is the failure of country elevators to accumulate a stock of winter shelled grain," says Burton Hungerford, the Logan & Bryan crop observer. "Central Illinois elevators probably have an average of 4,000 bushel on hand or about 20 per cent of normal at this season. Movement is likely to fall off sharply, as farmers have already delivered 75 to 80 per cent of the grain that had been sold to country dealers."

Successful Farmers' Creamery

C. B. Moody, secretary of the Iona Farmers' Creamery association, of Iowa has just issued his annual report for 1923. The report was sat-

isfactory to the patrons who realized a large sum of money for their dairy products.

The creamery received 259,392.9 pounds of butter fat and paid \$115,304.82 for it; hauling cost, \$8,347.99; labor and salaries, \$3,411.86; coal, salt and other items, \$6,073.37, making the amount paid out \$133,138.04.

The creamery made 320,473 pounds of butter and shipped to eastern markets 293,195 pounds, for which it received \$120,519.66. Butter sold to patrons amounted to \$6,580.59 and that sold at retail brought \$4,139.04. The average overrun for the year was 23 per cent; average price received for all butter, 42 cents.

Choice Cattle Sell Higher

There has been a marked improvement in the consumption of beef in the United States recently, and despite the largely increased cattle receipts in the Chicago market, the choicer beeves, long-fed heavy steers especially, have sold higher. Only a few weeks back the local packers and eastern shippers greatly favored the better class of yearlings and readily paid a handsome premium over prices for the choicest heavy steers; but of late this rule was reversed, and yearlings sold much lower than weighty cattle of the best class. The bulk of the beef steers sold recently at \$8 to \$11, with the best weighty steers purchased at \$10.70 to \$11.70 and the best yearlings at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Steers of good grade sold at \$9.50 and upward, with sales down to \$6.25 to \$7.50 for the cheaper class of light steers, and inferior little steers selling at \$4.50 to \$6.20. A few light weight cattle have sold especially well, and the other day a sale was made of 29 steers and heifers averaging 724 pounds at \$10.50, while a little later the best steers and heifers mixed averaging 873 lbs. sold at \$11. Fair to prime cows and heifers found buyers at \$3.50 to \$8 mostly and canner and cutter cows at \$2 to \$3.40, with bulls selling at \$3.50 to \$6 and calves at \$5 to \$13.50. A small winter trade is witnessed in stockers and feeders, sales being mainly at \$5 to \$7.50 and a few sales of fleshy feeders for a short finish at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Farmers wanting cattle for feeding are able to pick up good bargains. A year ago common to prime beef steers sold in Chicago at \$6.25 to \$10.25 and two years ago at \$6.25 to \$9.20. Well finished beef cattle are bringing good profits. Last week's large receipts resulted in a moderate decline except in the best.

Hogs Plentiful and Wanted

The huge production of hogs has stood in the way of placing the market on a higher price basis, although the trade requirements beat all past records. The really surprising thing is that the shrinkage in prices has not been even greater. The large decline which has taken place in hogs is reflected in corresponding declines in prices for hog products, especially fresh meats, and reduced values account for the enormous exports of provisions. In addition to heavy purchases of hogs by Chicago packers, there has been about the largest demand in that market for hogs to ship east ever known, and this makes lively competition at times. At the present time the high price of corn is causing increased marketing of young hogs, and receipts averaging 229 pounds, being five pounds less than a year ago. The bulk of the hogs sell within a range of 20 cents, with the best heavy butchers selling 15 cents above

prime light bacon weights. Late sales were made in the Chicago market at \$6 to \$7.15, the top being 25 cents lower than a week earlier. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 7,942,000 hogs, comparing with 7,003,000 a year ago.

Great Boom in Lambs

Months ago predictions were made that much higher prices were in store for prime lambs because of the short supply, and today the prophets are surprised by the great boom which has taken place, the best flocks having sold in the Chicago market within a short time as high as \$15.75 per 100 pounds, with sales down to \$15 for the next best class, and feeder lambs bringing \$13.50 to \$14.25. Looking backward, it is recalled that at this time in 1915 lambs sold at \$9.25 to \$9.75. The best yearlings sell for \$13.75, the best ewes at \$10 and the best wethers at \$11.75. Many farmers regret that they did not engage in the sheep industry months ago when urged to do so, but there is yet time and wise ones will try their luck. Wethers sell at \$9.25 to \$11 and yearlings at \$12 to \$13.75.

WHEAT

Trading was quiet in the wheat market at Detroit last week and the general tone was easy until the closing day when a slight firmness developed. Prices declined and then advanced leaving them at the same level as quoted in last issue. Demand and receipts remain about as they were two weeks ago, with southern millers the best buyers and farmers not ready sellers. Some export demand is reported but not enough to effect prices.

CORN

Contrary to expectations receipts of corn from farms increased during the fortnight closing Saturday of last week and the market showed some signs of weakening. Many dealers continue to believe in higher prices and if receipts again decline there is no doubt in the minds of many but that there will be an advance. Buyers complain about the quality of receipts declaring that very little good corn is being sent to market.

OATS

The oat market at Detroit continued unchanged in tone while prices declined a cent under two weeks ago. Demand is not active.

RYE

Rye followed the trend of oats during the two weeks ending February 23rd and is quoted a cent under two weeks ago. A dull tone prevails.

BEANS

Beans are inactive and steady with prices slightly lower at most of the larger markets. Detroit quotations show a decline of from 20 to 25 cents per hundred pounds. Demand is slow and mostly of a local nature at present. Anyone interested in Michigan beans should read the letter, "The Future of the Bean Market" by Mr. Benjamin Gerks on page 6 of this issue.

POTATOES

The potato market is steady at most points with trading from steady to dull. Detroit market has a fair demand and trading moderate. At Chicago the market is slow with demand light and eastern markets are in about the same condition as the Chicago market.

HAY

Eastern markets are lower due principally to the large amount of poor hay arriving. Some markets are overstocked with this description and it drags at irregular and uncertain figures. The demand for the best grades continues steady but offerings of this sort are small. The approach of spring is weakening the alfalfa and prairie markets in the southwest.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat
 Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.15½; No. 2, \$1.14½; No. 2 white, \$1.15½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.14½.
 Chicago—Cash No. 3 red, \$1.10; No. 2 hard, \$1.10@1.14.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.35; No. 2 white, \$1.35; No. 2 mixed, \$1.33.

Corn
 Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 82c; No. 4, 80c.
 Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 82½c; No. 2 mixed, 80c.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 75c.

Oats
 Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3, 51½c.
 Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 49@50c; No. 3, 47½@49c.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3, 48c.

Rye
 Detroit—Cash No. 2, 73c.
 Chicago—Cash No. 2, 71c.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 87c.

Beans
 Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.75 per cwt.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.80 per cwt.

Potatoes
 Detroit—\$1.60@1.66 per cwt.
 Chicago—\$1.20@1.40 per cwt.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.07@1.13 per cwt.

Hay
 Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50@24; No. 2, \$21@22; No. 1 clover, \$20.50@21; standard and light mixed, \$22.50@23 per ton.
 Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$26@27; No. 2, \$25@26; No. 1 clover, \$22@23; light timothy & clover mixed, \$24@25 per ton.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; No. 2, \$14@15; No. 1 clover, \$13@14; standard and light mixed, \$15.50@16 per ton.



Week of March 2

Following the generally fair weather which we are expecting at beginning of this week the weather will become unsettled and mild; maximum temperatures ranging between 50 and 55 degrees. During Tuesday, Wednesday and probably Thursday there will be storms of rain or snow and gales in Michigan. We are not expecting precipitation to be as heavy as last week but the high winds may do more or as much damage as the snow or rain itself in many parts of the state.

About Friday and not later than Saturday temperatures will drop rapidly to a minimum between 18 and 23 degrees. The weather at end of this week will average clear although there may be some local snow flurries.

Week of March 9

This week opens in Michigan with a very severe storm of rain or snow and wind. Because of the high temperatures expected during early part of week, most of precipitation will be in form of rain during first part of storm period.

Following this storm period temperatures will fall and continue on the downward trend until Friday. There may be a reaction to warmer and some storminess within a day or so of the storm period of early part of week but this will not last long. Eventually temperatures will drop to readings close to the 20 degree mark and the skies about Thursday and Friday will be clear.

Balance of March Wet, Windy
 The last half of March is expected to show precipitation above the normal in Michigan and the wind movement will also be above the average for this time of year. Nevertheless, we are expecting that the month will go out like a lamb in most parts of the state.

M. A. C. COW SETS WORLD'S PRODUCTION RECORD

"BRAVURA IV," a two-year-old brown Swiss cow bred and raised by the Michigan Agricultural College, is the proud possessor of a new world's record for milk and butter fat production for her breed and age.

The newest addition to the M. A. C. family of record breakers is a daughter of Bravura III, which previously held the world's record for a two-year-old brown Swiss. Further right to the title of queen is added from the fact that Bravura III is a double great granddaughter of College Bravura II, a cow that for many years held the brown Swiss production record for all ages. The present record holder, Bravura IV, is a descendent from maternal ancestors, which for five generations have been bred and raised by the college.

The new record was made by persistency of production. Her largest milk flow for a month was 1,694.7 pounds, with a milk production for the last full calendar month of 1,238.2 pounds and for the last day on test of 41 pounds of milk. The average butter fat test for the year was 4.19 per cent fat.

WRITING "MOVIES"

(Continued from Page 15)

where I might obtain reliable information on the subject, if it is not to be had from this company, and whether you would advise me to put \$160 into their course. I will be very thankful for any information you can give me. I like your paper very much and am enclosing \$1 for a two year renewal subscription.

We understand the Palmer school is the best of its kind, but to us that statement does not mean a thing. If, as we have said before they will send out their course and let the student pay for it out of his earnings, we are for them. We have seen letters from these schools which would make the recipient believe that he or she had all the earmarks of a star and yet the letter was printed and probably went out to every one who replied, old or young, white, black or yellow.

Now, dear madam, you can secure from the Detroit Public Library good books on scenario writing without charge. After you have read these you can put your thoughts on paper and submit them to any of the legitimate producers of motion pictures, who are only too anxious to get the right kind of material, but I understand that they read five thousand scenarios to secure one which they keep, so unless you have unusual talent I certainly could not advise you to go into this work.

The best scheme is to write these people asking them if they have a satisfied student in Michigan and then go and talk with that party before you invest so large an amount of money. I have given you a frank answer because I believe you desire it.

Good Correspondence Schools

There are several correspondence schools of real merit in the United States and we do not wish any reader to get the idea from this page that we do not believe that a mail-course can be valuable. Several universities and colleges maintain correspondence schools in most subjects taught by them, but schools of this type do not make extravagant claims of earning power or promise Tom, Dick and Harry that they can, by a few evenings work at home master a profession which men and women only learn after a life-times work.

Milk is the best source of protein for little children and should be the chief item in their diet.

RADIO PROGRAMS

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

March 4—"The Farm Bureau in the West," by E. P. Taylor, Organization-Finance Department, American Farm Bureau Federation.

"How Farm Accounts Help," by W. B. Remley, Publicity Department, International Harvester Company.

March 11—"The Work of the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture," by E. A. White, Director, National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture.

"New Ideas in Farm Home Architecture," by J. A. Scanlan, Consulting Structural Engineer.

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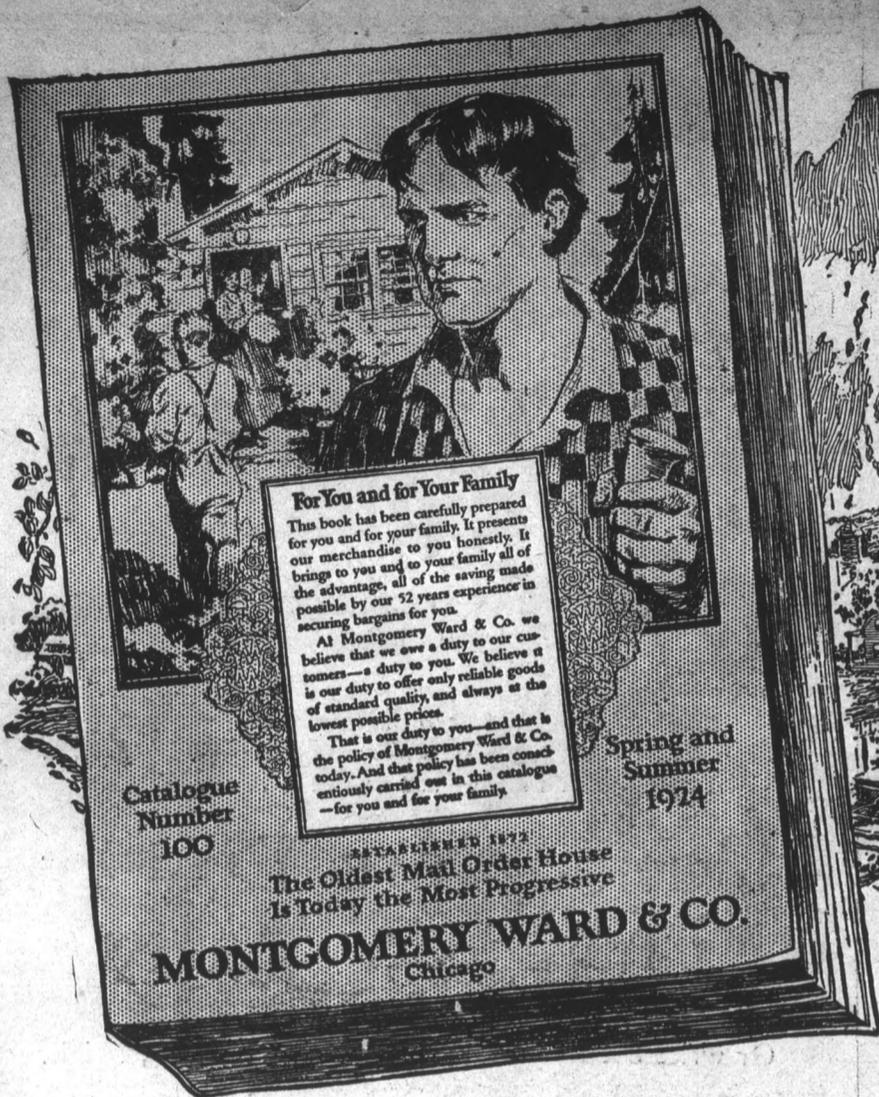
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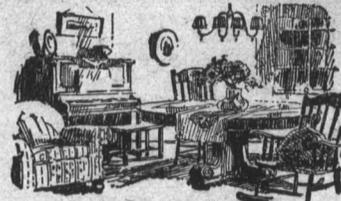
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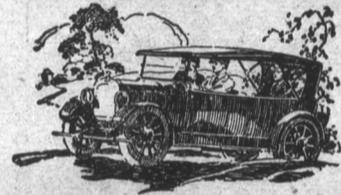
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