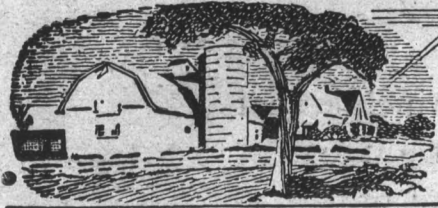
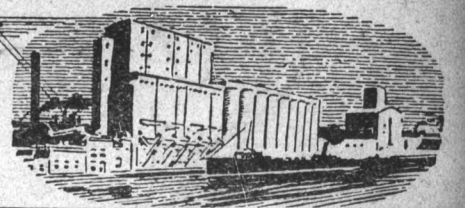


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



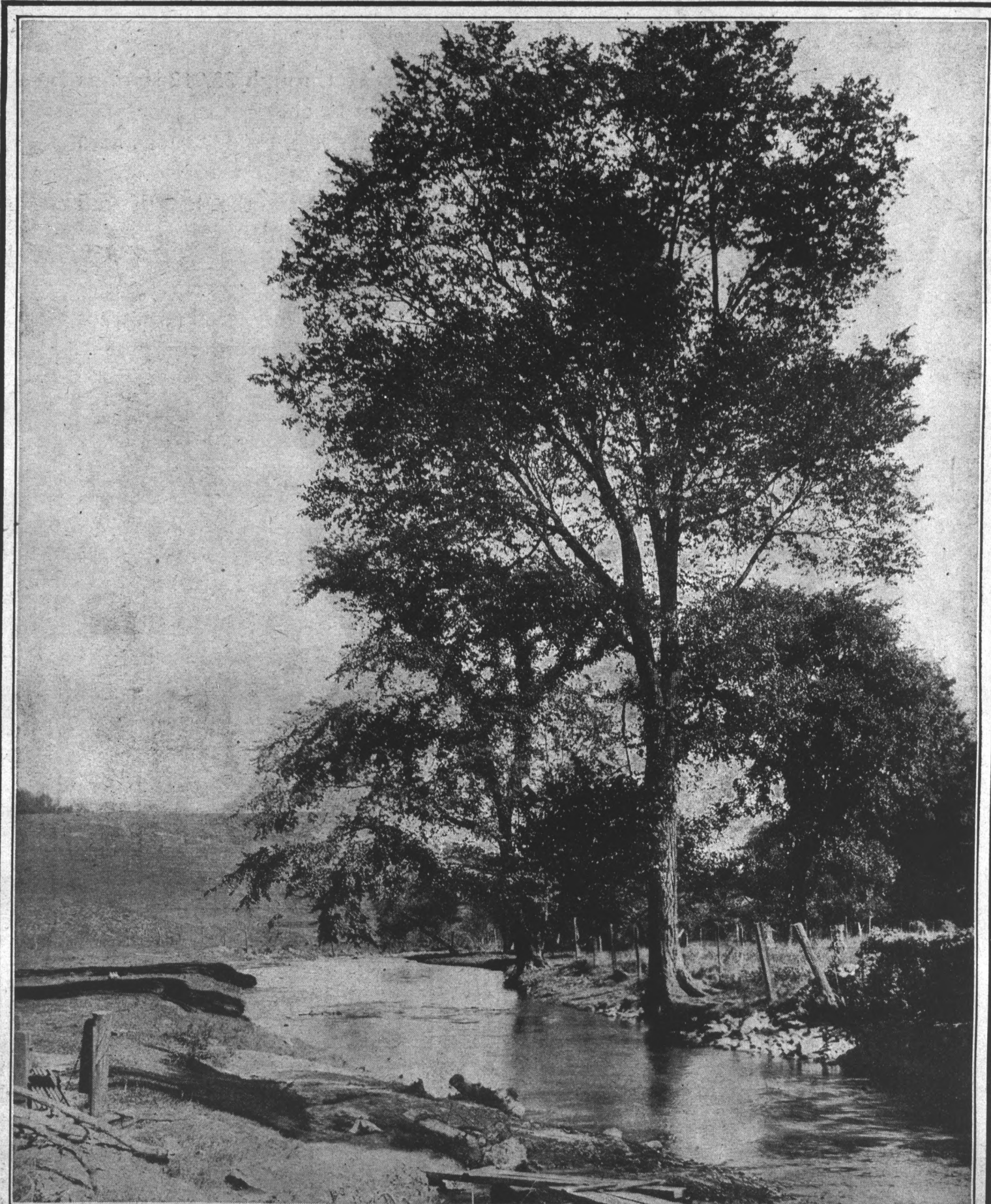
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 15

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1924

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



SPRING IS HERE!

In this issue: "What About the Proposed State Income Tax?"—"Take Care of That Female Calf Today and She Will Repay You Tomorrow"—Don't miss reading "Forty Years of Faking."

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SATURDAY
March 15th,
1924

VOL. VI, No. 15

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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ter, August 22, 1917, at the
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What About the Proposed State Income Tax?

Farm Organizations Endorse Proposed Income Tax for Michigan Believing It will Help Remove
Burden From Shoulders of Overtaxed Farmer

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

ADAM Smith, the great economist, in his classic work, "The Wealth of Nations" lays down the following as one of the fundamental principles of equitable and sound taxation:

"The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities."

Mr. Smith evidently realizes that even though we practice the utmost governmental economy, we shall still be confronted with the necessity of raising large amounts to provide funds for all the various activities which people are today demanding of government. But the significant feature of this principle which he lays down is that the issue of first importance is to secure a fair distribution of the tax burden.

As pointed out in the first article in this series, our present system of taxation in Michigan is not securing any such desirable condition. The general property tax as applied today in our state is so hopelessly outgrown that real estate, which constitutes but 35 per cent of the total wealth of Michigan, is paying 80 per cent of the total taxes, while the other 65 per cent of our wealth escapes with but 20 per cent of the tax load. This situation is obviously unfair.

Taxes and Citizenship

Citizens of a republic should expect to pay directly toward the support of their government. It is a duty which is an important part of their obligation as citizens. As Professor Seligman of Columbia University has so well said, "Taxation should be regarded as a contribution cheerfully rendered by those who are alive to the sense of collective responsibility implicit in the very conception of democracy." And this leads us to remark in passing that this is certainly a noble sentiment, but unless taxation is fairly and equitably levied in such a way as to secure a just distribution of the tax burden how can we regard our present oppressive general property tax as a contribution cheerfully rendered by us as loyal citizens?

It seems quite evident that the purpose of taxation should not be either to punish or benefit any particular class or individual, but to provide revenue for the conduct of our various governmental units and activities. When a situation develops such that any one class of our citizenship is paying a disproportionate share of the load it is high time that a reform should be substituted to bring our method of taxation up to date and make it meet present conditions with a reasonable degree of justice.

Antiquated Tax System

Year by year the cost of government increases but we have failed to put into effect new systems of raising the necessary revenue. The result is, as we all know, that today Michigan real estate is laboring under an excessive burden of general property tax. This condition is not confined to Michigan alone for statistics reveal that the taxes which the farmers in United States paid in 1922 amounted to a larger sum of money than the total net income of the farms of the United States for that year. Both theory and history reveal that this is indeed a very undesirable and unfortunate condition.

The power to tax carries with it the power to destroy. When taxes become confiscatory and the citizen loses his property through inability to pay his taxes he can hardly be blamed for becoming radical. The experience in Russia illustrates that. Our farmers are the most conserva-

IN this and the previous article of this series by Mr. Powell some denpnte facts and figures have been presented which challenge the attention of every thinking citizen of Michigan.

The rapid increase in the tax burden and the fact that this increase in taxation has greatly exceeded the increase in the valuation of property owned for taxes in Michigan have been pointed out. A rapidly advancing rate of taxation has been the inevitable result.

It has been shown that the burden on the general property of the state has become too great to be borne and that consequently there is a constantly increasing proportion of the total tax being returned each year.

It is also regarded as very significant that despite this rapid and unbearable increase in general property tax, the bonded indebtedness of the State and its local units has been continually mounting, increasing 830 per cent in the ten years from 1911 to 1921.

A personal income tax to largely or entirely replace the general property tax for state purposes has been advanced as a logical step in the solution of these perplexing problems. It has been shown that the revenue to be raised by the proposed amendment outlined in this article, if properly administered, should be entirely adequate, supplemented by existing and contemplated specific taxes, to take care of the financial needs of the state.

It has also been pointed out how the enactment of the proposed measure might logically be expected to result in economy in local appropriations and expenditures without encouraging extravagance in state expenditures and appropriations. But best of all it would be a big step toward equalizing the tax burden in Michigan. Watch for the article on the gas tax. It will be the next or third article of the series.

tive class of our citizens, but there is a limit to even their patience and there are those who fear that Michigan farmers may develop Red tendencies unless some immediate and substantial relief is secured.

One of the most aggravating features of the situation is that it is as unnecessary as it is undesirable. Under a fair distribution of the burden in Michigan, there would be no necessity for so much misery and distress as results under the present system. Because of its recent industrial development, Michigan is today one of the richest and most prosperous states in the union. Figures just released by the federal Department of Commerce show that Michigan's wealth more than doubled in the ten year period from Dec. 31, 1912 to Dec. 31, 1922, increasing from \$5,233,760,000 to \$11,340,150,000. This was a growth of 116.7 per cent. During this period the per capita wealth increased from \$1,806 in 1912 to \$2,883 in 1922, or 59.6 per cent. The big trouble today is that much of this new wealth is not on the tax rolls or helping in any way to bear its fair proportionate share of the burden.

What Is the Remedy?

Various remedies have been advocated to meet the undesirable tax situation which has developed in Michigan during the past decade. The remedy which appears to be the most logical and to meet with the greatest amount of popular favor is the suggestion for a state income tax, which should be so devised that it will raise enough revenue so that taken with the present specific taxes it will be ample for all of the needs of the state and thus entirely replace the general property tax for state purposes.

Michigan farm organizations have been outspoken in their endorsement of this idea. Just now they are all cooperating to secure the necessary signature to an initiatory petition so that a constitutional amendment providing for a state income tax will be placed upon the ballot at the regular fall election in 1924.

Under the terms of the proposed tax, the first \$4,000 from every income will be exempt from this form

of taxation. This is not because of any desire to secure class legislation, but is prompted by the feeling that the little fellows are already paying far more than their share.

To Give Real Relief

The petition definitely provides that all funds raised by the proposed tax would be deducted from the amount which would otherwise be raised by the general property tax for state purposes. The balance, if any, would constitute the state tax. This gives definite assurance that this will not be merely a new means of providing added revenue for state officials to spend, but that it will afford real, genuine taxation relief to overburdened real estate.

If sufficient signatures are secured, the proposed amendment will be placed on the ballot at the regular fall election in 1924. In brief, its provision will be as follows:

1. \$4,000 of all incomes shall be exempt.
2. Incomes from \$4,000 to \$20,000 shall be taxed 5 per cent.
3. Incomes from \$20,000 to \$40,000 shall be taxed 6 per cent.
4. Incomes from \$40,000 to \$60,000 shall be taxed 7 per cent.
5. Incomes from \$60,000 to \$80,000 shall be taxed 8 per cent.
6. Incomes from \$80,000 to \$100,000 shall be taxed 9 per cent.
7. Incomes above \$100,000 shall be taxed 10 per cent.

All funds derived from this proposed tax shall be turned into the general fund of the state and shall be used in defraying general expense and bonded indebtedness and interest.

Who Would Benefit?

It might be interesting to note how the relief from general property taxation proposed by this constitutional amendment would be divided among Michigan tax payers. In 1921 the general property tax for state purposes was borne by the various classes of our citizenship as follows:

Corporations of State paid.....	\$5,625,000
Other City Property paid.....	7,275,000
Villages of State paid.....	1,550,000
Townships Outside Villages paid	6,000,000

TOTAL.....\$20,450,000

These amounts, therefore, represent the division of the relief which

would be afforded by a state income tax law to replace a general property tax for state purposes.

Thus it is plain to see that the proposed constitutional amendment would shift the big burden of state support from the property owners who are already overtaxed to thousands of individuals who, while probably owning little or no taxable property, still have healthy incomes and might well help support the state whose protection they enjoy. This is not a measure to benefit any one class of people, but to shift the burden of supporting the state government from the field of tangible property to another basis, that of net personal incomes.

There are thousands of professional men, physicians, dentists, lawyers, teachers, and salesmen whose personal income, and bondholders, mortgage holders, etc., whose net intangible property income (and their ability to pay taxes) has no relation whatever to the amount of land, real estate or assessed personal property which they possess. Inasmuch as there are many millions and probably billions of dollars of property in Michigan which yields a very good income paying no tax today, or at least none of any consequence, shouldn't such property bear a reasonable portion of this burden?

The proposed tax seems well adapted to distributing the state tax burden automatically in proportion to the individual's ability to pay.

Collection Easy and Cheap

The idea of a state income tax is neither new nor radical and visionary. Fourteen other states already have similar laws in successful operation. Experience in these states shows that the percentage of collection is high and the cost of collection is low. New York not only has a personal income tax and a corporation income tax, but has a corporation license fee as well. Through these three taxes they raised \$86,711,000 in 1922 and collected it at a cost of but 1.2 per cent. Massachusetts has a state income tax which applies only to interest earnings, yet under this system they collected \$17,000,000 at a cost of 2 1/2 per cent. These illustrations might be multiplied by quoting from the experience of the dozen other states which have state income tax laws.

Perhaps the ease of collecting an income tax is due to fact that it never hits a person who is not able to pay. It is automatic. If misfortune of any nature afflicts an individual, his tax is under the income tax system immediately drops off. If sudden prosperity comes along, the income tax automatically takes advantage of this increased tax-paying ability. This quality of flexibility is wholly lacking in the present general property tax. It is relentless in its action and annually takes its toll from the defenseless holder of real estate, regardless of whether or not that property has produced a profit or a loss during the year.

Can It Be Passed On?

No matter how cunningly devised any system of taxation may be, it is always human nature to attempt to pass it on and make the ultimate consumer pay. This is quite possible with most forms of taxation, but extremely difficult under the personal income tax, such as is being proposed for Michigan. It is paid out of net incomes after the year's business has been finished and the books closed. There is no way to get around it. Nor do we fear that the proposed moderate (Continued on Page 31)

Barley for Michigan

Experiments Prove Beardless Variety Does
Not Yield Well in this State

By FRANK A. SPRAGG

Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.



This is a view of the spring barley varietal series at the Michigan Experiment Station. It will illustrate how a farmer can plant varieties side by side in order to compare his old variety with others in his soil and under the same conditions.

WE have in these pages quite recently considered the improvement of the oat crop and the influence of the farm and the farmer in this great problem. The problem in the case of barley is just the same as in the case of oats. Success or failure depends upon the farm, the location, and the farmer as much as it does upon the variety. All that an improved variety can do is to produce more grain or better quality than other varieties under the same conditions and at the same expense. There are two ways of reducing cost of production, and one of them certainly is to produce more at the same expense. This can be done by means of an improved variety.

You farmers are interested in feed. That is usually the reason why you grow either oats or barley. The choice between these two crops depends, partly if not largely, upon the needs of the live stock on the farm. The farmer's experience must be relied upon to decide this point. Some prefer oats for their class of stock.

But, a great many farmers would grow the crop that yields them the most feed per acre. This is not necessarily the greatest number of bushels of grain per acre. A bushel of oats is 32 pounds, while a bushel of barley is 48 pounds of feed. The chances are that a pound of one has as much feed value as a pound of the other. If there is any difference, we may agree that a pound of barley is more nutritious than a pound of oats, at least to feed hogs. For horses, no doubt we would prefer oats. Suppose we say that a pound of oats is equal in food value to a pound of barley, that we may have a basis for comparison. Then a bushel of barley is worth one and a half times as much as a bushel of oats, or fifty bushels of barley is as good as seventy-five bushels of oats. Some of you are not able to raise as

much barley as that, but could raise more oats. In that case, unless you must have the barley, you had better raise the oats, but be sure that it is a good producing variety. Others find by experience that their farm will produce more pounds of feed from barley. Well then, grow barley but a good variety of barley.

Some people object to barley because it has beards, and the hired man will not handle it. Some object to the barley because it is hard on the sheep's mouths and sticks in the wool. In these cases, it is not the beards but the barbs that make trouble. Those of you who have had barley beards down your neck,

know what I am talking about. The beard that gets started, big end first, keeps on going. This is because the sides of the beard have little teeth, known as barbs.

Be careful to make this distinction between barbs and beards. There is no use trying to grow a beardless variety of barley under Michigan conditions. It will produce only about half as many bushels of barley to the acre. This has been tried out again and again at M. A. C. There is no use for you to try an experiment of this kind. Barley must have beards. All barleys will be barbless as soon as the breeding work can produce white high yielding barbless varieties, and they can be distributed long enough to become known. This process is on the way, but remains for the future.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association has a variety of barley known as the Michigan Black Barbless. This came from an in-

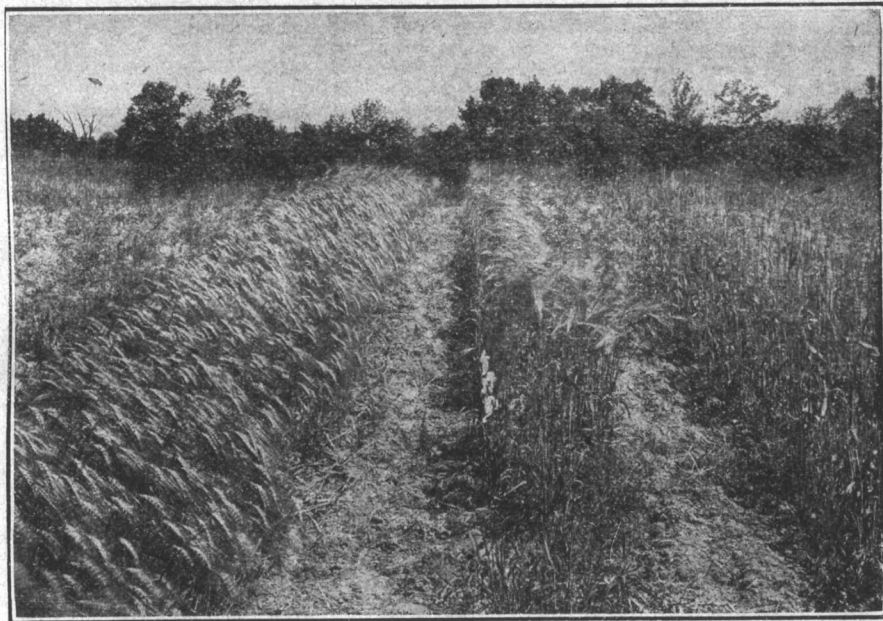
dividual plant of this kind that I selected in 1913. The progeny of the plant after being increased was tested out in comparison with several progenies of the same kind and it was selected as the best one for distribution in 1918. This is not quite as good a yielder as certain old fashioned barbed sorts, but many farmers have preferred it because it is smooth. These beards are no more disagreeable to handle than the straw. They are perfectly smooth, so that you can rub one of them back and forth on your cheek without harm or discomfort.

Mr. Maystead, a farmer in Hillsdale County who got some of this barley, the first year that it was distributed, tells his experience at harvest time. The barley had been cut and rained upon before it was shocked. His hired man had left him and a neighbor who was passing, caught him carrying two bundles of barley under each arm as he gathered it to be shocked. So the neighbor said: "Say, Maystead, I always thought you were crazy. Now I know you are." Maystead stopped work and told his neighbor to hop over the fence and see that no harm could come from so handling that barley. The neighbor did so and was convinced. And at threshing time the whole neighborhood knew that a new barley had come to town.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has produced a good barley that is known in Michigan as the Wisconsin Pedigree. The Michigan Crop Improvement Association also has a supply of this barley that has been kept pure, and is available to people who wish to take advantage of the greater production that can be obtained from improved varieties.

Now, some one will be interested in a joke. We take it as such. It illustrates personal preferences among farmers. In 1918 when the Michigan Black Barbless was distributed, a white two-rowed barley known as the Michigan-2-Row was also distributed. This Michigan-2-Row had averaged from 20% to 25% more bushels per acre than the Wisconsin Pedigree on the plots at M. A. C. They are both barbed barleys and therefore alike on that point.

(Continued on Page 22)



This picture was taken in the spring of 1912. These two winter barleys grew in a wheat varietal series. Just note how the wheats were killed out on either side. The winter of 1911-12 was exceptionally hard. The plot to the left showing a full stand is the variety that has since been known as the Michigan Winter. It came from a single seed planted in the fall of 1909.

Take Care of That Female Calf Today and She Will Repay You Tomorrow

By O. E. REED

Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Michigan Agricultural College

THE future milking herd on any farm will be just as good or just as poor as the female offspring happens to be. Every farmer or dairymen hopes that the future generation of his herd or flock will be an improvement over his present holdings. If one is to realize on his expectations he must first of all see to it that all chances for failure are eliminated as far as is possible. This means that the present herd must be inventoried and all poor producers "weeded out by keeping records on each individual. The next step is to see to it that the sire of the future calves is a pure bred sire and comes from a high producing family. Without taking these precautions there is chance of failure.

Next to good breeding comes good feeding. Many well bred animals fall short of their owners' expectations simply because they are not properly fed and fail to make the maximum growth and development. The time to begin feeding for development of good calves is before they are born. We are told that 95 per cent of the power of growth is expended at the time the calf is born. It is apparent that everything should be done to insure the normal development of the calf during this period. To begin with, the mother should be well fed at all times and the ration should be a complete one, furnishing every element needed for growth. The cow should be given a rest before she calves in order to build up her own body and properly nourish the calf

in embryo. Many cows either "go dry" or are turned dry before freshening but are not fed sufficiently during this period. The average man figures that she doesn't require much and consequently turns her on a poor pasture and in many cases turns her to a stalk field in the winter to shift for herself. This method of treatment is the cause of many calves being born prematurely, or if carried full time they are in an extremely weakened condition when born. The ration at this time for the cow should consist first of all of an abundance of good pasture in summer, pasture with plenty of legumes, and alfalfa, clover or other legume hay in the winter. In the growth and development of the foetus a considerable amount of mineral matter is required to build the frame work. The legume hays contain an abundance of this material, but some of the common feeds, such as timothy hay, straw, etc., are very deficient. While these latter feeds are deficient in minerals it does not mean that the foetus will not develop to maturity, because the mother will draw the nutrients from her own body to make up the required amount absolutely necessary. However, if her own system is run down a weak offspring will be the result.

When the calf is born it should by all means receive the first milk of its mother. Some follow the practice of allowing the calf to remain with

the mother for several days. There are some advantages in this system, the principal one being that the calf is sure to get the first milk and if the cow's udder is much swollen the massaging it gets from the nursing calf will be quite beneficial. However, there are some dangers. The calf may get too much milk and on the other hand, if the calf is a strong lusty calf and the milk secretion has not fully begun the calf will milk the udder dry and it is a common opinion that milk fever is likely to result if all the milk is taken from the udder at any time during the first two or three days.

A better system is to take the calf away from the mother immediately after it is born, at least before it has had time to nurse its mother. It will be much easier to teach the calf to drink from a pail when this system is followed. The conventional system of teaching the calf to drink is to get its head between your legs and then dip the fore finger into the pail of milk and let the calf suck the finger and gradually lower your hand into the pail of milk. Under ordinary circumstances, provided the calf is fully developed in a mental capacity, he will begin to drink at once or at least after a few such lessons. However, there is danger of the attendant being upset and both calf and pail of milk heaped upon him.

The milk of the mother is often

too rich in butterfat and this may cause the calf to scour. If this condition prevails, the milk should be diluted with skim milk or after the first few days the milk from a low testing cow can be fed with good results.

The quantity of milk to feed the calf at this time is very important. Under natural conditions the calf gets its milk often and in small quantities, and the more closely Nature is imitated in this case, as well as practically all others, the greater the success in calf raising. The average sized calf should receive about eight pounds of milk at first, large calves, such as Holstein calves, should have ten pounds or more. If calves are fed three times or more per day these amounts can be increased with good results.

The best guide as to the amount of milk to feed is the calf's appetite. It should be fed sufficiently, but never overfed, and it is a good practice to always keep the calf a little hungry. The last milk from the pail should be taken with as much relish as the first taste.

Changing to Skim Milk

It has been demonstrated many times that calves can be raised just as successfully on skim milk after they are well started as they can on whole milk. The time to change the calf from whole milk to skim milk will depend largely upon the development of the calf. If the calf is strong, and well developed, it may be changed to skim milk at

(Continued on Page 24)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



MARY PICKFORD AND DOUGLASS FAIRBANKS.—This famous couple of "movieland" recently arrived in New York City from California and as usual the newspaper men and the camera men were there to greet them. Both Mary and "Doug" were willing to pose for the camera men.



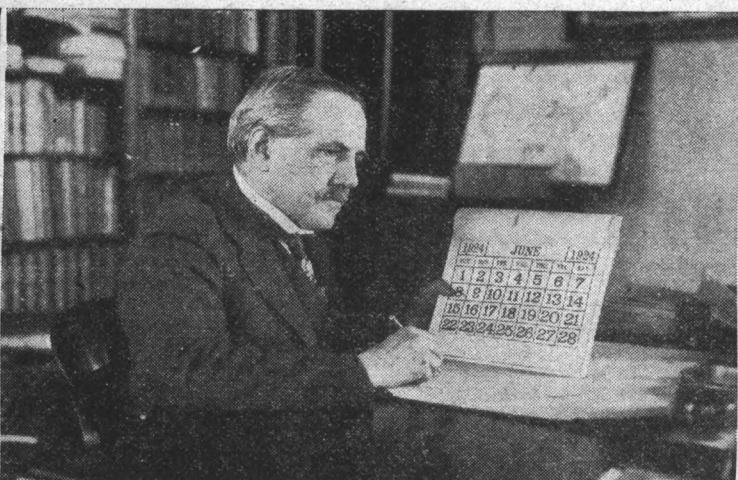
WELCOME, MISS 1924.—The latest style from London is the short skirt. Miss 1923 is on the right and Miss 1924 on the left.



U. S. MINISTER FOR POLAND LEAVES FOR POST.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Gibson, who left New York City on the SS President Roosevelt, for the Continent. Mr. Gibson is the newly appointed American Ambassador to Poland, and is going over to take up his new duties.



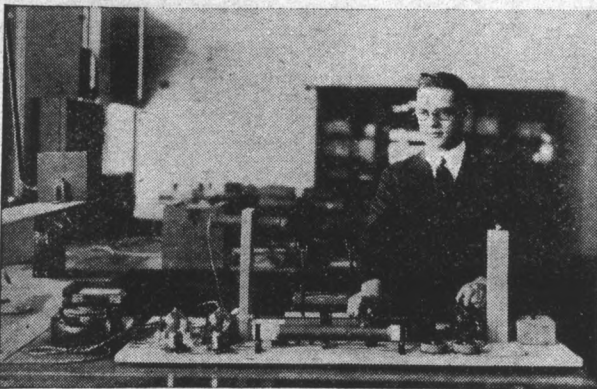
NOVELIST AT SIXTEEN.—Miss Mollie Panter-Downes, of Brighton, England, although only 16 years old, wrote "The Shoreless Sea" a novel that has won the approval of all English critics. The book is very popular.



NEW CALENDAR TO RUN TILL YEAR 17600.—Prof. Chas. F. Marvin, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. has made up a calendar of his own. It has 13 months to the year and four weeks to each month, the first day each month coming on Sunday. An extra day each year would be a national holiday. Prof. Marvin says the calendar would run till 17,600.



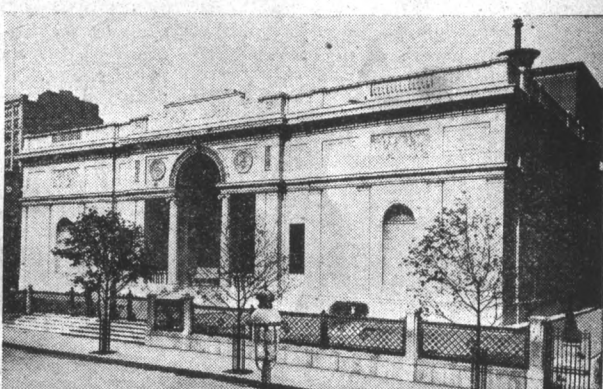
TEN-YEAR-OLD POETESS.—Little Miss Nathalie Crane of Brooklyn, N. Y. has as-tounded the hardened verse writers with her technique and rhythmic form of writing poems. Her poems are featured daily by large publications and she is winning a large audience.



VISION BY USE OF RADIO.—Prof. Arthur C. Hardy, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. predicts that movies will soon be sent by radio. He is seen with a small working example of what the future machine will be based on. What next, we ask.



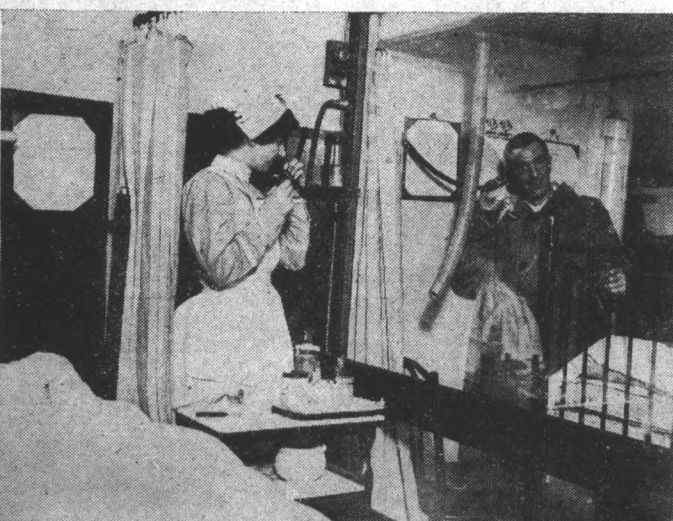
SUNKIST GIRL TO ENTER MUSICAL COMEDY.—Violet Oliver, California "Sunkist" girl, who made a tour of the world as a beauty contest winner, is going into musical comedy.



MORGAN GIVES LIBRARY TO PUBLIC.—J. P. Morgan, internationally known American financier, has given a library to the public as a memorial to his father, the late John Pierpont Morgan. The library is valued at \$8,500,000 and contains over 25,000 books.



THE NEW JAPANESE CABINET.—This photo of the new Japanese cabinet was taken at the Premier's office on the day the appointments were made. The Premier, Viscount Kiyoura, is standing in the front row, second from the left.



NOT A CURIO, JUST A PATIENT.—In Guy's Hospital, London, a special glass case has been put in the bronchitis ward for the treatment of that type patient. The glass case is air tight, and the patient lives inside, where he breathes double the amount of oxygen found in the normal atmosphere. The oxygen is forced into the case.



WOODEN INDIAN PLACED IN N. Y. MUSEUM.—This wooden Indian stood in front of a New York cigar store for 25 years, but recently the Museum of New York City asked for it saying it was an example of real primitive American art, so it now reposes in the Museum.

COUNTY UP TO ROAD COMMISSIONERS

I am writing you to find out what right the county road commissioners have to accept a Covert Act road petition for a strip of unimproved road. Sent engineering department out upon it for two or three days, then said that they would not go any farther with the work. Now this is practically a level piece of road. It has not a creek or hill in the seven and 3/4 miles. Last summer the road commissioners let or took bids for a Covert Act road in the county with a later number than this one. Every owner who lived upon or in the vicinity of the land adjoining the road signed the petition. Also better than one-half of the road is a R. F. D. route.—M. E. B., Flushing, Mich.

—I beg to refer you to Section 7 of said Act which provides that,

"Upon the filing of the petition the Board of County Road Commissioners shall proceed to examine the highway proposed to be improved and if they deem the proposed improvement necessary shall cause a survey thereof, and specifications to be made."

Section 3 of said Act provides that, "After the survey, plans and specifications and estimates of cost have been filed, the Board of County Road Commissioners shall, if they are of the opinion that the proposed improvement is not necessary for the benefit of the public welfare and convenience, make an order of determination." If the Board of County Road Commissioners do not deem the proposed highway necessary they need not cause any survey thereof to be made and if, after the survey has been made they determine that the proposed improvement is not necessary they need not continue the improvement.—H. Victor Spike, Asst. Attorney General.

MUST SUPPORT CHILDREN

Could you advise me as to what support a man would have to give his six small children, the oldest twelve, if he and his wife separated? Thanking you in advance, I am—A Subscriber, Old Mission, Mich.

—The amount the husband would be required to contribute toward the support of his children would depend upon the condition and situation of the parties; the conduct and ability of the husband and the amount of property owned by the wife. In the event of divorce, these conditions would be taken into consideration by the judge. A reasonably accurate estimate would be the amount which would likely be required, under the circumstances, to provide a sufficient and proper support of the children.—Asst. Legal Editor.

NO LAW FORBIDDING SALE OF REMEDY

I am writing to ask if there is a law forbidding a person from selling mite and lice destroyer of all kinds vermin for hens and chickens in their drinking water or feed. I make this remedy myself. Have given it to my large flock with extra results, and would like to know if there is a law forbidding a person selling it. Just what I should have to do to be able to put this remedy out on the market?—Mrs. E. S. L., Clio, Mich.

—There is no state law forbidding the sale of such a remedy. If it contains anything poisonous, that must be indicated on the container.—Asst. Legal Editor.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

What age does a child have to be or what grade does he need to have completed before he can be kept out of school?—Reader, Saginaw, Mich.

—The law provides that every child between seven and sixteen years of age shall attend school continuously and consecutively. A pupil who has completed the eighth grade and who is under sixteen years of age may be excused by the superintendent of schools in city districts, and by the county commissioner of schools in all other districts of the county if services of such child are essential to his support or the support of his parents. The superintendent or the commissioner as the case may be, is the judge as to whether this support is essential.

In a school district where there

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.)

are not more than eight grades taught, a child may stay out of school after completing the eighth grade because there is no law to provide for the education of the child outside of his own district by compelling him to attend high school.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MUST PAY FOR CAR

I bought a Ford car for \$250.00 on contract. I paid \$75.00 down, and I owe for the balance. Now as I cannot pay the balance I told them to come and get the car, which they refuse to do. Now have they got to take the car back? Or is there any way they can come on to me and make me pay for it? They hold my note for \$175.00. I would like to know if they have to come and get the car, as I cannot pay for it, or can they make me pay for it.—F. H., LeRoy, Mich.

—When you purchased the car you entered into a contract with the company which both the company and you are bound to perform. In order to fulfill your part of the contract, you would have to pay the full amount of the purchase price and could not compel the company to accept the return of the car.—Asst. Legal Editor.

STANDARD RULE FOR SCALING LOGS

Please give me a standard scale for scaling logs. Thank you.—R. W. C., Ithaca, Mich.

—The Doyle rule gives too low a content for small logs and too high a content for big logs. The Scribner rule on the other hand is fairly close on small logs but gives too low a volume for large logs. The two rules coincide for logs 28 inches in diameter. Some buyers of logs take advantage of this and use a combined Doyle-Scribner in which the Doyle is used up to 28 inches and the Scribner is used for logs 28 inches and over.

The Doyle rule is the legal rule for Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana and is a standard for hardwoods in many parts of the Ohio Valley and for the yellow pine in the South. Its inaccuracy has resulted in the loss of millions of

dollars to the growers of timber (and a corresponding gain to those who are buying timber) but the rule continues to be nevertheless widely used. The Scribner rule together with its modifications, the Scribner decimal C. is the legal rule for Minnesota, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada and for the United States Forest Service and the Canadian Forest Service.

A check on forty-six firms in Michigan buying timber, which was made by the Forestry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, shows that fifty-nine per cent of them are using the Doyle rule, thirteen per cent the Scribner and 28 per cent the Doyle-Scribner.—John C. DeCamp, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Forestry, M. A. C.

HER MARRIAGE WOULD NOT CHANGE CHILDREN'S NAME

I would like to have you answer a question or two for me. If a widow marries a second time and she has children by her first marriage can the children change their name along with their mother without any legal proceedings. What would the boy have to do to change his name if after two years he still has his father's name and he finds a name he wants more than his step-father's?—W. P., Fennville, Mich.

—The widow's children by her first husband would retain the name of their father until they had it changed by marriage or legal proceedings in the probate court. To have name changed, file petition with the local probate judge.—Asst. Legal Editor.

MAY SELECT MAIL CARRIER HE PREFERS

A farmer lives on a federal highway and for a short distance two rural mail routes cross on this road. We will designate the farmer's regular address route as "A" and the other route "B." On "B's" route there are several very convenient stores such as a grocery, hardware and garage to which the farmer can telephone order for commodities sent to him parcel post. Now, one carrier claims that the farmer has absolutely no right whatever to avail himself of the convenience of route "B." The farmer claims the

rural routes are at the disposal of anyone who can use them for mail service. Who is right?—E. K., Brooklyn, Mich.

—Section 790 of the Postal Laws and Regulations provides that a patron residing on a road traveled by two or more rural carriers may select the carrier by whom he prefers to have his mail delivered and collected, in which case only the designated carrier shall handle his mail.

Unless such selection is made by the patron each carrier passing the box shall deliver mail into it and collect therefrom any mail which can be expedited in dispatch or delivery.—H. H. Billany, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

SNOW BLOCKS ROAD

Do parents have to break roads for two miles to school, or does the township have to, or do children have to walk two miles in snow two feet deep?—J. B., Eaton County, Mich.

—The compulsory education law provides that children under nine years of age and who live two and one-half miles from school, cannot be compelled to attend school. Aside from this one provision in the law, a child can be compelled to attend school. It is the duty of the parent to get his child to school. The compulsory education law says nothing relative to condition of roads.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DANCING IN SCHOOL

We have a mothers' and teachers' club here, and at the last meeting one of the public schools here sent a letter to our school here asking them to have a dancing committee club. The letter was read before the club and the president asked that all mothers that rather have their girl dance come to school one evening in a week with their friends in the evening and have them well chaperoned by one of the club and their son, no movement. Then she said "I wish that some mother would speak up and say what she thought of it," and one mother got up and said that she for one was against dancing in the public schools. And then it was put to a vote, those mothers who wished to have the dance and have it well chaperoned to stand. Then she made the statement: "Don't be afraid to keep your seats because one was against it." Then she put it to a vote for those to stand that was against it. But, did not use her influence to urge them to stand. The majority was for the dance and I would like to know if any organization or school board has any right to organize a dancing class in the public school?—Mrs. C. A., Pontiac, Mich.

—There is nothing in the law that prohibits dancing if the school authorities deem it the proper thing to do. It appears from the letter, that in the particular place where this dancing is to be carried out in the schools, the proper provision is made for the supervision of the young people who are given the privilege of dancing in the school building.

Many school authorities take the position that the school building exists for more than simply school instruction; that it should be used for social control and social betterment, and that it is much better that young people have the opportunity to dance at the school building when provision has been made for such and where there can be proper discipline than to dance in public auditoriums without this discipline.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WHO IS LIABLE?

A gives B a note with signer in 1915. The interest was kept up until the year of 1918, since which time no interest has been paid. The signer not being notified note was not paid. Is note collectable and is signer holding?—C. M., Shepherd, Mich.

—The indorser on a note would not be liable unless given notice of its non-payment, except where notice is waived. The maker would not be liable after 6 years from the due date, this being the time limited by the statute of limitations.—Asst. Legal Editor.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

TRAVELED SOME-WHAT

GOOD folks I've been on quite a jaunt since I wrote you last. Seems like I've been purty nigh to the bottom of the world. You wouldn't scarcely believe it but I've been clear way down in Florida. Don't seem hardly possible does it? An' goin' down there, mostly in the night as I might say, I see some of the strangest sights. I took a sleep-in' car from Chicago, if you know where it is—its on the Grand Trunk & Michigan Central railroads. An' so of course I got into Chicago. Its quite a big town by looks of things from the depot. See nothin' but Chicago. Guess it costs a lot of money to live there when a shoe shiner charges 10 cents for a shine an' 25 cents for a . . . You know a tip is what most of our congressmen is lookin' fer when they git to Washington. But don't ever think one of 'em is lookin' fer 25 cents. Why you know lots of our servants down there would stick their nose up at well at any thing less'n ten or twenty thousand dollars. An' some of 'em would think that small pay for their great ability.

Well down here in Florida I meet all kinds of folks. White, from the north, black or colored, real denizens—I guess they're that, anyway they seem to live thou a little colored I might say but not painted as lots of our Northern folks seem to be. No matter, we're white or black as painted—God never put no painted onto nothin' he ever made—but we see 'em painted down there jest as we see 'em up here.

As I wuz sayin' its a great place down there—you can wash off you

feet an' any thing an' it don't cost a single cent 'cause you know you can wash your feet, if you're careful 'thout a bathing suit on to you otherwise not.

An' then its so kinda nice an' warm down there—Why even when its cold, its nice an' warm 'cause of what you see an' you can wade out into the water kinda salty it is, an pick up shells of most every kind guess mebbe they git tired of the sea, and ocean, an' come to land for rest an' reclamation, if you know what I mean.

Oh, Florida is a great place! Back in the cenetery a little ways lives the nicest an' biggest snakes I've ever seen an' alligators—Alligators 'at you leve at first sight. They have such an open countenance an' look so friendly. An' sem-inole indians—you don't hardly ever see anw of 'em but you know they're there. They don't look so friendly as the alligators quite, an' yet they ain't to bad if you dont rite 'em up.

There's lots of things I could say 'bout Florida but as the feller sed—the less the better, meanin' not to talk to much. 'Course you'll want to know 'bout the women down there an' I'll tell you. The Women are mostly females—dress in their rooms an' undress on the bathing beaches. They live on ice cream, Hipsticks and powder puffs. They seem happy an' contented jest lazy as some poor fish can keep 'em goin'—when one's gone they bait their hook fer 'nother an' the supply seems to meet the demand—lots of fish and lots of bait an' that's 'bout all I know 'bout Florida. Cordially yours UNCLE RUBE.

"GATHER up closer, boys. That's right; step right up here in front. These snakes are not going to hurt you. We have them under perfect control. Now, folks, before we begin our little show today, I want to tell you in just a few words some of the marvelous qualities of this famous Wizard Oil."

I decided this was worth listening to. Anyway, I wanted to see the ferocious reptiles which the man in buckskin suit had mentioned, and which kept wriggling around in the canvass bag he held on the top of the table before him.

"Folks," continued the speaker, "I hold here in my hand one bottle of my famous oil. This oil will penetrate—completely pass thru—the thickest of leather, instantly. Watch me closely. Here, son, hold this bag a moment."

"Wizard Oil," continued the speaker, "is a marvelous preparation. It is extracted at a great expense from the fat stored in the tails of these enormous reptiles of the desert, the diamond backed rattler. Indians long ago discovered the magic power of this oil and it was while I was scouting with General Phil Custer, just before the famous battle, that an old chief who had been captured, told me how to use it."

Meanwhile the speaker was preparing the famous demonstration which showed how the oil penetrated a piece of sole leather.

"Now, folks, just a drop of Wizard Oil on this thickest piece of leather. See it pass thru immediately. This oil will get thru any skin or leather just as quick. Makes it a wonder cure for rheumatism, sprains, aches or any ailment of man or beast. Folks, it's the best remedy that was ever put out. Absolutely cures many ailments. Not only is it a wonder cure, but a few drops rubbed on leather boots prevents water from soaking thru. A great preservative for leather and a fine oil for harness. Keeps that razor strop in shape, and there are thousands of other uses it may be put to."

"Now, folks, this marvelous oil is going to be sold today at a bargain. This oil, which generally brings much larger prices is offered to you today for the small price of one dollar a bottle. Money back if it does not do everything we claim it will. Now while our agents pass among the crowd" (which was pretty big by this time) "I am going to reach my hand into that bag the boy is holding and pull out Old Sitting Bull, the largest rattler in captivity. Boy hand the bag to me."

Well, I did that all right and stood by ready to leave in case the snakes jumped out of the bag. The speaker started to reach in for one of the snakes, meanwhile carefully watching the crowd. As he noticed that some of the onlookers were moving on, he began a story about the habits and life of a rattler. But he never did pull Old Sitting Bull out of that bag.

A couple of times a snake's head came out, but the rattling part never showed up. It was not until later on in the day that I learned why. Sitting Bull was kept there because he was safe, being an absolutely harmless old bull snake.

But I stayed in hopes of seeing the mighty rattler. The agents, who had collected many dollars for the sale of Wizard Oil, returned and one of them began to do a few gymnastic stunts in front of the speaker. He was a dub as far as I could see, and my scorn of his ability soon made me utter a remark of, "That's nothing!"

Old Turner, that was the name of the boss, heard me, and said, "Well, son, are you able to beat that stuff?"

"Beat it!" says I, "Well, if I can't beat it, I will eat Old Sittin' Bull!"

"Folks," suddenly announced Old Turner to the crowd. "Here's a local boy who says he can beat our star acrobat. Beat a man who has been with a circus until he joined up with me this spring. Son, here's a five spot if you can show us some stuff. What do you say?"

Well, I was fussed, flabbergasted and the like, but that five spot represented a whole week's work on the farm of old man Dupray, so I throws off my hat and showed the gang some real tricks. I started out by turning a few hand-springs to get limbered up. Did a few back sum-

FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Grafter—By Himself

GRAFTING money from unwary folks is one of the easiest ways to make a living—while it lasts. This is the testimony of Pete Dexter, who, in "Forty Years of Faking," tells the story of his life. The grafter may get caught in the end, but in the meantime he is taking hard-earned money away from people who need it.

Dexter, in his story, gives a pretty complete record of devices for corraling easy money. What he didn't learn from more experienced fakers, he invented on his own hook. His story, according to our Service Bureau Editor, isn't overdrawn. There are records in the Service Bureau files of grafting schemes just as raw as anything Pete ever pulled.

"Forty Years of Faking" will run in the next six issues of THE BUSINESS FARMER. You will want to read every installment. Learn the grafter's tricks, and be ready to give the horse laugh to anyone who tries to put over the same stuff on you.

ersaults and then walked on my hands and a lot of simple ones. I was a pretty good acrobat, and of course I got the money. The crowd was for me, and the old man handed over the cash.

That was the first time I ever helped with a fake deal, and was the real beginning of my long career in the game of chance.

Just after the old man handed me the cash, he stepped over and says to me, "Boy, we need you. What do you say to taking a job with us?"

The deal that finally resulted amounted to nothing more or less than that I was to get \$25 a month and keep, with a chance to travel, to go with Old Turner and his show. I was only 16 years old at the time, and had been farmed out by the folks in town who had raised me after Pa and Ma had died. Farmer Dupray, where I worked, was a tough old cuss and got me out too early mornings to suit me. Only the day before he had me carry a hive of bees into a shed, and when I fell down with them he was mad because I busted a good hive, and didn't care if I was stung a lot before I could retreat to safety. So I agreed to start that night. Didn't have any clothes worth while at the farm, and, besides, I thought it was safer if the folks didn't know which way I went.

That's how I got my start. Have worked at most every kind of a fake since then and have been in a lot of states. Have made a lot of money and lost most of it. Have had pretty good luck until a few years ago, when things started to break against me and I got taken up in an oil deal. Got a pardon, but luck was against me, and after a few more whiffs I had to quit. So I finally reformed, and even tho the old desire to get started comes on frequently, I am managing to hold back. Long as I am settled down I decided to write this story, and if my rheumatism gives me a chance I will tell you how I made out in business life.

My name doesn't amount to much. Never had the same one two years running, so it ain't particular. But the first time I gave it was just after I joined up with Turner's medicine show. "Pete Dexter" was what I had answered to when he asked what he would call me, and so Pete I was for about a year and a half.

As I said before, I started out with the medicine show. That was a great game. The Wizard Oil which

the old man was selling at a dollar a bottle, and which was guaranteed to cure everything he could think of, we made early in the morning at about 10 cents a gallon. As far as its coming from snakes—well, if it did come from the snakes, it was because they got out of their cage and crawled out over into the big barrel. That oil was the cheapest kind he could get hold of, and all he had to do was to put it in the bottles. The bottles cost about a nickel apiece and the profit on the deal amounted to about 90 cents a bottle.

The old man had a great stunt which he used to pull when he got around a crowd to show the wonderful qualities of the oil. Down behind the box he used to talk from, he had a piece of leather about a foot square. In another bottle, he had some fusel oil, which is highly penetrative. Of course he could get a crowd around by promising to exhibit the snakes and after he had delivered a talk on the wonderful oil he would give a demonstration as to how this oil would go thru the thickest of hides. All he had to do was to apply a little of the fusel oil to the square of leather before he brought it into sight. This fusel oil would immediately go thru the thick leather as if it was cloth. Having done this, Turner would bring the leather out in full view of the crowd, but being careful to keep his hand over the spot where the oil was. A few passes and he was applying the Wizard Oil. Without waiting for anyone to look, he immediately showed the piece, and apparently the Wizard Oil had penetrated the leather. As a matter of fact the Wizard Oil was never put on the leather during this demonstration. But if the crowd had been skeptical of its qualities up to this time, this little piece of slight-of-hand work sure brought them, and the dollars came rolling in.

We worked that game all that summer, and I soon began to see how easy the people will give up their money. I decided right there that there ought to be a chance for me to get some of that money. So soon after, I broke with the show and started on my own hook.

You see, the reason I broke with Turner was this. He had been taking a lot of money in that fall but he had held up paying us fellows saying that he was investing all his funds. I got suspicious and one

night Turner didn't come back to the lot, like he was in the habit of doing. I got excited and trailed him down town. At the hotel the clerk said he had gone to the depot. Immediately I decided to follow him. I had an old revolver I had found a couple of weeks before so I took that along. Well, before Turner left town I collected the \$150 coming to me but the other boys didn't get anything but the snakes and the oil. The oil business busted up after than. We didn't have a good ballyhoo and the other boys decided there was nothing in it. So I left on my own hook.

During my travels around the fairs I had met a lot of fellows who were doing a big business running lemonade stands. That looked to me like a pretty good graft. All a fellow had to do was get a few cents' worth of lemon salts at the corner drug store, a little coloring matter for another dime, one half dozen thick glasses and everything was all set. We kept track of all the county fairs and I soon had a circuit of my own. I managed to hit town about a day before the fair opened up, getting a permit, if necessary, from the head man of the fair to sell lemonade. Of course I did not get the permit unless I had to, as they cost money, but I always did manage to get hold of an old barrel which would hold water and a few boards to make a stand of.

During my career with the snake show, I had got the ballyhoo idea down pretty good and after I had mixed up my lemonade out of the lemon salts, a little color with the water and a few lemon rinds on the top; it was easy to sell. Of course we never had to worry about what was in the lemonade. The big idea was to sell it and we did not care how the stuff tasted after we got the money.

I made a lot of money that summer, but I had ambitions for a big game, and I decided that as long as I was as clever as that, I ought to be working at something in the winter, too. I had managed to drift into Florida where everything was balmy and liked it so well that I decided that it was a great place to winter, but it took a lot of money and my lemonade profits were dwindling pretty fast.

I chanced upon a circular one day that gave me a good idea. It seems as tho this company was offering silverware such as teaspoons, knives and forks and the like to people who saved enough coupons. Of course I soon got wise to the fact that the extra 50 cents or \$1 which they asked to be sent along with the coupon, more than paid for the cheap grade of silver which was furnished. My idea, however, was somewhat different. I figured out a scheme to the effect that if I could get hold of a lot of names of some of my northern friends and send them a postcard to the effect that they had been awarded a prize of a half dozen teaspoons in a contest, that they would bite. So I went to a small print shop and got some cards printed which read as follows:

"You have been one of the lucky winners in our contest which has recently closed. If you will send 98 cents to cover shipping charges to the following address, we will be pleased to forward your premium of one-half dozen genuine silver teaspoons."

As long as I never had a title, I decided that now was a good time to get one, so I signed the card the National Awards Committee and put my street address on the bottom. Of course I left my name off for various reasons because I did not want my friends to know who was pulling this scheme.

When I was having these cards printed, I noticed in the print shop an address of a company who would furnish mailing lists of good prospects thruout the middle west. That was just what I wanted, so when the proprietor was looking the other way, I appropriated the letter for my own use. This mailing list cost me about three dollars, if I remember correctly, and I received a list of about five hundred names. When I had added on the list of all the names of my friends and relatives thruout the corn belt, I found I had a list of about seven hundred fifty prospects. In about a week I had cards addressed and mailed them and sat down to await results.

The first letter came from a wo-

(Continued on Page 19)



"Folks, it's the best remedy ever put out."

(Continued from March 1 issue.)

"YOU aren't sorry—the money came?" Mr. Smith was eyeing her with a quizzical smile.

"Oh, no, no, indeed!" Mrs. Blaisdell's answer was promptly emphatic. "And I hope I shall be found worthy of the gift, and able to handle it wisely."

"Er—ah—you mean—" Mr. Smith was looking slightly taken aback.

"I mean that I regard wealth as one of the greatest of trusts, to be wisely administered, Mr. Smith," she amplified a bit importantly.

"Oh—h!" subsided the man.

"That is why it distresses me to see my daughter so carried away with the mere idea of spending. I thought I'd taught her differently," sighed the woman.

"Perhaps you taught her—too well. But I wouldn't worry," smiled Mr. Smith, as he turned away.

Deliberately then Mr. Smith went in search of Mellicent. He found her in the music-room, which had been cleared for dancing. She was surrounded by four young men. One held her fan, and carried her white scarf on his arm, a third was handing her a glass of water. The fourth was apparently writing his name on her dance card. The one with the scarf Mr. Smith recognized as Carl Pennock. The one writing on the dance programme he knew was young Hibbard Gaylord.

Mr. Smith did not approach at once. Leaning against a window-casing near by, he watched the kaleidoscopic throng, bestowing a not too conspicuous attention upon the group about Miss Mellicent Blaisdell.

Mellicent was a picture of radiant loveliness. The rose in her cheeks matched the rose of her gown, and her eyes sparkled with happiness. So far as Mr. Smith could see, she dispensed her favors with rare impartiality; though, as she came toward them finally, he realized at once that there was a merry wrangle of some sort afoot. He had not quite reached them when, to his surprise, Mellicent turned to him in very evident relief.

"There here's Mr. Smith," she cried gayly. "I'm going to sit it out with him. I shan't dance it with either of you."

"Oh, Miss Blaisdell!" protested young Gaylord and Carl Pennock abjectly.

But Mellicent shook her head.

"No. If you will both write your names down for the same dance, it is nothing more than you ought to expect."

"But divide it, then. Please divide it," they begged. "We'll be satisfied."

"I shan't be!" Mellicent shook her head again merrily.

"I shan't be satisfied with anything—but to sit it out with Mr. Smith. Thank you, Mr. Smith," she bowed, as she took his promptly offered arm.

And Mr. Smith bore her away followed by the despairing groans of the two disappointed youths and the taunting gibes of their two companions.

"There! Oh, I'm so glad you came," sighed Mellicent. "You didn't mind?"

"Mind? I'm in the seventh heaven!" avowed Mr. Smith with exaggerated gallantry. "And it looked like a real rescue, too."

Mellicent laughed. Her color deepened.

"Those boys—they're so silly!" she pouted.

"Wasn't one of them young Pennock?"

"Yes, the tall dark one."

"He's come back, I see."

She flashed an understanding look into his eyes.

"Oh, yes, he's come back. I wonder if he thinks I don't know why!"

"And—you?" Mr. Smith was smiling quizzically.

She shrugged her shoulders with a demure dropping of her eyes.

"Oh, I let him come back—to a certain extent. I shouldn't want him to think I cared or noticed enough to keep him from coming back—some."

"But there's a line beyond which he may not pass, eh?"

"There certainly is!—but let's not talk of him. Oh, Mr. Smith, I'm so happy!" she breathed ecstatically.

"I'm very glad."

In a secluded corner they sat down on a gilt settee.

"And it's all so wonderful, this—all this! Why, Mr. Smith, I'm so happy I—I want to cry all the time. And that's so silly—to want to cry! But I do. So long—all my life—I've had to wait for things so. It was always by and by, in the future, that I was going to have—anything that I wanted. And now to have them like this, all at once, everything I want—why, Mr. Smith, it doesn't seem as it could be true. It just can't be true!"

"But it is true, dear child; and I'm so glad—you've got your five-pound box of candy all at once at last. And I hope you can treat your friends to unlimited soda waters."

"Oh, I can! But that isn't all. Listen!"

A new eagerness came to her eyes. "I'm going to give mother a present—a frivolous, foolish present, such as I've always wanted to. I'm going to give her a gold breast-pin with an amethyst in it. She's always wanted one. And I'm going to take my own money for it, too—not the new money that father gives me, but some money I've been saving up for years—dimes and quarters and half-dollars in my baby bank. Mother always made me save most every cent I got, you see. And I'm going to take it now for this pin. She won't mind if I do spend it foolishly now—with all the



Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

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THE STORY TO DATE

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

rest we have. And she'll be so pleased with the pin!"

"And she's always wanted one?"

"Yes, always; but she never thought she could afford it. But now—I'm going to open the bank to-morrow and count it; and I'm so excited over it!" She laughed shamefacedly. "I don't believe Mr. Fulton himself ever took more joy counting his millions than I shall take in counting those quarters and half-dollars to-morrow."

"I don't believe he ever did," Mr. Smith spoke with confident emphasis, yet in a voice that was not quite steady. "I'm sure he never did."

"What a comfort you are, Mr. Smith," smiled Mellicent, a bit mistily. "You always understand so! And we miss you terribly—honestly we do!—since you went away. But I'm glad Aunt Maggie's got you. Poor Aunt Maggie! That's the only thing that makes me feel bad,—about the money, I mean,—and that is that she didn't have some, too. But mother's going to give her some. She says she is, and—"

But Mellicent did not finish her sentence. A short, sandy-haired youth came up and pointed an accusing finger at her dance card; and Mellicent said yes, the next dance was his. But she smiled brightly at Mr. Smith as she floated away, and Mr. Smith, well content, turned and walked into the adjoining room.

He came face to face then with Mrs. Hattie and her daughter. These two ladies, also, were pictures of radiant loveliness—especially were the radiant, for every beam of light found an answering flash in the shimmering iridescence of their beads and jewels and opalescent sequins.

"Well, Mr. Smith, what do you think of my party?"

"I think a great deal—of your party," smiled the man. "And you?" He turned to Miss Bessie.

"Oh, it'll do for Hillerton." Miss Bessie smiled mischievously into her mother's eyes, shrugged her shoulders, and passed on into the music-room.

"As if it wasn't quite the finest thing Hillerton ever had—except the Gaylord parties, of course," bridled Mrs. Hattie, turning to Mr. Smith. "That's just daughter's way of teasing me—and, of course, now she is where she sees the real thing in entertaining—she goes home with those rich girls in her school, you know. But this is a nice party, isn't it Mr. Smith?"

"It certainly is."

"Daughter says we should have wine; that everybody who is anybody has wine now—champagne, and cigarettes for the ladies. Think of it—in Hillerton! Still, I've heard the Gaylords do. I've never been there yet, though, of course, we shall be invited now. I'm crazy to see inside of their house; but I don't believe it's much handsomer than this. Do you? But there! You don't know, of course. You've never been there, any more than I have, and you're a man of simple tastes, I judge, Mr. Smith," she smiled graciously. "Benny says that Aunt Maggie's got the nicest house he ever saw, and that Mr. Smith says so, too. So, you see, I have grounds for my opinion."

Mr. Smith laughed.

"Well, I'm not sure I ever said just that to Benny, but I'll not dispute it. Miss Maggie's house is indeed wonderfully delightful—to live in."

"I've no doubt of it," conceded Mrs. Hattie complacently. "Poor Maggie! She always did contrive to make the most of everything she had. But she's never been ambitious for really nice things, I imagine. At least, she always seems contented enough with her shabby chairs and carpets. While I—"

She paused, looked about her, then drew a blissful sigh. "Oh, Mr. Smith, you don't know—you can't know what it is to me just to look around and realize that they

are all mine—these beautiful things!"

"Then you're happy, Mrs. Blaisdell?"

"Oh, yes. Why, Mr. Smith, there isn't a piece of furniture in this room that didn't cost more than the Pennock's—I know, because I've been there. And my curtains are nicer, too, and my pictures, they're much brighter—some of her oil paintings are terribly dull-looking. And my Bessie—did you notice her dress to-night? But, there! You didn't, of course. And if you had, you wouldn't have realized how expensive it was. What do you know about the cost of women's dresses?" she laughed archly.

"But I don't mind telling you. It was one hundred and fifty dollars, a hundred and fifty dollars, and it came from New York. I don't believe that white muslin thing of Gussie Pennock's cost fifty! You know Gussie?"

"I've seen her."

"Yes, of course you have—with Fred. He used to go with her a lot. He goes with Pearl Gaylord more now. There, you can see them this minute, dancing together—the one in the low-cut blue dress. Pretty, too, isn't she? Her father's worth a million, I suppose. I wonder how 't would feel to be worth—a million." She spoke musingly, her eyes following the low-cut blue dress. "But, then, maybe I shall know, some time,—from Cousin Stanley, I mean," she explained smilingly, in answer to the question she thought she saw behind Mr. Smith's smoked glasses. "Oh, of course, there's nothing sure about it. But he gave us some, and if he's dead, of course, that other letter'll be opened in two years; and I don't see why he wouldn't give us the rest, as long as he's shown he remembered he'd got us. Do you?"

"Well—er—as to that—" Mr. Smith hesitated. He had grown strangely red.

"Well, there aren't any other relations so near, anyway, so I can't help thinking about it, and wondering," she interposed. "And 't would be millions, not just one million. He's worth ten or twenty, they say. But, then, we shall know in time."

"Oh, yes, you'll know—in time," agreed Mr. Smith with a smile, turning away as another guest came up to his hostess.

Mr. Smith's smile had been rather forced, and his face was still somewhat red as he picked his way through the crowded rooms to the place where he could see Frank Blaisdell standing alone, surveying the scene, his hands in his pockets.

"Well, Mr. Smith, this is some show, ain't it?" greeted the grocer, as Mr. Smith approached.

"It certainly is."

"Gee! I should say so—though I can't say I'm stuck on the brand myself. But, as for this money business, do you know? I'm as bad as Flo. I can't sense it yet—that it's true. Gosh! Look at Hattie, now. Ain't she swingin' the style to-night?"

"She certainly is looking handsome and very happy."

"Well, she ought to. I believe in lookin' happy. And I believe in takin' some comfort as you go along—not that I've taken much, in times past. But I'm goin' to now."

"Good! I'm glad to hear it."

"Well, I am. Why, man, I'm just like a potato-top grown in a cellar, and I'm comin' out and get some sunshine. And Mellicent is too. Poor child! She's been a potato-top in a cellar all right. But now—Have you seen her to-night?"

"I have—and a very charming sight she was," smiled Mr. Smith.

"Ain't she, now?" The father beamed proudly. "Well, she's goin' to be that right along now. She's goin' where she wants to go, and do what she wants to do; and she's goin' to have all the fancy flumadiddles to wear she wants."

"Good! I'm glad to hear that, too," laughed Mr. Smith.

"Well, she is. This savin' is all very well, of course, when you have to. But I've saved all my life, and, by jingo, I'm goin' to spend now! You see if I don't."

"I hope you will."

"Thank you. I'm glad to have one on my side, anyhow. I only wish—I couldn't talk my wife 'round to your way of thinkin', could you?" he shrugged, with a whimsical smile. "My wife's eaten sour cream to save the sweet all her life, an' she hain't learned yet that if she'd eat the sweet to begin with, she wouldn't have no sour cream—'twouldn't have time to get sour. An' there's apples too. She eats the specked ones always; so she don't never eat anything but the worst there is. An' she says they're the meanest apples she ever saw. Now I tell her if she'll only pick out the best there is every time, as I do, she'll not only enjoy every apple she eats, but she'll think they're the nicest apples that ever grew. Funny, ain't it? Here I am havin' to urge my wife to spend money, while my sister-in-law here—Talk about ducks takin' to the water! That ain't no name for the way she sails into Jim's little pile."

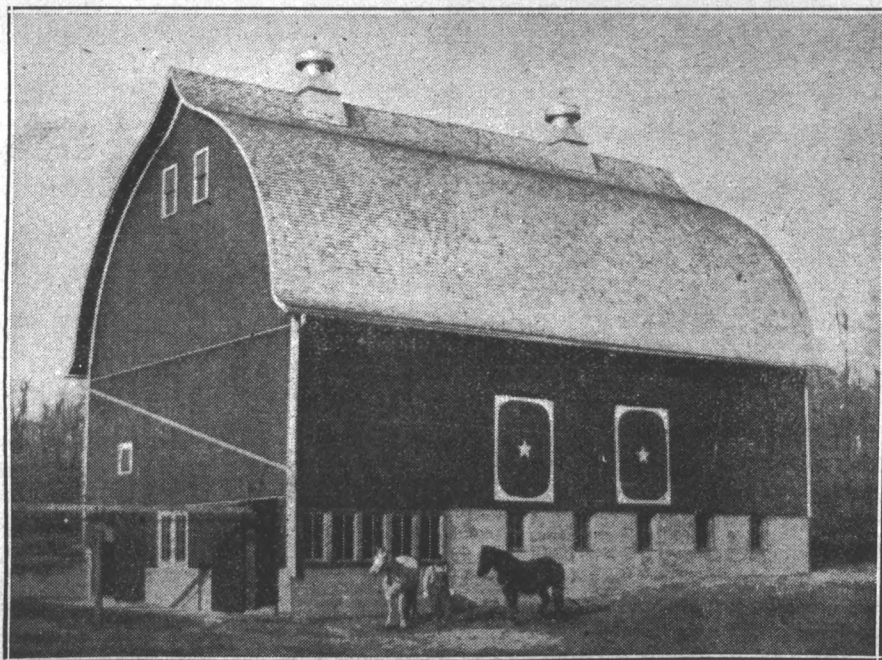
Mr. Smith laughed.

"By the way, where is Mr. Jim?" he asked.

The other shook his head.

"Hain't seen him—but I can guess where he is, pretty well. You go down that hall and turn to your left. In a little room at the end you'll find him. That's his den. He told Hattie 'twas the only room in the house he'd ask for, but he wanted to fix it up himself. Hattie, she wanted to buy all sorts of truck and fix it up with cushions and curtains and Japanese gim-cracks, like she see in a book, and make a show-place of it. But

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS



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

This picture was sent in by one of our readers, Mr. Pearl Bear, who resides on route 2 at Tustin, Michigan. Mr. Bear says his barn was built last year and it cost him \$4,000. It certainly is a fine looking barn, one any farmer would be proud to have on his farm.

Jim held out and had his way. There ain't nothin' in it but books and chairs and a couch and a big table; and they're all old—except the books—so Hattie don't show it much, when she's showin' off the house. You'll find him there all right. You see if you don't. Jim always would rather read than eat, and he hates shindigs of this sort a little worse'n I do."

"All right. I'll look him up," nodded Mr. Smith, as he turned away.

Deliberately, but with apparent carelessness, strolled Mr. Smith through the big drawing-rooms, and down the hall. Then to the left—the directions were not hard to follow, and the door of the room at the end was half-way open, giving a glimpse of James Blaisdell and Benny before the big fireplace.

With a gentle tap and a cheerful "Do you allow intruders?" Mr. Smith pushed open the door.

James Blaisdell sprang to his feet.

"Er—I—oh, Mr. Smith, come in, come right in!" The frown on his face gave way to a smile. "I thought— Well, never mind what I thought. Sit down, won't you?"

"Thank you, if you don't mind."

Mr. Smith dropped into a chair and looked about him.

"Ain't it great?" beamed Benny. It's most as nice as Aunt Maggie's, ain't it? And I can eat all the cookies here I want to, and come in even if my shoes are muddy, and bring the boys in, too."

"It certainly is—great," agreed Mr. Smith, his admiring eyes sweeping the room again.

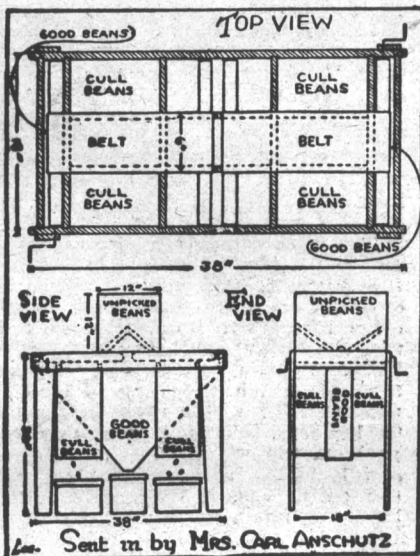
To Mr. Smith it was like coming into another world. The deep, comfortable chairs, the shaded lights, the leaping fire on the hearth, the book-lined walls—even the rhythmic voices of the distant violins seemed to sing of peace and quietness and rest.

(Continued in March 29th issue.)

FARM MECHANICS

HOME-MADE BEAN PICKER

AM sending you a picture of our bean picker which we have found very convenient as two can pick at the same time, and thus encourage competition. Every winter we hand pick our beans and find it a great saving. Where two can



pick it seems the time flies faster than if you work alone, and then on stormy days friend husband can give his better half a helping hand if she is picking alone.—Mrs. Carl Anschutz, Bay County, Mich.

CAUSE OF BULGING OF CONCRETE FLOOR

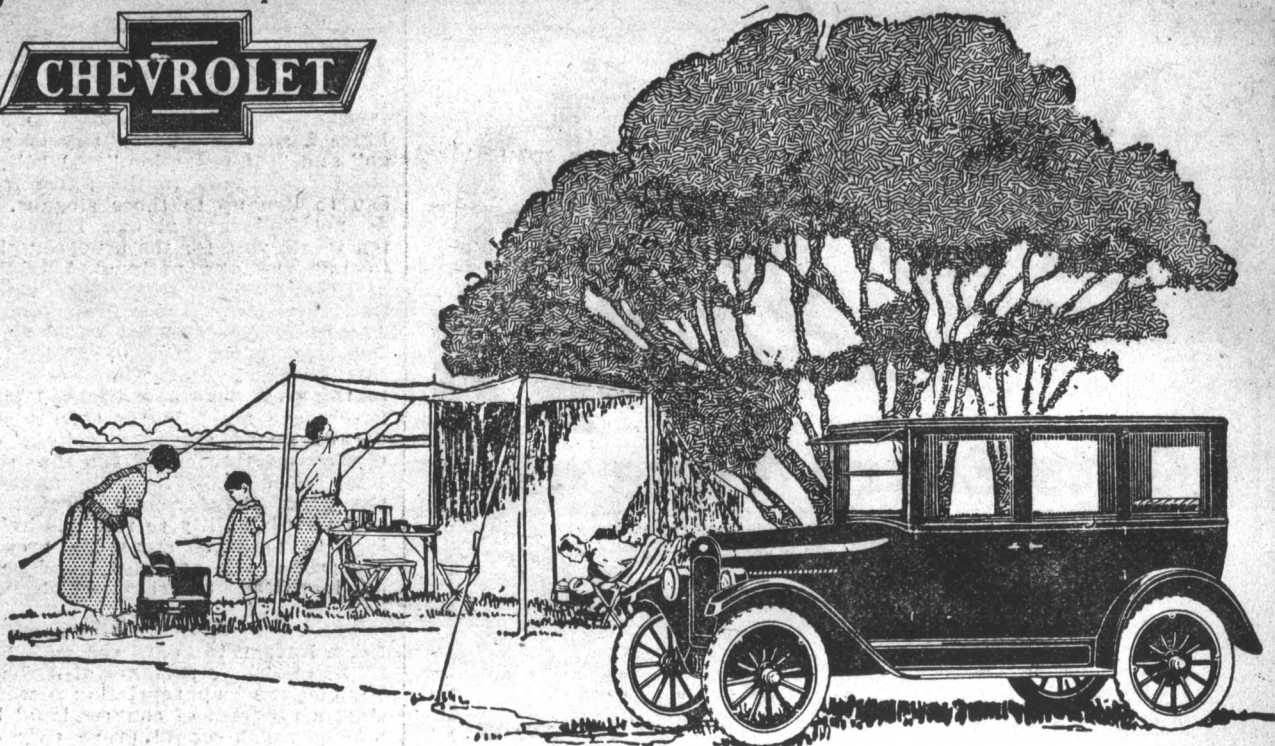
The concrete floor of my cellar bulges in the center. Could you tell me what would cause it to do that? The floor was put in several years ago.—A. K., Brown City, Mich.

—Either the floor has been lifted from the center by the weight of the outside walls so that it is hollow underneath or the surface layer of the floor may be lifted from the same cause.

If this cellar has been built tight enough to withstand water pressure, it might be possible that the water has surrounded the cellar and created enough pressure on the bottom to lift the floor. In case the cellar has been surrounded by water, and the pressure on the bottom upward would be quite effective in breaking the cement.

However, it is not likely that the cellar has been built absolutely watertight and any pressure by water on the outside would be likely to leak through some place until the pressure on the inside is approximately the same as on the outside.—H. H. Musselman, Professor, Agricultural Engineering Dept., M. A. C.

for Economical Transportation



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A low-priced, modern automobile like the Chevrolet has become indispensable to the American family of ordinary income. Without it they are prisoners on limited range—like hobbled horses in a pasture.

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Anyone posted on conditions in the automobile business will tell you that thousands of families are

going to be unable to get cars next Spring. That has been true almost every Spring for the last ten years, but the shortage in April, May and June, this year, is going to be more serious than ever before.

There are just two ways of making sure of getting your Chevrolet for use when the flowers and balmy breezes of Spring lure you to the country roads:

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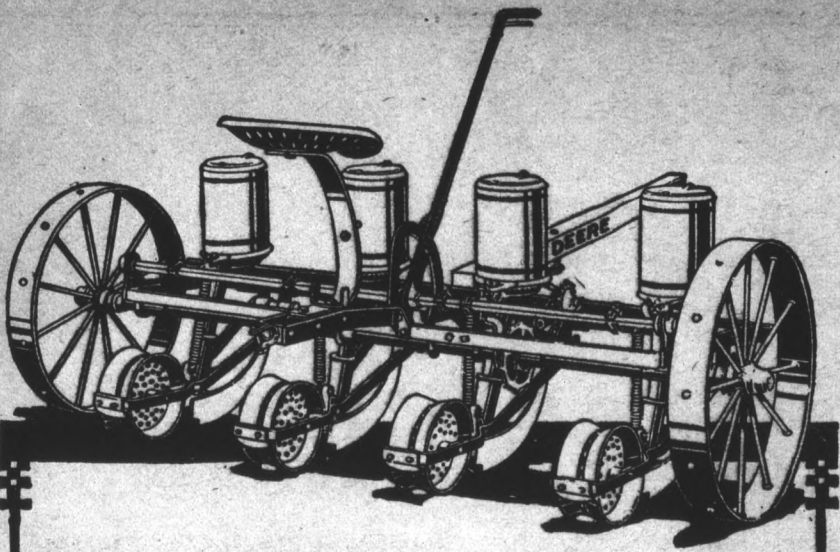
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Superior Utility Coupe . . . 640	Utility Express Truck . . . 550
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Superior Sedan . . . 795	

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Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give Chevrolet the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices. Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high grade men only, for territory not adequately covered.



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Distance between rows is easily varied; machine can be converted into a three-row bean planter; depth of planting easily regulated; pressure wheels can be changed to either open or closed wheels quickly to cover seed effectively. Spring-pressure runners insure seed furrows of equal depth. Irrigating shovels extra. Sold by John Deere dealers.

Get extra tons per acre by using tools made especially for that purpose. Write today for booklet describing John Deere beet planters. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet ED-633

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What the Neighbors Say

REDUCED TAXES

EDITOR—I am a firm believer in and am member of the Farm Bureau. I believe that the farmer's stand squarely back of the Farm Bureau slogans: "Pay as you go" and "tax reduction." I believe the farmers look to the Farm Bureau to live up to these slogans. I do not believe that one farmer in ten would vote for the proposed plan to increase our national indebtedness \$39,000,000 for college extension throughout the various states. Junior college extension is all right. The state appropriates \$150,000 for this purpose. But they are not teaching all dogs new tricks. I have never seen much better than a corporal's guard attend a college extension meeting called for that purpose. And even if their methods are good, the farmer's great need just now is ability to roof his buildings to properly store his present overproduction and not a program of increased taxation which will help delay his needed roof.

The farmer is looking to the Farm Bureau to guard the pork barrel and not be a partaker of it. Their \$39,000,000 appropriation would start a program of congressional log rolling which would prove very expensive to all except promoters and bond holders.—Howard Smith, Saginaw County, Mich.

SETTING MR. JORDAN RIGHT

DEAR EDITOR—As I am a reader of your paper, THE BUSINESS FARMER, I wish to answer parts of your editorial page.

Through the farm papers the average farmer is fed on propaganda and being tired and wore-out physically he is an easy victim to your mental poison. But things are different and a great many farmers see through your misleading editorials now. The large and yes small industries have not begun to take care of the vast amount of unemployment in towns and cities. Nor will they for some months yet. The immigration of the farm people to towns and cities keep up daily. Why? For high wages? No. But for just a chance to live better than cattle. You speak of high wages. Yes where the workers have well organized unions the wages can be called the saving wage. And where the workers are not organized they receive starvation wages.

You speak of attracting peasants to this country. Why a peasant with a large family to even last a year here on a farm had ought to land here with \$5,000. Could he?

And referring to the large amount of laborers who have returned to their native land. Why of course they will. This country did not give them their heart's desire. They left slavery over there for wage slavery of the worst sort here. Farms they could not buy and the speed up system here they would not stand for. Being ignorant and unorganized they work for common wages which the merchants and manufacturers have agreed upon. This high wage runs from 30c to 50c per hour. Get out of your editors chair for a few days travel around in the various towns and cities and see the high wages offered to common laborers. See how they live. No Mr. Editor, you and others are not fooling all the farmers now. And as to a Farmer-Manufacturer Party. Say a farmer isn't the stick that he was 30 years ago.—Ralph Jordan, Petoskey, Mich.

—Good for you, friend Jordan! The only way we can get these facts out from under cover is to discuss them. Inasmuch as you have taken several direct slams at my editorial, you will I am sure, allow me to point out a few discrepancies in your letter of criticism.

he is through with the political spell. In the first place there is little or no unemployment in either cities or towns in this country. My authority for this is the report to the President made by the Secretary of Labor, within the past ten days. Personally I know that any man able and willing to work can get employment in Detroit and for that matter in this city of ten thousand where THE BUSINESS FARMER is printed.

Men and women in the United States do not "live like cattle", in

fact it is probably true that never before in the history of the world have so many people lived in such comfort as they do in this country today. Why, man alive, there are more telephones in New York than there are in the whole British Isles and probably more bath-tubs, too!

A farmer with an automobile in England or on the continent would be a "lorded-landholder, or a profligate spendthrift looked upon with suspicion by his rural neighbors. Are there no farmers near Petoskey who own automobiles, have telephones in their homes or enough fuel to keep them warm the long winter evenings? You know there are and we know too, that a good many readers whom you say we are trying to "mentally poison" have pianos, phonographs, radios and bath-rooms and they have won all of these so-called luxuries from the fields, orchards or dairy that surrounds their homes.

Perhaps, friend Jordan, they have a mystic key to all of these treasures, but the one we most often find them using is labeled Hard Work, and the strange part of that key is that it will fit the door of success on the farm, in store or factory.

When I finished high-school in Tuscola county the sugar companies were just bringing in their families of "hunkies" (as we unthinking young nit-wits were wont to call them.) They landed on our shores with a big family as their sole asset. Today thousands of acres of the best land in Michigan is cultivated by these sturdy farmers and their red-barns and tall silos are tangible evidence of their prosperity.

Thank you for the suggestion that we do some traveling, Mr. Jordan, we did some twenty thousand miles, mostly in Michigan last year, but we will try and do more this year, if you think that by doing so, we will learn what you have come to believe.

In your last statement, Mr. Jordan, we agree perfectly. "The farmer isn't the stick he was thirty years ago," nor will he ever be again, for he is through with the political spell-binder who wept alligator tears over the "pitiable plight" of the farmer that he might feather his own nest in a soft political job, from the farmers votes.

The man whom we are proud to call a "business farmer", is not crying himself, nor asking others to cry for him. He is working to get other farmers to join with him, control the output of their farm factories, and have a selling agency through which they may determine the price for which their produce is to be sold. That is the farmers' problem, as we see it, Mr. Jordan, and it is the farmers' problem, not the politicians. We admire union labor, as much as you do, but what union labor has won they have won by organizing to sell their product, which is time, at a price which they determine. They have won, but not by crying or letting politicians cry for them. They have won by organizing and then standing by their organization, even if their feet were unshod, their bellies empty and their children kept home from school. So far we have not found a farmer organization which has been put to so strenuous a test, but we know that the farmers of America are built of as sturdy stuff and we believe, that by the right kind of leadership they will never have to resort to the test.—Editor.

ENFORCE THE LAW

DEAR EDITOR—It is a regrettable fact that our Republic is endangered because of disrespect for law and that a portion of those in official position are lax in their efforts to enforce the law, especially is this true in the matter of enforcing temperance legislation in some of our cities and it is hoped that farmer organizations and others, will give expression to their views upon this matter through the state press as the Essex Farmers Club, Clinton county, has done in the following resolution:

Whereas, the question of securing compliance with the provisions of law is of paramount importance, especially that portion dealing with the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverages, and

Whereas, our public officials are

responsible in a large degree for the execution of the law, therefore be it Resolved, by the Essex Farmers Club that each and every aspirant for public office is hereby requested to state in the public press, his attitude in the matter of the faithful enforcement of the law, especially that portion dealing with the question of temperance.—J. F. Daniels, Clinton County, Michigan.

IS PROHIBITION AND OTHER LAWS ON TRIAL?

DEAR EDITOR:—I notice in M. B. F., Feb. 16 issue, on page 14, an article "Prohibition On Trial." Now ALL laws are being violated and it seems more so than usual since the World War. In speaking of law violation people are apt to conclude that the prohibition law is what is meant mainly. But we also have a lot of trouble with various other crimes, bandits, speeding of autos, overloading of trucks and a general disregard of the rights and safety of other people. The violations are many and varied and affect people in all walks of life. There has been in the past a disposition and a practice on the part of certain lawless elements to "get around" the laws somehow. We had law violaters in saloon days also and their number was legion. We had blind pigs, tigers, joints, slums, and so forth where lawless people congregated and held law in defiance. But our best citizens have ever stood for and labored for higher and purer ideals of American citizenship. If our race is to progress and flourish each generation must be better and nobler than the one before.

And so, I for one would never lower the Stars and Stripes, and all it stands for, to an inferior type or ideal of civilization. The grand old flag looks nobler to me as it floats over righteousness and justice. True, we have too many of the vicious criminal sort, and weak kneed officials too who are too careless, and disloyal. We have to strive and toil and sacrifice for the nation and the people, and the best things of life one must work for hardest to attain. So that we may be true to those who, in times past gave their best and their all that America might become the glorious nation that it is today. Let us stand firmly for the laws (all laws) of our land. Shall we become frightened because of untrue officials, or afraid of personal loss because we dare to stand for the right? Shall we fall in line with a lower element who value too lightly the principles our nation stands for?

To those who oppose the 18th amendment we have a word of warning. Do they really want the conditions that would come if violation of all law should become popular? Of what value would their property be in a community where law afforded them no protection? If might makes right what will the future of America be? Did the saloon or the blind pig, or the dens of iniquity ever contribute any thing to the well being of humanity? Answer these questions fairly down deep in your own heart and you will then know what to do about it when evil is striving for a permanent foothold upon American soil.

Let our course be "upward and onward." Let our best efforts be given to the building of a nation, and the uplifting of a race of people whose ideals are grounded in justice, mercy, progress, peace and all that the best in humanity means.—Mrs. Florence Howard, Vice-Pres. Monroe Co. W. T. C. U.

P.S.—Use this letter as you think best.

More than 85 per cent of the United States corn crop is fed to livestock and somewhat less than 10 per cent is used for human food, according to recent data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The hog is the largest consumer, 40 per cent being fed to swine on farms.

Please find enclosed my check for \$1 to renew my subscription for 2 years as I would not be without your paper for two times the price of it.—B. Britts, Arenac County, Michigan.

We appreciate your paper very much. It is the best farm paper for the farmer.—Walter Walson, Mason County, Mich.

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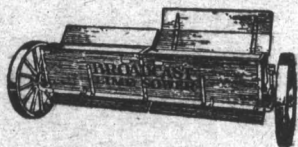
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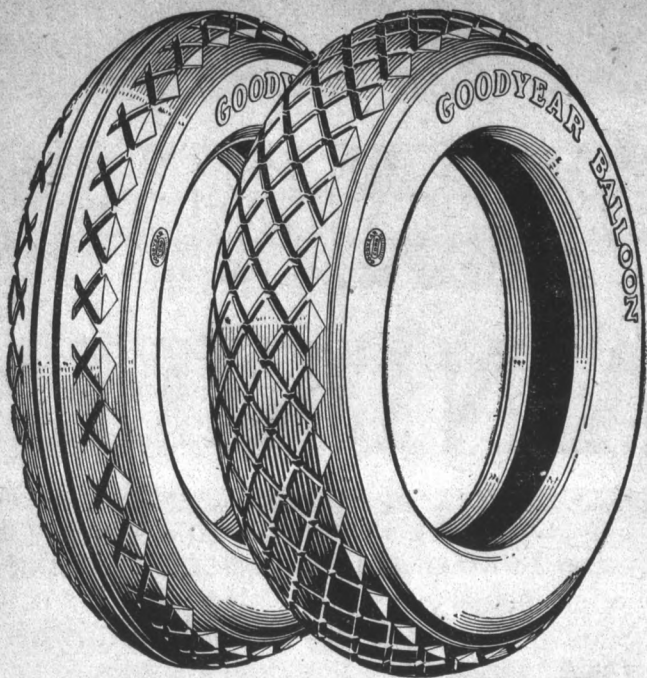
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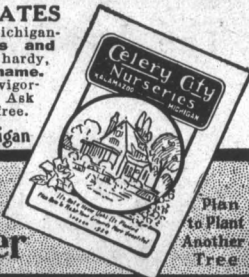
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RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

NOTES ON OPERATING YOUR RECEIVING SET

SOME of our readers who have built sets such as we have described in the February 2nd issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER have had success to start with and others have not. It is for the benefit of those who are having trouble that these notes are written, yet the successful ones may find a hint or two of value.

The batteries must be connected properly to the indicated binding posts. The B battery especially, as it will not work unless the positive side of the battery is connected to the "plate" of vacuum tube. The A battery will sometimes work better with the positive connected to one post and with other tubes the negative is so connected. Try changing your A battery connections.

Trace out all connections, a loose connection will make your set howl at times, or be very noisy and it will prevent it's working.

Be sure that all four contacts on the socket are making contact with the 4 prongs on the bottom of the tube.

Do not use too heavy a pencil line on the grid leak. If you buy a grid leak complete get one of 3 megohms for the WD-11 or WD-12 tube. Too much of a leak makes tuning difficult and loses much of the received value. Too little is just as bad. Try pencil lines of varying strengths. Be sure that your screws are making contact with the pencil lines.

If after trying the above your set does not work, reverse the connections on the rotor of your variocoupler. This alone causes more trouble than any other thing in sets like this, but is not a fault but is due to the fact that each make of instrument has its windings connected differently.

USE A RHEOSTAT—This will save your battery, and in many cases will help. If your set howls when first connected or when you go to tune, it may be because your filament is too hot. Use the rheostat (6-ohm) and keep the filament just heated enough to work.

Make your turnings on the condenser and coupler very slowly, you may miss a station without realizing it.

If in doubt write this department or send your set to have it tested. It costs you nothing but the postage. Do not send batteries—we have them.

PANELS AND THEIR MATERIALS

IN the articles on "How to Build" we have told you to use wood for the base and panels, emphasizing the need to paraffin or shellac them. This using of wood gives good results in spite of all that may be said against wood for panel use.

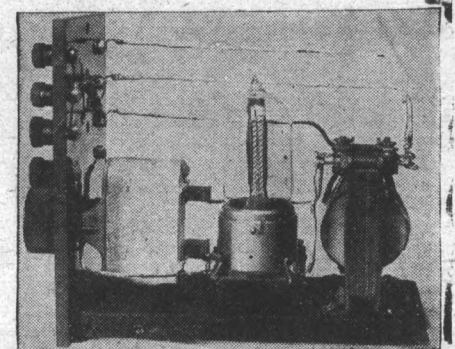
Wood is not considered a good dielectric, whereas hard rubber, bakelite, condensite and other materials are of good dielectric properties. The last named compositions are excellent insulators also, and in radio work good insulation is absolutely necessary as we are dealing with high frequency currents that have a way of finding all the weak spots. Wood is apt to hold a small amount of moisture at all times and hard rubber and the others are without moisture. Moisture will always cause leaks of electric current. Wood properly treated in hot paraffin has all the moisture driven from it and becomes an excellent insulator and has good dielectric properties.

For sets as we have been describing, to meet the needs of the small pocket-book, wood treated as described will give you as good results under ordinary usage as the prepared composition panels. Laboratory tests alone will tell or show any difference.

For appearance and neatness and satisfaction of knowing that you are using the best we do suggest that you use one of the regular panels such as bakelite, hard rubber or condensite. A panel 6 by 10 inches will cost approximately \$1.00 and will do for the receiving set, tho not large enough for a combined set including amplifier. If you wish to mount both sets in one, then get a panel 6 by 15 inches.

Before making any holes in the panel for mounting the different parts be sure that you first lay your plan out on a piece of paper, then using this paper as a template (pattern) mark the holes on the panel with a center punch or prick awl. After marking, remark deeper so that the drill point will not slip and mar the appearance of the panel.

To bore the holes you will need twist drills (not necessary wood).



A side view of one stage amplifier, described in our last issue.

of one-eighth inch and one-quarter inch diameter. Use a breast drill if you have one, or an ordinary brace with bit shank drills. Bore carefully as the panel material is somewhat brittle and may chip a little. Start your boring from the face side of the panel and then the chipped edges where the drill breaks thru will be on the back and not show. A larger drill lightly run over the top of a small hole will smooth off any roughness on the edges. In this manner holes can also be counter sunk to make screw heads flush.

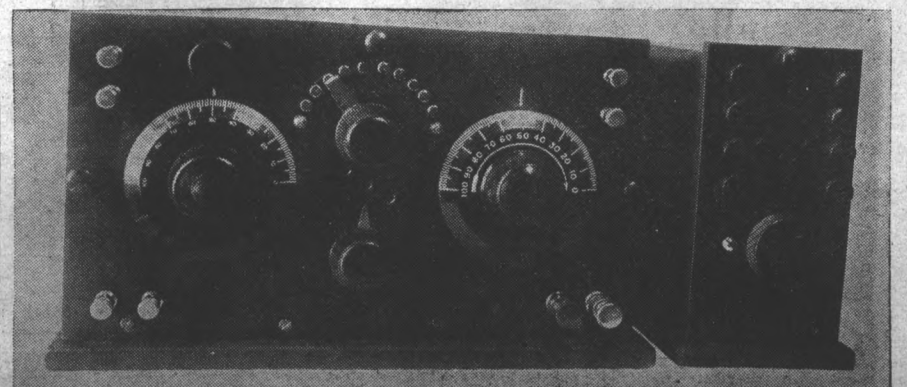
One great advantage of the regular panel materials mentioned over wood is that they not have a grain, do not split and crack nor warp like wood. A panel of bakelite one-eighth inch thick is rigid and stronger than a half inch piece of wood for a panel.

Questions and Answers

NOT REGENERATIVE CIRCUIT

I noticed in a recent issue of your paper an invitation to submit radio problems to you for advise, so I am doing so.

I am using a Duck type CV crystal set. The hook up I think is called a single circuit regenerative circuit, but I am not sure. It consists of a variometer, 45 plate variable condenser, small fixed condenser, and crystal detector. It gives mighty good results for a crystal set I think. Have received as far as 700 miles. But my main trouble is that often



This photo shows detector, tuner and one stage of amplification built according to the instructions given in our last two issues.

KDKA interferes so much that it is impossible to listen to anything else. Sometimes that station will come in as loud in any possible position on my dials as on any other. Sometimes when I am trying to listen to that station it will go out entirely, like a loose wire on a telephone, then if I shift my dials over to where 400 to 600 meters should come in it will come in again, though often badly distorted. Is there anything that I can do to shut KDKA out entirely,

SET WORKS FINE

THE parts for the radio receiving set came last Wednesday and we got it hooked up and tuned in last night for the first time. I want to thank you for getting the parts for us and for the help in telling us how to build it. I never had any experience of this kind before but we had no trouble in following your directions and making it work. We had WCB, Zion City, Illinois, for over an hour last night and it came in nice and clear so that we could understand every word and hear the music real plain, except at times it sounded as though someone had stepped on the cat's tail, but we expect to get away from that as we get a little experience. We also had another station for a while but am not sure where it was. Again thanking you, I am, E. J. Delamarter, Cheboygan Co., Mich.

when I want to listen to Detroit? Would a loading coil placed in the aerial do it? If so how should it be made? Would the substitution of a variocoupler in place of the variometer be much better? Any advice you can give me I would appreciate.—Alfred Clark, St. Clair County, Mich.

—The circuit you use is not regenerative but is a single circuit and if changed to a two circuit would clear up your difficulty of tuning out undesirable stations. A variocoupler used, with your condenser across the primary and the present variometer in series with the rotor of the coupler would give you much better results and would be a two circuit tuner which would be sharp but not as loud as you now get your stations. Sometimes a poor connection or a grain of dirt will make your station go away, or it just naturally fades which no one can help.

WANTS SET WITH 1,500 MILES RANGE

I read the Radio Department in the Business Farmer with interest. I do not know much about sets and would like to know which set you think is best for receiving a distance of 1,500 miles. Also what are the prices?—M. M. Patrick, Eaton County, Mich.

—We are glad that you are interested in radio. It will be a great benefit and pleasure to farmers when they all have them in their homes for both business and pleasure.

There are a number of excellent and good sets that will cost you from \$75 to \$150. Yet many of these sets will not bring in the broadcasts any better than the set we describe in our February 2nd issue, especially when you add the amplifiers and loud speaker to it.

On such a set, here in northern Michigan I hear KYW, Chicago, give out the hourly news and market quotations every day. And it has brought in broadcasts from Dallas, Texas, as well as Springfield, Mass., and many others.

The De Forest, Westinghouse (or Radio Corporation), Tuska, Clapp-Eastham, Atwater Kent, are all good and reliable sets.

Some dealer in Grand Rapids could show you these sets, but beware of extravagant promises. The dealers have not yet realized that the farmer is the next and largest market for good radio parts and sets, and so sometimes tries to "stick" you. Why not build yourself a set?

USES UP BATTERIES TOO FAST

I have a radio, 4 tubes, that I am operating on dry cells and the batteries are a big expense. It will cost me around twelve or thirteen dollars a month. Is that unreasonable? (Continued on Page 19)

DODGE BROTHERS TYPE-B SEDAN

The Type-B Sedan could well stand as a concrete symbol of everything the name Dodge Brothers itself has come to represent.

It is honestly and wisely built. It stands up under the sternest kind of service. It will serve long beyond the span of life usually allotted to a motor car.

The price is \$1250 f. o. b. Detroit



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STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE
Senator Dunlap and Dr. Burrill 80c per 100, \$4.50 per 1000; Progressive Everbearing \$1.00 per 100, \$7.50 per 1000; St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberries \$1.50 per 100. Postage paid. L. T. MORRIS, Athens, 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.

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Are biggest values ever offered—and I challenge the world to match them—because big factory capacity—big demand, has brought manufacturing costs and overhead clear down.

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90 Days' Trial on Your Farm
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WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
William Galloway Co., 367 Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa

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Balance easy terms on Galloway Cream Check Payment Plan.

Cream Separators, Engines
Known as "Galloway's Big Three," are masterpieces of construction, famous everywhere for satisfactory service—long life—economical operation—low upkeep—proven by actual test on thousands of farms. You can have

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1924

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

GET THIS STRAIGHT!

SOME people have a habit of reading more between the lines than they do in the printed words themselves. Two letters addressed to the Editor bring this fact to mind and are worth commenting on.

One accuses us of having sold-out to big business. Another that we don't understand how bad things are on the farm.

We will try, in plain language to make ourselves clear.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has only one interest to serve and that is the best interests of the farmers of Michigan. We have no political, organization or religious entanglements of any name or nature!

THE BUSINESS FARMER is the only farm paper in Michigan which is not owned by a politician drawing a salary from the state or national government.

No man residing outside of the state of Michigan owns one dollar's worth of the voting stock in this company.

We have not sold-out to big business or little business and, confidentially with the continued support of the better class of business farmers in Michigan we will never have too.

Now, answering the second good reader, who thinks because we try to talk optimism we do not know how bad things are on the farm.

It is our opinion that the farming business needs sound leadership more than anything else. Sound leadership knows that no one can help the farmer out of the present situation but the farmer himself.

[The present situation had to come. The farming business is the last to be organized for its own protection. It is the lamb in the lion's den. The laborer is organized so strongly that he demands and receives a profit on his labor. The manufacturer, by cost accounting and keen salesmanship, makes a product and sells it in the face of competition at a profit. The transportation company knows its costs and demands a profit. The farmer alone is unorganized, unprotected and each individual farmer is every other farmer's worst enemy. That is, under the old order of things!]

We are optimistic, because there is a proven way out of this dilemma. Cooperative marketing and the control of production is the key.

California led the way. The east was first to apply it in dairy products. We see plainly that it can be extended to all of the minor crops immediately and to the major crops eventually.

The weak-kneed, the jelly-spined and yellow-backed farmers have mostly left the farms. Good ridance! It is they who listened to the calamity-howling politicians who rode to their soft-cushioned offices on their promises of "farmers relief!"

Now we have left, a sturdy lot of business men, who are sticking to their plows and their harrows, because they have millions of dollars invested in a business which they will not see fail, because it cannot fail.

If thirteen grocery stores are starving to death because the town is not large enough to support them. And if five of the thirteen get cold-feet

and go into the real-estate business, it is obvious that the remaining eight will divide the business which previously thirteen handled. And it is probable that each of the eight will then make a fair profit.

Apply that to the farming business and the answer must be the same.

No, neighbor, THE BUSINESS FARMER has preached optimism, not because we have not known conditions on the farm, but because we hoped that our feeble words might lend a little ray of sunlight to that discouraged farmer or his wife. That we might hold a few of the stirring boys and girls who were scurrying from the farm as they would from a plague—

Why?—

Because a certain type of individual has from platform and editorial page tried to make farmers believe he was their friend by telling them how badly they were off and promising relief which was never forthcoming.

If you want to hold a single boy or girl on the farms of Michigan—

If you want to hold a single man or woman in your employ from the magnet of the city factory—

If you want your farm to maintain its present value—

YOU will chase out of your neighborhood and bar from your homes, not only the politician, but the publication which he dominates with his poisoned pen.

That the real, thinking, working business farmers of Michigan know these things without our stating them, is proven by their subscription renewals and their letters of encouragement which accompany them.

And they are the only kind we care to call business farmers anyway!

THE INCOME TAX

NO series of articles which we have been able to present to our readers for some time has stirred up the interest already manifested in the taxation series by Mr. Stanley M. Powell, begun in the March first issue.

In this issue Mr. Powell takes up the question of the income tax, a measure which has been voted on favorably by every farmers organization of standing in Michigan and one which we believe has the almost unanimous approval of the farmers in this state. Obviously it is not as popular in the metropolitan sections, and we can expect opposition that will make this a very difficult measure to get on the statute books.

It should be remembered that the income tax as proposed is not an additional tax but is to take the place of the general property tax as collected by the state. Inasmuch as incomes of less than \$4000.00 are exempt, it is apparent that the larger proportion of farmers in Michigan will be entirely relieved of this burden, and when it is considered that they are the fundamental source of revenue and must pay the taxes indirectly through on all purchases of manufactured articles which they buy, it is quite apparent that it is not a matter of class legislation but rather a more equitable distribution of state taxation.

Other states, notably New York, where the bulk of the population are engaged in industrial pursuits, have an income tax, and with so illustrious an example it should not be hard to convince the voters of Michigan that such a tax is highly equitable and practical.

Mr. Powell points out that the first step is to procure 60,000 signatures to a petition for a constitutional amendment, so that it would be placed upon the ballot at the regular fall election of 1924 and voted on by all voters in the state. It will be largely up to the rural citizens of Michigan as to whether or not they get a chance to vote on this important measure at the coming election. By all means read Mr. Powell's series of articles: there is no use kicking about high taxes unless you are fully informed on them and that is the purpose of this series.

THE WILLIAMS BILL

REPRESENTATIVE ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS, of the third district of Michigan, introduced a bill "to establish a federal cooperative marketing system," which we mentioned on this page in the last issue, calling the attention of our readers and farmers organizations generally to the fact that they must get behind this bill if Mr. Williams is to be enabled to put it over. Briefly it provides for the following features:

ORGANIZATION—Board of five members, of which secretary of agriculture shall be the head. Other members—a market expert, transportation expert, accounting expert, a practical farmer.

APPLICATION—Country will be divided into five districts. All information and

all business of the local co-ops of the district will pass through the district office. The general plan is much the same as followed in the federal bank system.

OPERATION—All co-ops will be required to keep standard accounts. Director, as he sees fit, may call for reports of condition of individual co-ops as is required now of national banks. Provision is made for publication of these reports so individual farmer member will know just how business is progressing.

A letter just received from Representative Williams reads as follows:

"My attention is just now called to your very fine editorial of March first with reference to the cooperative marketing bill that I have introduced. You have hit the nail squarely on the head when you urge farmers of Michigan and farm organizations to go on record regarding this measure immediately. We are likely to have a hearing on the bill within the next two or three weeks, and if I could have support from farm organizations available at that time it would be very helpful. Anything that you can do to assist along this line will be very much appreciated. I have enlisted in this matter very seriously, and as time goes on am gathering strength and believe that the bill I have introduced can at least form the basis for very beneficial and needed legislation. Please accept my thanks for your editorial as it is very sympathetic and is along the right line."

Here is apparently a worthy bill prompted by a Michigan man. If you are interested write a postal card or letter today to Representative Arthur B. Williams, care of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Ask him for extra copies of this bill and tell him you are willing to help. This is a chance to do something that is worthy and do it quickly.

EDISON A "DUMBELL" AT SCHOOL

THIS is a special message to fathers and mothers who have become discouraged because of the seeming lack of interest or the slow progress of their offspring in school.

Thomas A. Edison, who has contributed more to the present generation of human kind than any living man, gave out recently an interview which sheds a ray of hope. "I was a youngster going to school in Port Huron, Michigan, and I was about eight years old," said Mr. Edison, "A teacher said my brain was 'addled.' Probably this was true but it hurt my vanity. So I ran to mother and sobbed out the story and she smoothed my hair and comforted me and told me I was the finest boy alive. From that time my mother, who had been a high school teacher, took charge of my education and I did not go back to the public schools. There remains with me yet, however, two great impressions—that of the hurt the teachers caused me and the comfort my mother was quick to give.

"It is not always a child's fault if he fails to catch on as quickly as his teacher thinks he should. It is sometimes the honest child who doesn't try to hide his deficiencies."

All human beings are not of the same temperament and that a boy or girl is backward in mathematics or in grammar may not mean that they do not have special capabilities for working with their hands or with their minds which may far outdistance those who must procure from books their learning.

How often we see the boy or girl who had the best record in school, who was able to reel off the chapters which they read in their school books as easily as a phonograph repeats its record and yet, who in later life were unable to apply the veneer of education which they received, while the so-called "backward" students in the same class stepped out in the world and made a great success.

Some day a school system will be devised which brings out the latent talents of each individual and until that time we beseech patience and encouragement, rather than harsh words or mortification.

Every human being comes into the world with some especial talents and it is the crime of our civilization that there is not some means of finding these in the child and polishing them by the means of education.

As we go to press, the Ford bid for Muscle Shoals nitrate plant has been accepted by the house of representatives. Dispatches tell us the cities down south on receiving the news held great celebrations, comparable only to those of the original armistice day. Henry Ford is looked upon as a savior of the south.

If you miss "Forty Years of Grafting" which starts in this issue you are going to miss one of the best series we have ever offered for your approval.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

THE DETROIT PACKING COMPANY

Please tell me something of the Detroit Packing Company. Is the company any good? Several have had money in the company for two or three years and have never received any interest. A year ago last October their man was here again selling stock and claiming we would get our dividend and interest the following January but we never got any. Please tell me what this stock is worth per share? It was sold for \$60.00 per share.—J. M. I., Charlevoix, Mich.

ALL I can tell you, without making an investigation of their recent financial statement which you as a stockholder, already have, is that this company has a splendid packing plant in Detroit, and that it is operated by men whom I believe to be honest, efficient, and trustworthy.

It is not to be expected that any new company can start off, within two or three years and make a profit, unless conditions are exceptional. This is one reason why farmers should not rush into businesses with their money, unless they are prepared to leave it in over a period of time, until the business is adjusted, and on a money making basis.

You paid \$60 a share for this stock, and it may be worth more or less today, so unless you are pressed for money, I would not advise you to sell it, unless you find you can do so at a satisfactory profit to yourself. Personally, I have not lost faith in this company, nor the men behind it, and I believe with the great consuming market of Detroit at their very doors, that with efficient management they can make a success of this business, and certainly their institution has offered a market for a great mass of livestock on which the grower formerly had to stand the excess freight to the Chicago or Buffalo livestock markets.

WRITING SHOW SIGNS

Having been a reader of your paper for years and noted your advice to others. I would like to have you advise on the reliability of the West-Angus Show Card Service. I am sending you some of their literature which they have sent me. It sounds great but can it really be done?—A. B., Milford, Mich.

IF the company you mention can give you the name of a student who is satisfactorily making money from the scheme here in Michigan, and you can find out that what they say is true, I would be very glad to have you write me. So far I have not been able to find anyone who is making money at this card writing scheme, which is now being worked by a half dozen companies, evidently to their profit. It may not pay others, but it certainly pays them!

GREAT WESTERN INSTITUTE

I believe this is the best part of the M. B. F. Is the Great Western Institute an honest institute? They say they will get you a government job or give you your money back. Their course costs \$9.00. I wrote to them and asked for the names of ten persons that got their money back. They did not give me even one name. I also asked how long a person would have to wait after they enrolled? This they did not answer at all. They said if I wanted the names they would look them up but it would take quite a long time. Could you tell me where I could get a good map of the U. S. about 3x4 feet?—W. R., Elkton, Mich.

THE fact that the Great Western Institute will not send you a list of ten people who got their money back, proves that there is apparently something wrong with this scheme, and I would not advise you to send them any money.

THE HANDKERCHIEF SWINDLE!

Having seen the report of the swindle of the Underwood Art Goods Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, I thought it my chance to report too. I sent a dollar early last summer for my try-out, and they sent me a ready-made handkerchief to crochet

an edge on, which I did, and sent it in for inspection. They sent it back and said the edge wasn't up to the standard, and sent me another try-out to be hemstitched. This I did also, and sent it in. Then they made me an offer of one dollar per dozen to hemstitch, and I took up the offer, and they sent me three to draw threads out, and draw silk threads in to make a double border. This I did, and sent them in, and it was a month or six weeks before I received the next three, and so on it went through the rest of the year. It was January, 1924, when I received the last three, and I made them right up and sent in, and I haven't heard from them since. Now, if there is any chance of getting my money through your efforts, I surely will appreciate it, and I give you the liberty to use my name in this matter if you see fit to do so, and perhaps it will save someone else from investing their money in it.—Mrs. S., Marion, Mich.

I am a reader of your paper and just see where a lady writes and asked what could be done to get even with the Art Goods Company, Portsmouth, Ohio. I want to say that my daughter answered this woman's ad and sent \$1.00 to her for work, which she was to send to her. Well, she sent as a trial a cheap cotton handkerchief, which she was to work and send back to her. She did so, but never heard from her. She promised to send the dollar back if the work was not satisfactory.

Hoping you will do something to stop this woman from swindling the public, even if you cannot get the dollar back for my daughter, I shall be very grateful.—Mrs. R., Gratiot County.

I for one have had some dealings with the Underwood Art Goods Company of which Ruth Underwood is manager, but did not go as far as the lady which complained in the issue of February 16th. I answered their advertisement and she wrote me she would send a finished article for which she charged a price of \$1.00. I sent the money by check, and she sent the article which was a hand-made handkerchief, which I was to keep and a try-out, but she didn't send the try-out, and said I should send one of my own in for inspection, and if the work was satisfactory I would receive \$3.00 per dozen, and should send stamps for its return if wanted. She sent the handkerchief back, and offered to pay me \$1.00 per dozen for what work I would do for her, and we stopped right there, for no one could make a dozen handkerchiefs for a dollar. It is a scheme to get peoples money, and also their work. I also hope this will keep other readers from sending their money with such advertisements.—Mrs. L., from Indiana.

A POSTMASTER SPEAKS

DEAR SIR:—I note in your issue of Feb. 16th, that others are having trouble with L. R. Hough Fur Co. As postmaster here at Fairview, Mich., I am trying to get a fraud order against this concern which would deprive them of the use of the mails. One of the patrons of this office sent them about \$20 worth of furs and received check for \$3.25. After having given orders "to hold separate and aside" he could not get his furs back after returning the check for the third time. They have a form letter they use telling the shipper their fur was green, mildewed, etc. You are certainly doing your subscribers a favor in exposing this concern.—R. H. Kolb, Fairview, Mich.

"The first work to be accomplished in bringing about a better enforcement of law must be the awakening of the public to a clear sense of responsibility for it. Improvement in our laws can accomplish little unless accompanied by a determination on the part of our citizens to have these laws enforced."—Committee on Law Enforcement, American Bar Association.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

You will find Federal Bond & Mortgage Company first mortgage bonds convenient securities to own; they pay generous interest, they are absolutely safe; and our organization of financial experts takes all details from your shoulders.

Write for Booklet AG1190

Tax Free in Michigan
Free from Federal Income Tax of 4%

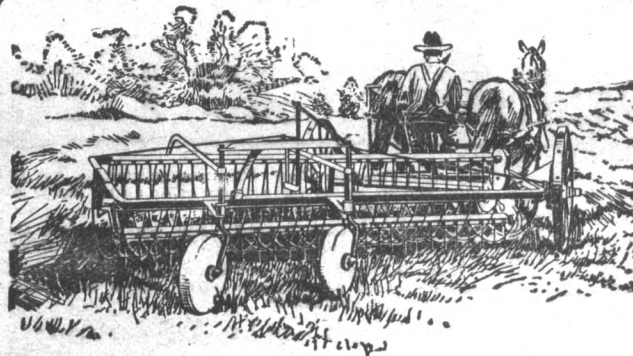
7%

Federal Bond & Mortgage Company

(1190)

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE BUILDING, DETROIT

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER



Hay Time is Hurry Time

You are always crowded with work at hay time. A little delay often means spoiling part of the crop. You can't control the weather, but you can equip yourself to make hay quickly.

E-B Hay Tools enable you to make hay in the shortest possible time with the least work. Thousands of farmers are making money with the E-B Standard and Osborne Mowers and Side Delivery Rakes, Tedders, Dump Rakes, Hay Loaders and Presses. They are all dependable time savers.

Look over your hay machinery now and decide what you'll need. Order early so as to be ready.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.

Business Founded 1852

INCORPORATED

Rockford, Illinois

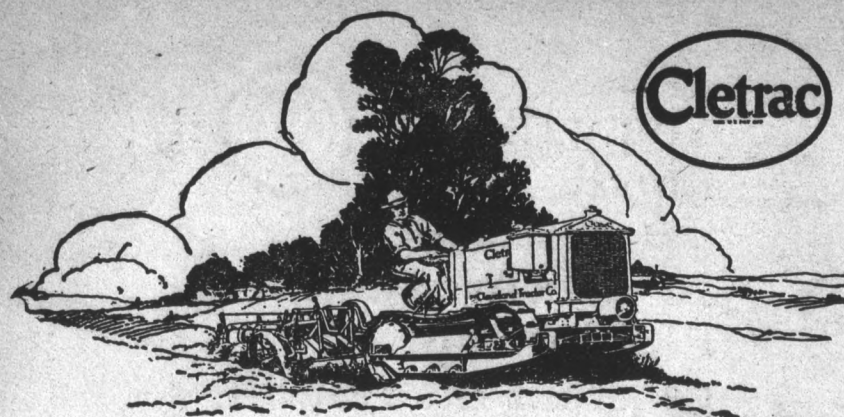
[Mail coupon and get free
books on E-B Hay Tools]

Name.....

Address.....

WRITE FOR
FREE
BOOKLET





Cletrac—More Than a Plow Tractor

Having a tractor enables a farmer to plow deeper, better and far quicker than with teams. Turning over the land is one of the biggest jobs of the whole year. The 12-20 Cletrac turns over the evenly cut furrows at the rate of eight to ten acres a day. But the farmer's tractor, to be a real investment, must do more than plow well. It must be able to go right onto the freshly plowed ground and quickly work it down to a perfect seed-bed. Here is where the Cletrac owner's foresight is rewarded. His tractor is admirably suited for ground fitting.

A Better Seed Bed Insures a Bigger Crop

Where the soil is loose—perhaps even wet in spots—the broad tracks carry Cletrac smoothly along without slip; full speed and load is maintained, the ground is mellowed and made fine and ready for planting without any packing down, and in the quickest possible time. When work is pressing and weather uncertain, to be able to fit and plant quickly and perfectly is the farmer's best assurance of a bigger yield and a better product. It often means the difference between profit and loss on the crop. No tractor is so well suited for seed-bed preparation and planting as the Cletrac.

Write for catalog and let us tell you more about the use of Cletracs.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

BRANCH OFFICES:

New York	Chicago	San Francisco	Minneapolis	Oklahoma City
Detroit	Atlanta	Los Angeles	Windsor	Portland

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

"The Farm Paper of Service"

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT

Riverside ^{OVERSIZE} CORD Tires

10,000 miles guaranteed and yet you save 1/3

Riverside Oversize Cord Tires are guaranteed for 10,000 miles and in actual performance give up to 18,000 miles. Can any other tire do more?

So why not save one-third and use Riverside Cords? What more will any other tire do? Then why pay more?

And this 10,000 miles service is backed by a guarantee that has stood for fifty-one years. Does any other tire carry a better guarantee?

Quality is built into Riverside Cords

This guaranteed mileage is built into Ward's Riverside Cords. High treads, thicker and stronger, of tough, live rubber.

This exceptional quality of Ward's tires alone has made us the largest retailers of tires in the country. The tires themselves have convinced thousands that Riverside Cords are best.

You Don't Risk One Cent

Before you buy any tires send for Riverside. Inspect them. Compare them with tires selling for \$5.00 or \$15.00 more.

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.

CATALOGUE No. 464M00—Be sure to give size.

SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE	SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE
30 x 3 1/2	\$ 9.75	28c	32 x 4 1/2	\$20.95	45c
32 x 4	16.95	42c	34 x 4 1/2	21.95	48c
33 x 4	17.45	43c	33 x 5	28.75	58c
34 x 4	18.25	43c	35 x 5	29.95	61c

"I have used two Riverside Cords on the rear wheels of my car for two years. They have gone over 12,000 miles now and have never been off the wheels—and, they still look fine."
August Wm. Schults
B-56—R-2
Van Horn, Iowa

Wire your order. Orders received by telegraph will be shipped the same day C. O. D.

Free Write today to our house nearest you for free Auto Supply Book. Address Dept—11-T



Montgomery Ward & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Cal. Ft. Worth New York Atlanta, Ga.

CONQUERING THE WORLD THRU MEEKNESS

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXTS: "Learn of me for I am meek and lowly of heart." Mt. 11:29. "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." Mt. 5:5.

BUT, said the Kaiser this Jesus stuff is the silly talk of children. It is weak and ignoble. It does not belong to super-men. And this is ever the notion of such cultus. Blessed are the strong for they shall conquer the earth. This is yet the world's ideal. And this is the law of the jungle; of the survival of the fittest. "To the victor belong the spoils." That is, to the conspicuous, daring, and heroic. And so, this virtue of meekness has been seriously misunderstood. According to profane conception, it forfeits its right to be a virtue. It is void of vigor and strength. But this, we know, is the direct opposite to the Jesus way. According to our texts, meekness is replete with comfort, energy, and strength.

"Jehovah upholdeth the meek." Ps. 147:6. He did the patient Job, tho that patriarch yelled and tore his hair. Not so meek you say. Well, a blind young man, led by his sister, got on my train. I beckoned to have him sit by my side. I was too quick to express my sorrow for his seeming misfortune. "O", said he, "you needn't be sorry for me." "No?" said I. "Tell me about it." And he did. About a year before he lost his sight thru heavy lifting in his father's store. He immediately called a physician who told him he would never see again. Then, rather than brood or wall over his affliction, he began at once a course in a blind school. And when I met him that day on the train, he said to me, "I am one of the happiest men in the world. I am now preparing to teach the blind the Jesus way of living." Verily, what recreating power in new objectives! Even so, in accepting willingly the hard experiences and providences of life, being disposed not to chafe under them, we are perfecting ourselves in Christian character. When sorrow and disaster come, we need something more than natural strength to carry us thru gracefully and joyfully.

But the will is the citadel of one's life. And that must be conquered thru meekness. With this submission accomplished, and an obedience that does not question, the soul is far on its road heavenward. All of God's providences, whether sunshine or shadow; all the commands of his will; and all the holy impulses of his Spirit, are to the end that we may yield a meek compliance to him. Do you have such an inconspicuous spirit? While the world idealizes the gorgeous sunflower, you be as the little violet, hidden away, but shedding fragrance everywhere.

In all this, Jesus is our human pattern. "I am meek and lowly." How wedded are meekness and humility! Both grow out of a right notion of and faith in God. We are humble because of a creaturely dependence upon God; and meek because of a non-retaliating disposition in consequence. When faithfulness to his mission required suffering and death, Jesus accepted in meek willingness. "Not my will, but thine be done." Meekness enabled Christ to conquer natural tastes and desires when opposed to the will of God. And it will do as much for you and me.

"Showing all meekness toward all men." Titus 3:2. This is the relationship that Christians are to sustain toward men. Not a natural timidity and fear; not a craven weakness; but we must be to all men the strength of nobility and virility that is to produce the most happy results in fellowship and good-will. We are to conquer the "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" spirit. We are on unfriendly territory and are bound to be barked at, and sometimes bitten, by the dogs of the world; then meekness steps in to keep us unprovoked. What a masterful spirit!

Friend, pour the divine chemical of meekness on the fires of antagonism. The icebergs of the North disappear only when they hit the warmer waters of the Atlantic. So pour on coals of fire. Overcome evil with good. Go the second mile.

The divine patience and meekness that grows out of love is not easily provoked. It has its way over self-assertiveness and restrains anger so that friendly relations might be kept up. It expects no bouquets pinned upon its coat. It does not look for the appreciation of men, and therefore, does not whine when not getting it. It is satisfied unfamed and unnoticed. May God be praised for the great company of immortals who are quietly and unassumingly making this world better in the Master's name!

But what is meekness after all? In its totality, it is a world-conquering principle. "The meek shall inherit the earth." Not so, says the world. We shall build battle-ships and airplanes, equip armies, fill the air and sea with death dealing destructives, and by these we shall conquer the earth. Ah, the world would fain crucify the dearest hopes of the Christian. And here the writer must declare himself against the Coolidge policy of a strengthened army and navy. And why this policy? Well, investments are flowing into foreign quarters; and big money must be protected. The flag must follow trade. It is ever the way with any form of political imperialism. And who pays the taxes in men and money to promote this scheme of capital? How do you like it, farmer friend? But generations ago, that Rural Peasant in Galilee of the nations, proclaimed the freedom of men thru bread instead of bullets. Said he, "Disarm yourself of selfishness and retaliation. Arm yourself with meekness. Do not exploit men. Feed them. By this I conquered. So can you."

"The meek shall inherit the earth." Not thru outward possession, which was the Jewish conception, and is yet (ask the Jewish financiers), but thru the dominion of character. The meek, in accepting God's will and providences as the discipline of the soul, have overcome the world and mastered earthly things. Do you hear Paul and Silas singing praises in the prison stocks? Said the mystic, Madame Guyon, imprisoned in the French Bastille, "A little bird I am, shut in from the fields of air; and in my cage I sit and sing to Him who placed me there; Right pleased a prisoner to be, because, my Lord, it pleases thee." These and a thousand others have truly established sovereignty over the earth. Those who are calm under fire of opposition and wrong, show themselves able to counsel and guide men. This is what history will say of the late Woodrow Wilson.

"My heart was heavy, for its trust had been
Abused, its kindness answered with
foul wrong;
So, turning gloomily from my fellow men
One summer sabbath day, I strolled among
The green mounds of the village burying place;
Where, pondering how all human love and hate
Find one sad level; and how, soon or late,
Wronged and wronged-doer, each with MEEKENED face,
And cold hands folded over a still heart,
Pass the green threshold of a common grave,
Whither all footsteps tend, whence none depart,
Awed for myself, and pitying my race,
Our common sorrow, like a mighty wave,
Swept all my pride away,
And, trembling, I forgave."

—Whittier.

One who is touched with the spirit of the meekened Christ, finds too much to pity in a world of sorrow to cherish the feeling of revenge. When we persist in an injurious spirit toward others, we become a social menace to a well-ordered society. We need the sweet, chastened spirit of Jesus. This is God's higher gift to men.

THUS SAITH THE LORD that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel. Fear not; for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine.—Isaiah 43:1.



Furnishes Power Like Steam The Nichols-Shepard 20-42 Oil-Gas Tractor

delivers as steady power to a
thresher as a steam engine.

When coupled with the 30x52
Red River Special it makes the
most economical and profitable
threshing outfit possible.

You have been waiting for
this kind of an outfit.

It is just the right thing for
either a group of farmers or a
thresherman.

It will do all the work you
want in a day's run, because it
will thresh all the average crew
can get to it.

The 20-42 Tractor is also adapted
to plowing, grading, silo filling, wood
cutting and other power applications
on the farm.

Easily handled, starts quickly in cold
weather and burns kerosene econom-
ically.

Write for catalog and learn of the
great advantages which this tractor
and this outfit possess.

Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Windstackers, Feeders,
Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.

Battle Creek, Michigan



Where Is He Lame? Can He Be Cured?

OUR FREE 96 page Save-The-Horse BOOK, will
tell you 99 times out of 100, it is the "last word"
in helping you to locate, understand and treat every
kind of lameness. This unique BOOK cost hundreds
of dollars but is absolutely FREE to you.

SAVE-TH-HORSE

is sold with a signed Money-Back Guarantee to cure
SPAVIN, Ringbone, Thoropin, or, -Shoulder, Knee,
Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease. After everything
else has failed it has cured the most serious chronic
cases. Over 380,000 satisfied users. 30 years success.

It costs you nothing for the most serviceable FREE
BOOK on lameness ever printed, expert veterinary
advice and sample of Guarantee. No obligation,
all FREE. Don't fail to write today.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 339 State St., Binghamton, N. Y.

At Drugists and Dealers with
Signed Contract or sent prepaid.

You Can Save Money by buying your implements under the MOLINE Plan

See a Moline Dealer
or write for details

NEW MOLINE PLOW CO.
Moline, Ill

FREE CLOVER

Buy Now at Wholesale.
Crop short. We expect higher
prices later. We bought early big
stocks on lower markets. Our
prices amazingly low. We can
save you money on Clover, Alfalfa,
Timothy, Sweet Clover, Hu-
bam and other Field
seeds. Write today for free sam-
ples and big Seed Guide.

American Field Seed Co., Dept. 327, Chicago, Ill.

FARMER PUTNAM'S PHILOSOPHY

BARGAIN huntin' is all right fur
the wimmin folks, but my ad-
vice to the men is, keep away
from it, especially them bargains in
seeds, which there ain't none. I
tried that onct, sendin' back east fur
some alfalfa seed which I seen ad-
vertised by a feller that said he had
a few carloads to share with other
dirt farmers, that it wasn't tested,
but he could guarantee it true to
variety and strong in germination,
and at half price it was a big bar-
gain. Well I hadn't never heard of
the feller, but I sent fur some seed
because it was cheap, and I planted
it. When it come up the field looked
fine and green, but it worried me,
because it was the first time I ever
got something fur nothing, and more
than I bargained fur. It hurt my
conscience so I wrote the feller a
letter, sayin':

"Thanks for filling my order so
prompt. You sure made good on
guarantee. You said your seed
would be true to variety and I don't
doubt what it is. You didn't say
what variety, or how many and
I never saw so much variety, so I
can't kick. I found dodder, pepper-
grass, mustard, sweet clover, dande-
lion, milkweed, morning glory, wild
buckwheat, dog fennel, ragweed,
sheep sorrel, sandbur, foxtail and
sow thistle—everything except alf-
alfa. I suppose that will be up later,
if there is room for it. I feel like
I ought to apologize to you for send-
ing you such a small sum for so
many kinds of seed. Maybe you
made a mistake. I don't want to be
arrested for obtaining goods under
false pretenses, so if you will let me
know how much I owe you, I am
willing to make a settlement on a
variety basis, instead of in bulk.
I feel this whole thing is my fault
for not buyin' from a reputable seed
house that sells its product at a fair
price under the label of purity and
germination of our State Labora-
tory."—Thomas Jefferson Putnam,
Specialist in Rural Devilment.

DOESN'T PAY TO PRUNE PLUMS

VERY little difference was noted
in the behavior of heavily
pruned plum trees and trees
receiving much less pruning in tests
conducted over a number of years
with several standard varieties of
plums on the grounds of the New
York Agricultural Experiment Sta-
tion at Geneva. In the opinion of
the station horticulturists most var-
ieties of plums require but little
pruning subsequent to the proper
shaping of the trees after they are
planted. Since little pruning gives
just as good if not better trees, it is
regarded as a waste of time and ef-
fort to pay much attention to the
pruning of trees. The chief recom-
mendation is to thin out thick
growths where necessary and to re-
move broken or injured branches.

Ten varieties of plums were used
in the tests, including Abundant,
Bradshaw, Burbank, DeSoto, Grand
Duke, Wayland, Pottawattamie,
Reine Claude, Shropshire, and Ital-
ian Prune. Referring to these tests
the station specialists say, "Practi-
cally the only difference between the
trees subjected to these two styles of
pruning was that the little-prune
trees had larger and broader heads.
The heads on the little-pruned tree
too, were more symmetrical than
those which had been given heavy
pruning. The increased size, how-
ever, in no way retarded the matur-
ity of the fruit or impeded harvest-
ing. The size of the trunks and
branches of the two lots of trees
were practically the same and there
was very little difference in the
height of the trees.

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.)

Henley's 222 Radio Circuit Designs.—
A complete and up-to-date collection of
Modern Receiving and Transmitting Hook-
Ups. Written and edited by a staff of
Radio Engineers of wide practical ex-
perience and thorough theoretical train-
ing. Editor John E. Anderson, A. B., M.
A., formerly with the Western Electric
Co. Arthur C. C. Mills, Radio Expert.
Elmer H. Lewis, Assoc. I. R. E., Radio
Instructor East Side Y. M. C. A., New
York, Author of "A B C of Vacuum
Tubes." 271 pages, 284 diagrams and
illustrations specially made for this book.
Published by the Norman W. Henley Pub-
lishing Co. Price \$1.00.



No Odor—No Wicks

No Noise—No Smoke

Gain new cooking ability with a smokeless, odorless Vapo Oil Range

Operates same as a gas stove because it burns gas

The Vapo is the highest grade oil range
built and the most economical. Wick-
less, smokeless and odorless, it gives you
more service per gallon of fuel, more
service per square foot of space and more
service per dollar than any other oil
stove because of the remarkable, patented
Vapo burner. Users everywhere are de-
lighted. Thousands of dealers now sell
this year-around oil range.

Cuts down work in the kitchen

No more long hours in the kitchen over
a slow cooking stove. No more soot on
cooking utensils. No more smarting
eyes. No more trouble and annoyance
with wicks and chimneys. You turn the
Vapo flame up or down with a lever
valve, same as a gas range. It has no
wick. It has no wick substitute.

Cook a week on 7 qts. of fuel

That is what users say they are doing
with the Vapo. A single burner operates
32-36 hours on a gallon of kerosene with
flame turned high. At simmering heat
it gives 50-60 hours service.

Vapo burner generates gas

It converts kerosene into hydro-carbon
gas which burns with a hot, clean, blue

flame which does not smell nor smoke
nor smart the eyes. Flame can be turned
from low to high and back again easily.
This wonderful burner can't be clogged.
Food or liquids can't boil over into bur-
ner and put out flame.

Bolo oven bakes and roasts same time

Movable Bolo plate makes oven big or
little. Heat can be crowded into small
space and intensified for quick baking
and roasting. Makes two ovens in one.
Slow and fast baking and roasting can
be done at the same time. No other oil
stove offers this advantage. Have your
dealer show you this and other Vapo
conveniences.

Write for folder describing the complete
Vapo line. Sent free on request. Postal
will bring it.

THE VAPO STOVE COMPANY
M. B. F. LIMA, OHIO.

Please send me complete informa-
tion about Vapo Ranges.

Name.....

Address.....

Dealer's Name.....

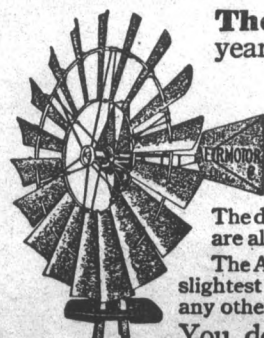
The Vapo Stove Company, Lima, Ohio



Oil
Ranges
Heaters
Hot Water
Heaters

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION
THE BUSINESS FARMER

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



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

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

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

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They
are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet.
The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the
slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than
any other piece of machinery on the farm.

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

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

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



Square Deal Fence Leads

New "Galvannealing" invention stops destructive rust.

Square Deal's stiff, picket-like stay wires that make fewer posts necessary; its well crimped line wires that spring back into place after every shock and strain and its famous Square Deal knot guaranteed never to slip—all these facts make Square Deal the fence that stands tight and trim, looks better and raises the value of your farm.

2 Books FREE

Ropp's New Calculator tells you your grain and livestock profits; measures capacities of cists, wagons, silos; figures interest, wages; contains commercial law, parcel post rates, etc. Sent with Square Deal catalog. Both books FREE to Land Owners. Write today—find out how to cut fence costs with "Galvannealing."

Specify "Galvannealed" newly discovered rust-resisting fence wire, is guaranteed to last 2 to 3 times longer in any standard test than ordinary galvanized wire, therefore, should give you many years more service at a much lower cost. Fence this time with "Galvannealed."

Stops Rust

Square Deal Fence or the regular type will be furnished.

Kevstone Steel & Wire Co.
4836 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

STOP that cough before it begins—take SCOTT'S EMULSION

right now to nourish the system and to build up strength and resistance.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 23-55

Sell TIRES

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

We want one auto owner in each locality to use and advertise Armour Cords. You can make big money and get your own tires free by simply sending us orders from friends and neighbors. No Capital or Experience needed. We deliver and collect direct. Pay you daily.

Most Liberal Tire Guarantees Ever Written

Armour Cords are Bonded against Accidental Damage, Wear and Tear, Tread Separation, Blistering, Blow-Outs and Rim-Outting for 10,000 miles. We are actual manufacturers. Write today for Great Special Offer to Agents and low Factory Prices.

ARMOUR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Dept. 28, DAYTON, O.

FARM LANDS

\$900 GETS MONEY-MAKING FARM, 7 CATS, 8 HORSES, tools, flock poultry, bees, rabbits, pickers, presses, incubator, cream separator, vehicles, implements, etc.; 145 acres near village, city markets; 80 acres tillage, creek-watered pasture, valuable timber and wood, apple orchard; fine 2-story 8-room house, beautiful maple shaded lawn, 54-ft barn, basement stables, running water, poultry houses. To settle immediately \$4500 gets all, only \$900 needed. Details and how farmers sold 7 head of cattle for \$20,000. Page 49 Big Blue Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KJ Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 35 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.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES CLAY LOAM FARM, 80 acres under cultivation, balance pasture and wood lot. Nearly new 12 room brick veneer house, electricity, water system, bath and furnace. New barn, silo and other necessary buildings, also stock, tools and feed if desired. Must sell at once. GEO. SHETS, Blanchard, Michigan.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOUSE AND LOTS in Riverside, Mich. Good location. Cheap. JAS. SHANKS, 515 Walnut St., Alma, Mich.

TOBACCO

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.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FREE TO INTRODUCE OUR PEDIGREED
Strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. FLEMING NURSERY CO., Piedmont, Mo.

The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys: What do you think of the suggestion of Muriel Frey in her letter below? Shall we have a "Correspondence Scramble"? It is up to you, girls and boys, as I am anxious to do only what you want me to. You send in your letters and I will do my part—and you can start right the moment you read this if you wish. Who will be the first?

"Kitty" of Chesaning is a real poet—or poetess, rather— isn't she? Let us hear from some of the other poet readers of our Children's Hour. Also you story writers get busy and write a real interesting story for our page. No doubt you can write one about some happening in your life that will be very interesting to us all. And you young artists can also have space on this page so send me some of your drawings. I will publish some of them, or as many as I can. Make the drawings with pen and ink and not with water colors. Let's see how much literary and artistic talent there is among the farm girls and boys.—UNCLE NED.

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—While reading the letters in The Children's Hour I notice so many express a wish to correspond with others who write to the M. B. F. I have been wondering why you do not conduct a "Correspondence Scramble". When I have read letters asking for the boys and girls to write I have some times thought that I would; but some way I found it a hard thing to do; in fact, so hard that I never did do it. This would be an easy way to obtain correspondents and no one would really be writing first. I'll tell you a good way to conduct a "Correspondence Scramble" so that each one who writes will receive two letters. I know of course, Uncle Ned, that you know far more about this sort of thing than I do and, if you would rather follow out your own ideas on the subject, it will be alright with me. The only thing about it is that I am sure the readers of The Children's Hour would enjoy a scramble. My way is for each one who wishes to receive letters from other boys and girls, to write a letter (of course no one knows who will receive their letter) and enclose it (the letter) and a stamped self-addressed envelope to you, Uncle Ned, and then you open the letters and put some one else's into the other's envelope and mail them out. This way each child will receive some unknown friend's letter and some other child will receive the letter that they wrote. Each child then answers the letter they receive. This way each child gains two correspondents (the one who receives their letter and the one from whom they receive a letter). Its just heaps of fun. I know—for I entered such a scramble and am still keeping up an interesting correspondence with two new friends that I have made. I wish to thank you for printing my first letter in The Children's Hour. I know its asking a lot to ask you to print two letters in so short a time, but I really do wish this one could be printed to see if the other readers would like this idea. I think it would be fun for the readers of The Children's Hour if they would write to the M. B. F. telling whether they would like to try my idea. I enjoy the puzzles on the children's page very much and I almost always try to solve them. My solution to the one in the March 1st issue is:—"Abyssinia". Wouldn't it be fun to have the children send in their answers and compete for prizes? Your new niece,—Muriel Frey, Caledonia, Michigan.

JUST A WISH

I WISH I were the month of June;
With all its pretty flowers in bloom.
I'd bow my fragrant head to all,
And be a little friend to all.

I'd also love to be the trees,
And watch the leaves play in the breeze,
And see the birds build their nest,
In the trees they love the best.

And how I'd love to be the song
The birdies sing the whole day long.
I'd find my way in all sad hearts,
And make them once again glad hearts.

But just listen! All my dears,
And let me whisper in your ears,
God has given us all these gifts.
So for what more could we wish.
Composed by "Kitty" of
Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My grandmama has taken the M. B. F. for quite a while, and I have been reading the letters in the Children's Hour. They are very interesting. Also I am quite a hand to read. I live in Benzle county about two miles from the town of Beulah. The com-

munity in which I live is called Eden. We call it the Garden of Eden just for fun. It is a nice place and I would hate to leave it. Everyone else has described themselves so I will also. I am five feet and two inches tall. I weigh 120 pounds, and am fourteen years old. I have light brown hair and it is bobbed. My grandparents are always making fun of it. My eyes are gray. I call them green mostly because they are such a funny color. I love music but only have an organ to play on. I have taken a few lessons and am as far advanced as the third grade. I must close or my letter will be put in the waste basket, because it is so long. Will write again sometime. Your want-to-be niece,—Margaret Link, Beulah, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well! We got here, and as we can see the waste paper basket peeping around the corner, we won't stay very long for fear of it getting us. We are two farm girls, our descriptions are: Dorothy has black

HE'S 'ALL CUT UP'



Cut out the pieces and paste them together to form a well-known animal. What is it?

Answer to last puzzle: ABYSSINIA.

bobbed hair, dark brown eyes, is 5 feet in height, and is 16 years of age. Mary has dark blue eyes, blonde hair, (which isn't bobbed) is 5 feet 5 inches in height, and is 17 years of age. Have we a twin? We love to dance, and all out-of-door sports. Will some of the boys and girls please write to us? We will answer all letters received. We have composed a poem. How do you like it, Uncle Ned? We will close with a few riddles. Those

Wanted--A Wife!

LONG, long ago their lived a dear little, downy little woodpecker. "Friend Downy," the Little Comrades of the Woods, called him.

We was a most handsome, dressy little fellow. He wore a black coat speckled with white, and the most enticing grey vest and trousers, and grey spats. And he carried a gold-headed cane. And, at the back of his dear little, downy little head there was a bright red spot. Which was meant for a tie. But he always wore it backwards.

But Friend Downy was Lonesome. Yes, sir-ee! "Way down inside Friend Downy was lonesome!"

So one day he spoke to one of his little Comrades of the Woods about that lonesome feeling, "way down inside."

"Do you know," and Friend Downy looked thoughtful and wistful, "I want a mate, Mr. Chickadee!"

"A mate!" chirped Mr. Chickadee, "Well, why don't you advertise?"

"Advertise?" Friend Downy frowned. "How in the world would I advertise!"

"Oh, I don't know," and Mr. Chickadee gave a mysterious little chuckle, and away he hopped.

Well, for days and days Friend Downy thought over what Mr. Chickadee had said.

And one day, a month later, all the little Comrades of the Woods heard a strange drum, drum, drumming. It sounded as if someone were striking something against an old, partly decayed tree.

Mr. Chickadee, who was most curious, was the first to investigate.

Sure enough! It was Friend Downy drum, drum, drumming, with all his might on an old, old tree.

who guess them will receive a card from us: Why is St. Paul like a horse? What is the difference between a mule and a postage stamp? What do lawyers do when they die? Well good-bye Uncle Ned, also hoping to hear from some of the cousins.—Mary Kulbanck and Dorothy Welling, both from Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have often thought of writing but, I don't like to, so kept putting it off. I have read the letters in the M. B. F. and enjoyed them very much. I was fourteen years old December second, and am in the eighth grade. I have dark brown hair, which is not bobbed, blue eyes and am about five feet two inches tall. Last week Wednesday I and another girl from my school went to a school nearby and wrote in a Spelling Contest and I won and so I represent Lyons township in Ionia county as the best speller. The words were not very hard but they were such as the two kinds of (write, right). And a week from today I go to Ionia court house to spell against girls or boys representing their townships in Ionia county. The one that wins receives a gold medal for their self and a gold cup for their school. I live three-quarters of a mile west of Pewamo on a farm of ninety-eight acres, opposite the Grand Trunk railroad. I don't have very far to go to school as it is on our farm. I have two sisters, Phyllis and Catherine Constance, and two brothers, Stanley and Billy. I think that Louise Ferguson is about thirteen years old. I wish some of the boys or girls would write and hope that my letter does not reach the waste basket. Your friend,—Hyacinth Blackmer, Box 73, Pewamo, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in and join your merry circle? I have been a reader of the Children's Hour for some time. I suppose my letter will fall a victim to the waste basket. I am 12 years old and weigh 125 lbs., have light brown hair, blue eyes and light complexion and am in the 7th grade at school. I have 2 brothers. My younger brother and I go a mile and three-quarters to school on skis. We live on a garden farm of 10 acres. I help sell vegetables and fruit. We have a cow, a horse and 30 hens. Well as my letter is getting long so I will close. Your want-to-be-niece,—Pearl L. Schloppi, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39, Petoskey, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come back for a while? It has been so long since I have written to you that you can't remember who it is that is writing. I am not at Hubbard Lake now. You see I stay with my brother in Alpena, while I am attending high school. I read the Children's Hour too, for mother saves the M. B. F. until I go home. My! but aren't we having wonderful weather for this time of the year? It sure is grand out. We are having exams this week in school. So far they haven't been very hard. Tomorrow we will have Algebra. I don't think it is hard. Now its getting pretty late, and I want to get up early in the morning and start with my Algebra, so will say good-night. Lovingly, your niece,—Eleanor Stovel.

But, "I'm advertising!" was all Friend Downy would say.

"Hm-m-m!" observed Mr. Chickadee. "That's a strange way to advertise!"

But it wasn't long till a gay little woodpecker appeared, frisking her saucy, little self about the very tree on which Friend Downy was drumming.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" cooed Friend Downy, his dear little heart dancing.

"She's answered my advertisement!"

And Friend Downy drummed harder than ever, blinking his dear little, bright little eyes at the gay miss, dressed in a sweet black and white costume.

In short the drumming stopped, and the courting began.

And in a few days there was a wedding. Oh, dear me, such a grand one! All the little Comrades of the Woods were invited.

And so, from that day to this, when any one of the descendants of Friend Downy wants a bride, he simply drums, drums, drums, sending out his message "Wanted-A Wife."—Helen Gregg Green.



"FORTY YEARS OF FAKING"...

(Continued from Page 7)

man in Iowa who said she was glad that she had won a prize and enclosed the 98 cents asked for. Some sent the money without any comment and others gave minute descriptions of the kind of silverware they desired. It was surprising how easy the people bit on this deal. One fellow wrote that there must be some mistake as he had never entered any contest and therefore could not see why he should send the money. It was surprising to me to know that after fifteen days had passed, I had taken in over expenses nearly \$200. The game was looking so good that I was just about ready to get a second collection of cards printed, when one day I stopped in front of the hotel and overheard a big fellow say: "Did you ever hear of the National Awards Committee in this town?"

Another fellow whom I had seen around town quite a bit said that was a new one on him. However, I decided it was time to beat it and in less time than ten minutes I had my grip packed and had started north. I picked up a paper on the train and discovered quite an article which told how some person had defrauded a lot of people on a silverware deal, and how they were looking for the fellow who was playing the game, so I decided it was time to put a lot of distance between myself and that town in Florida.

(Continued in March 29th Issue)

USES UP BATTERIES TOO FAST

(Continued from Page 13)

Can you give me any advice on a liquid "B" battery, 90 volts? Can I reduce the expense and get satisfaction? My set brings in the distance stations in good shape but, oh the pocketbook! I have a built-in horn but get better results with the headset.—Bert Lyon, Eaton County, Michigan.

—In reference to your difficulty with your radio set we do not know just what tubes and batteries you are using now as you do not mention them. However, we will do the best we can for you and think that if you follow directions that you will not have to buy new batteries more than once a year.

When ever you finish listening-in on your set always disconnect the "A" battery. This will prevent accidental drain on this battery. If your set has a switch for this purpose be sure that it is at "off" when not using the set.

If you are using 4 tubes of either WD-11 or WD-12 type you will need for your "A" battery 4 No. 6 dry batteries connected in multiple. These connected in multiple will give you from 100 to 300 hours of intermittent service. If you are using either UV-199 or C299 tubes you should use 3 No. 6 batteries connected in series, better to use 6 batteries three in series and two in multiple. Your life then would be from 200 to 500 hours.

The "B" battery of 90 volts would be too expensive if you used wet batteries. Burgess or Eveready "B" batteries of 22½ volts each will give you 1,000 to 1,500 hours service (which will mean at least a year). Four of these 22½ volt batteries will cost you from \$6 to \$10 and that will be the limit for a whole year. Your total should not exceed \$15 a year.

If we knew just what your set was and what tubes we could help you more, also tell you how to make your horn work. It should be better than head phones with so many tubes. Tell us what aerial and ground you use also the tubes and we can help you more.

We think that your trouble is mostly in leaving your filaments burning all the time which will use up your batteries quickly.

NOT CHEAPER TO BUILD THIS SET

Would it be very much cheaper to buy the parts to construct a receiving set like the Federal, type DX58, than to buy one already assembled? —It would not be much cheaper for you to build a set like the Federal set that you mention than to buy one complete. You would have all the work and then not be sure of the re-

sults as their set is made from parts that they manufacture and fit their requirements and are assembled in their own shop.

If you desire to build your own set and have not done so previously in any way, the type of set that you suggest is too hard as a beginning. There are too many things that can go wrong with it and you would not be able to understand what is causing the difficulty. We advise building simpler sets to start. The set that we have described will give you a range of a few hundred miles to over a thousand at times. I listen to many stations on one like it every night and during the day I listen to KYW of Chicago regularly.

SCARLET FEVER

If, at ten years, the child has not had scarlet fever, the chances are that he never will have it.

So say Drs. Hektoen and Perry of the McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, in the first of a series of articles on "Neighborhood Diseases," which appears in the March issue of Hygeia, the popular health magazine published by the American Medical Association.

Nine out of every ten cases of scarlet fever are among children under ten years, and the greatest number of cases are among children from three to six.

Scarlet fever can be prevented, say the doctors. Ways to prevent its spread are these:

1. Every person sick with the disease should be so confined that all discharges, such as from nose and throat, may be kept from direct or indirect contact with other persons.

This means, first of all, that all nasal and similar discharges must be caught on papers or cloths that can be burned at once.

2. No article should be taken from the sick room until it has been disinfected.

3. No person should leave the sick room without removing a protective garment and washing his hands.

4. No person who takes care of a scarlet fever patient, who has been in the room near one, or who has recently had the disease himself, should mingle with children or should handle food, especially milk.

Once the child gets scarlet fever there is no "cure." The disease must run its course, so the best care should be given him and the rules of isolation strictly followed.

Hundreds may be saved from suffering if a person takes conscious care of his own child and sees that if "exposed," he is kept at home and, if he develops the disease, he is properly isolated.

INDIA STILL PLOWS WITH FORKED STICK

THE Indian farmer has made only one or two improvements on the forked stick with which his forebears plowed in the days of King Tut-Ankh-Amen, 3,000 years ago.

The main improvement, says Don Griffin, an Ohio boy who went to India in 1915 and now is agricultural engineer for the Rajah of Gwalior, a central native state, is in the addition of an iron point to the sharp end of the stick. A plow like this goes 2 inches deep, and will not cover more than a third of an acre in a 12-hour day. Oxen pull it.

The plow is also used for a grain drill, this by the addition of a sort of funnel with a long spout. The farmer drives the oxen, and his wife walks beside the implement dropping grains down the funnel at what she judges to be the proper rate. Then when the crop comes up the plow comes in for its third use; it is used as a cultivator.

In harvesting and threshing, methods are equally antique. The first modern thresher, demonstrated in the province only last year, aroused so much interest that it took ten armed men of the local constabulary, with bayonets fixed, to handle the crowds. Most threshing is done by the hoofs of oxen, and it takes two months to accomplish what a modern thresher can do in a day, or less. Gwalior, where Mr. Griffin is located, is four-fifths the size of Ohio. Its greatest farm problem is to save crops and people from wild beasts that come out of the jungle at night.

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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 OUT-LAST 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.

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WHEN MOTHER SLEEPS

When Mother sleeps a slamming door
Disturbs her not at all;
A man might walk across the floor
Or wander thru the hall;
A pistol shot outside would not
Drive slumber from her eyes—
But she is always on the spot
The moment the baby cries.

The thunder crash she would not hear,
Nor shouting in the street;
A barking dog however near,
Of sleep can never cheat.
Dear Mother, but I've noticed this
To my profound surprise
That always wide-awake she is
The moment baby cries.

However weary she may be,
Though wrapped in slumber deep,
Somehow it always seems to me
Her vigil she will keep.
Sound sleeper that she is, I take
It in her heart there lies
A love that causes her to wake,
The moment baby cries.

—Edgar A. Guest.

A PLACE TO WASH UP

MOST people hate to go all the way up stairs to the bathroom or bedroom washstand just to wash their hands or freshen up before a meal. The boy who naturally ignores his dirty hands until he is sent from the table groans and stamps all the way up and down; it is such a lot of trouble! And the men, coming in from the field or shop or garden work are apt to "track up" the house if they can not have a place to wash somewhere near the back door. Children can not take time from their play for washing faces unless a basin is provided very close to the yard. And mother herself, climbing stairs a dozen times a day, finds a trip up for hand-washing just the last straw that breaks a tired back.

And yet the kitchen sink is not the right place for all these necessary ablutions. The chief excuse for performing them there is that the water is handy. The idea of cleansing the skin where fruit and vegetables must be washed and dishes set down is not pleasant. Usually the people trying to clean up are in the way just before meal-time; and there is a great temptation among the masculine members of the family to dry the hands either all on the same roller towel or to take the tea towels!

Some sort of special washing-up place either on the back porch or in a corner or alcove of the kitchen is clearly necessary in every house where this problem occurs. In houses where there is running water the question is often easily solved by putting a lavatory somewhere on the ground floor—in a closet or at the end of the hall, or in some room where space can be spared. A very good location is just inside a side entry which often occurs halfway down the steps leading to the cellar.

Farm housewives in Virginia who took part last year in home improvement contests directed by extension workers of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, solved this washing up problem in a number of ways. One woman put the usual basin, bucket and soap on a bench on the screened-in back porch, and above it hung a medicine cabinet with a mirror in which were kept brushes, combs and other necessary toilet articles. A towel bar below provided a place for the individual towels.

Another woman placed a washstand in a storeroom opening off the kitchen, so that it was easily accessible and yet not conspicuous. In a third home an old unsightly box for storing away shoes, rubbers, and other small articles was fitted with a shelf, painted white, and screened with a curtain of oilcloth bound with blue cretonne. This stand provided a place for keeping the basin and pitcher out of sight when not in use. When wanted they were easily set on top of it.

A fourth kitchen had a small extension, practically an anteroom which was useless except as a passageway. This was fitted with a child's shelf, built to suit the child's height, and provided with a bucket of water, basin and soap dish. There was a hook for a towel nearby. A lower shelf was put up to keep his overshoes on, and hooks at the right level were put on the opposite wall for the boy's cap and coat. The most untidy child can be helped to form orderly habits if a place like this is arranged especially for him.

Maybe some of you have schemed

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—Some of us dread the cleaning period and some of us cannot wait until we are off and at it. Strange how differently work effects us.

Let us try this spring to have some special convenience that we have wanted so long installed in the home. Maybe just a shelf in the kitchen or a new drop-leaf table or a place to hang our broom and dusters. Maybe John can fix it for you. So many times a simple device in the kitchen will make a woman's whole disposition change. We Sometimes do not realize the trivial things are the ones that get on our nerves. How about some short cuts in spring cleaning. \$1 for the best letter received before April 1.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

a way out of this problem, which means so much to every housewife when it is meal-time. If you have found a new and efficient way let us all share with you the knowledge.

BE FAIR TO THE BOYS

THE usual spring argument about taking the boys out of school and putting them to work in the fields will soon begin in the farm home. The father is very busy. Plowing and planting must be done on time. It is hard to hire men that can be trusted with the machinery and horses. Hired men mean more work in the kitchen for mother and daughters. The school may not be interesting. The boys are dependable, like to be out of doors, and are proud to take a man's place and help with the work. That is the easy, lazy way of looking at it and the boy gives up his spring school term and becomes a rural child laborer. It that occurs two or three years in succession he has lost his chance for an education.

The stronger, better way is to sacrifice something of the present comfort and expediency for the child's future welfare. By his work this spring or next spring the boy may save to the family two or three dollars a day for a few weeks but he does it at a very great loss to himself and probably to his people. He is giving up the time that should be used to deepen, broaden, and refine his life. Besides that, if he does not get proper schooling and enough of it now, he will not be able to earn as much as he ought when he becomes a man. Then he, too, will feel that his children must give up their chances for an education and spend their childhood days at some kind of labor. So the circle goes on from father to son. Keep the boy in school. That may be the way to bring the entire family to a finer plane of life.

FOODS FOR A MARCH APPETITE

THIS month sees the end of some of our morning fruit. Here are a few suggestions that may help you keep your health if watched carefully these days.

Apples soon will be done; and another breakfast delicacy, the baked apples, will pass for a time. To prevent this misfortune, baked apples may be canned in the home. Plenty of empty jars will be available at this season. The process is easy; simply bake the apples as usual, pack them in clean hot sterile jars, fill the jars with a thin hot syrup and seal. Take some care that the apples are kept as whole as possible. Rhode Island Greenings and Baldwins are good varieties for baking.

Perhaps you've had some turnips or onions in the cellar? If they have felt the coming of Spring and have put forth tender, green young sprouts, cut them off and use them in salads.

In cooking stewed prunes you probably improve them by adding a dash of lemon juice or a slice of lemon. Just for a change, try a bit of tart apple instead of the lemon. It's merely that a sharp flavor is needed to offset the mild and natural sweetness of the prune. However, with lemon or without, with apples or rhubarb or alone, don't, with the passing of Winter and the coming of the fresh fruits, don't neglect prunes. They still have a mission to perform in your food life.

Are you already looking forward

to the maple season, and have you planned your favorite maple desserts to serve the family? Sometimes when you are just "too tired" to fuss with an elaborate dessert, try giving them a piece of fresh bread cut about an inch thick and two or three inches square, covered generously with fresh stirred or shaved maple sugar and served with thin cream. It will satisfy the family as well as yourself.

Spring lamb is one of the delicacies of this season. Why so few people really care for mint sauce with lamb is often the talk of the table. It may be because dried mint is often used instead of fresh mint, which should be available at every good butcher-shop. Two tablespoons of fresh chopped mint, a tablespoon of sugar, two of vinegar and six of water heated (never boiled) until sugar is dissolved make a good mint sauce.

This is a good month to put the canning equipment in shape, order new supplies and plan the Summer's canning.

As soon as the first daffodils appear, have some for breakfast—a few in a low bowl as a table decoration, of course. But even though not edible, they will have a tonic effect on the well-known jaded appetite of Spring.

THE PINT JAR METHOD HOT LUNCH

THE public health nurse of Ramsey County, Minnesota, has a novel plan for serving hot lunches in the rural schools of her county which she calls "The Pint Jar Method Hot Lunch." Each child brings from home some particular kind of food in a tightly closed Mason pint jar. Upon reaching school the jar is set on a rack in a clothes boiler. This boiler is partly filled with water and placed on a two-burner oil stove. At the morning recess the stove is lighted and by noon the contents of the jars are hot. Then monitors distribute the jars and the children supplement the warm dish with the cold food in their lunch baskets. Each child has his initials scratched on the cover of his jar in order to insure identification. The nurse recommends the following kinds of foods for the jars: Cocoa, milk, soups, certain kinds of fruits and vegetables, macaroni, rice creamed eggs, baked beans, and stewed meat. The equipment required consists of a two-burner oil stove, a clothes bailer, rack, and hot can lifter.

SAVE TIME ON BUTTONHOLES

BUTTONHOLES on a baby's dress may be cut off in a strip when the dress is worn out and sewed under a tuck in little girls' blouses. The buttonholes in little boys' trousers are made in bands of durable material and can be ripped out and sewed into other garments when the trousers are discarded. Also the buttonholes in men's shirts may be ripped off and sewed under a tuck in children's aprons.

Personal Column

Ammonia for Cookies, Who Can Help?
—I wish to know if any one can tell me how much 5c worth of Bakers Ammonia used to be twenty years ago? A neighbor of mine moved into the home of her deceased aunt, with whom she used to make her home when she was a very young girl. She remembered that her aunt and also her own mother, who were

sisters, used to make lovely cookies; so she was delighted when she found a recipe written in her aunt's hand for Lemon Cookies, but when we tried it we found there was not enough leavening or enough oil of lemon. The recipe read 5c worth Bakers Ammonia, 5c worth Oil of Lemon, 2½ cups sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup shortening, 2 cups sweet milk, salt. Can you correct this recipe, as we do not know how to tell how much Ammonia or Oil of Lemon to use with the other things as given.
—A Subscriber.

—I am sorry that we are unable to answer query regarding Bakers Ammonia. It has been out of use for household baking for so many years and prices have changed so radically that I doubt if you will be able to find anyone who can give you the information that you seek.—Jean Krueger, Dean of Home Economics, Michigan Agricultural College.

—As you will notice, the college cannot answer this question. Maybe some of our kind readers will be able to help you.

"There'll Come a Time"—is a poem asked for by one of our readers who so kindly sent in poems "After the Ball was Over" and "Just Break the News to Mother". Maybe one of our readers will send in this one so she will realize the old saying "Give and ye shall receive."

Maybe This Has Happened to You.
We smoked some bacon and got it smoked too much, so it isn't very good. Do you know of any way we can take some of the smoke out of it? Please let me know through your column as soon as you can.—Mrs. J. A. T., Allegan, Mich.

—I know of no way of removing the excess smoke from meat that has been smoked too much. A small amount of excess smoke from the woods ordinarily used in smoking should cause no harm. Green hickory is the best obtainable wood for smoking. Next comes maple wood, apple wood, or in fact most any hardwood. Corn cobs also may be used. Any of the pine woods or those having a resinous flavor should by all means be avoided.

The meat should be hung a considerable distance above the fire and it is usually best to suspend a piece of sheet-iron above the fire, in order that the smoke does not reach the meat directly.
—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

Cannot Be Done.—Will you inform me through the columns of the M. B. F. of a matrimonial paper.—A Subscriber.
—This is something our department cannot do. Too much unhappiness may be caused by doing just this thing and I do not feel we should use our valuable space for it.

It pays, always, to do right and it never pays to do wrong.

I want to thank the reader who sent me the above motto. It is splendid and I am pleased to know that it is in some of our schools.—Annie Taylor.

A FORD

The first car I bought was a little tin Ford.
And every time I shifted gears it made the engine roar.

I started down the road one day.
At driving I was green
I darned nye ran over everything I seen.

I ran down the neighbors chickens.
Also their cats and dogs,
I ran through ditches and over
Stumps and logs.

The only thing that I could do,
Was just to let it spin,
And the way the darned thing rattled,
You would know 'twas made of tin.

The way the people talk, about the Ford,
It fairly makes you sore,
They claim that you can buy repairs,
Down at the ten-cent store.

But let them say what e're they please,
There's no other in their class,
That will go a greater distance,
On the same amount of gas—than a Ford.

—Mrs. R. C., Fenwick, Mich.

Menu for March 15th

Veal and Ham Pie
Baked Potatoes Fried Parsnips
Salad of Canned Asparagus Tips
Cheese Fritters
Caramel Pudding with Meringue
Coffee

Veal and Ham Pie.—One and one-half pounds of veal, two hard-cooked eggs, few grains of red pepper, dust of powdered mace, one-half teaspoon grated lemon rind, one-half pound ham, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon salt, six whole peppers, powdered sweet herbs, and pastry.

Cut veal and ham into very thin pieces; mix on a plate, flour, salt, pepper, sweet herbs, lemon rind, red pepper, and mace; roll in this seasoning each piece of veal and lay in a pie dish alternating layers of veal, ham, and egg, cut in slices; pile this in center of dish cover and decorate with light pastry; when baked add a little very good seasoned stock, which should become a jelly when the pie is cold, or a little gelatine may be added; garnish with parsley.

—if you are well bred!

The Christening Date.—Modern usage in general favors delaying the baby's christening until the young mother is conveniently able to attend in person. There is also the religion factor to be taken into account which in some denominations makes christening optional during a period of several years. The first or second Sunday after birth, formerly set as the proper day for baptism in the observance of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches, now is not so strictly adhered to in practice. Though christenings are most common when the baby is from two to six months old, if the child is baptized when but a few weeks old, the event takes on a very intimate home character.

RECIPES

Overnight Cookies.—One and one-half cup brown sugar, one and one-half teaspoon soda, one-half cup granulated sugar, two eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, one and one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half cup butter, and lard mixed, three cups flour, one and one-half teaspoon vanilla.

Mix the ingredients in the order given, sifting the flour, soda and cream of tartar together before adding them. Shape in a loaf and cover with oiled paper. Let stand over night in the refrigerator. In the morning slice and bake in a moderate oven.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One and one-half cups sugar, one cup butter, one and one-half cups sour apple sauce hot. (Takes

about three medium apples), three scant teaspoons soda, one cup chopped raisins, one and one-half cup chopped walnuts, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon vanilla.

Flour enough to make stiff batter, add a little salt. The nuts may be omitted if in a hurry, but it is not quite as good, of course.

Plain Cake.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of cream, two eggs, one cup of cold water or milk, sweet, two and one-half cups of sifted flour and two teaspoons of baking powder, pinch of salt, and flavor.—Mrs. Ethel Short.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

He that keepeth understanding shall find good. Prov. 19:8.

Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go; lest thou learn his ways, and get a snare to thy soul. Prov. 22:24-25.

Self-pity must be strangled the moment it is recognized. It is the worm that dieth not. To indulge in self-pity is to tear down your strong holds. If you have spiritual understanding even in a small degree, you will know that continued misfortune indicates that something is clouding your consciousness of Ever-Present Help. You are engaged in wrong doing, are holding to the belief that some act of the past has power to harm you, are indulging in some form of hate, or you are not protecting yourself as you should "from the fiery darts of evil." Self-pity has no place in the divine economy and should be reckoned with, worry and regrets as agents of death. No cure can come, nor harmony be banished while any one of these three has control of the thoughts.

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.

4641. A Popular One Piece Dress.—The straight line dress is here shown with pleasing and attractive features. One may have the fronts rolled low and open, or buttoned to the neck. The sleeve is pretty in wrist length with the narrow tab cuff, and very smart and comfortable in elbow length. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/4 yards.

4639. A Pretty Garment for "Breakfast Time."—This would be lovely in silk crepe or embroidered crepe de chine. It is also attractive in corduroy, cotton crepe, batiste or China Silk. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 32 inch material.

4651-4657. A Smart Street, or Sport's Suit.—Twill, serge or broad cloth could be used for this model. The skirt is in "wrap" style. The Jacket has new lines and a very smart closing. The suit comprises Jacket 4651 cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure, and Skirt 4657, cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measures 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is 1 1/2 yards. To make the suit for a medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

4658. A New Skirt Model.—This is a good "sports" model. It is attractive in plaid suiting, serge, wool rep, mixtures and in the new mohair wools. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 37 inches waist measure, with the corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, and 47 inches. To make the skirt for a medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is 2 1/4 yards.

4663. A Simple Stylish Coat Dress.—Twill, serge or alpaca, as well as linen or rep could be used for this model. If preferred the fullness of the fronts may be held with belt or string girde portions attached at the side seams. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

4663. A Good School Frock.—This is a splendid style for remodeling, or for combining two materials as illustrated. Plaid or checked suiting and serge or wool rep would combine well. Gingham and chambray or linen are also attractive together. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 1 1/2 yard plain material, and 2 1/2 of figured or checked material 40 inches wide.

4666. A Jaunty Style for a School Dress.—The new and pretty plaids are nice for this model, or, one could use serge, or wool rep. Wash materials are also attractive for this style. It is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. To make revers, collar and cuffs of contrasting material will require 1 yard.

4652-4572. A Unique Dinner or Evening Gown.—Here is a very attractive version of the "long waist" and tiered skirt, combined to make a very smart gown. The Blouse 4652 is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. It may be finished with the neck line higher, and with a peasant sleeve in wrist length. Embroidered flouncing or bordered goods, as well as taffeta, linen, crepe and crepe weaves are attractive for this style. The skirt 4572 is cut in 7 Sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 37 inches waist measure. The width at the foot is 1 1/2 yards. To make the dress as shown in the large view will require 4 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. To make the dress with long sleeves on the blouse requires 6 1/2 yards.

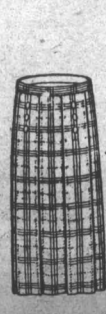
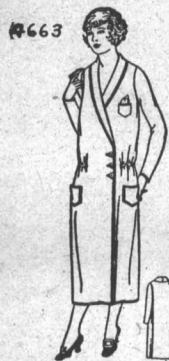
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Kow-Kare helps to make good producers of poor milkers through its direct medicinal action on the milk-making organs. The vital organs of production are made to function with new vigor. Not only does the milk pail benefit, but the cow is able to ward off disease.

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BARLEY FROM MICHIGAN

(Continued from Page 4)

The Wisconsin has big heads with long spreading beards that overlap in the field and give a good impression to anyone who passes that way. The Wisconsin is a good yielding barley. Don't mistake me. It is the best yielder that can be obtained in quantity in the state today. The point is that the Mich-2-Row was better. This was a two-rowed barley, it is true, and some have said: "It stands to reason that a six-rowed barley will yield more bushels per acre than a two-rowed variety." However, that may be the Mich-2-Row had enough more heads to the acre, to more than make up for the difference. But the Mich-2-Row held its beards in a close cluster out from the end of the head, and the heads instead of nodding, stood straight. Thus, in looking down on the field you saw little more than the ends of the heads. This fact seemed to have deceived farmers, who did not stop to look further. Those who went far enough to get the barley threshed have many times been surprised, because they did not think that piece of barley could yield so much. The fact remains that farmers did not select this variety, and therefore there is no seed available at the present time.

The plant breeding work at M. A. C. has also produced a winter barley, known as the Michigan Winter. This barley was distributed in 1914. It came from an individual plant selected in 1910. Up to that time, winter barley had not been a commercial success north of the Ohio River. Mr. H. B. Derr, who was then head of the Barley Investigation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture believed in winter barley and believed that it could be made a success for that purpose and turned them over to the Michigan Experiment Station in the fall of 1909. Thus our work with winter barleys started with these lots of seed. The seed was planted that fall in what we call beds. That is, each seed was individually planted five inches from any other seed. There were eight of these beds planted in the fall of 1909. Two of the eight lots winter-killed as a whole the first season. A third lot was injured enough to be proven distinctly inferior, and was discarded as a whole. Individual plant selections were saved representing the remaining five sources of seed. These became mothers of plant rows sown in the fall of 1910. As a result of that year's test, a fourth source of seed was eliminated, and six strains now represented the remaining four original sources of seed, to be replanted in the fall of 1911. The fall rains soaked the ground before freezing and the temperature reached 20 degrees below zero. A very large portion of the wheats in Southern Michigan were killed or badly injured that winter, and most of the wheats on the Michigan Experiment Station were badly injured. The winter barleys were tested that winter along side of wheats that winter-killed. Three of the selections coming from the Wisconsin Winter, had winter killed. This left a selection from each of three sources, but one of them was discarded as not as good as the other two, which were again tested in 1912 and increased in 1914 for distribution that fall. One of these barleys was distributed as the Derr Winter and the other as the Michigan Winter. Farmers have generally preferred the Michigan Winter, and that is the only one for which the Michigan Crop Improvement Association could furnish seed this fall. During the seasons 1912-1915, the Michigan Winter averaged 58.9 bushels per acre on the experimental plots at M. A. C. and in 1915 seven acres of Michigan Winter averaged 59.3 bushels per acre. When compared on the basis of pounds of grain per acre, 59 bushels of barley equals 88.5 bushels of oats.

I could cite many good things that farmers have said about this barley in the first few years after distribution but the fact remains, that most of these people have neglected to grow it. The principal reason in my mind is that if planted late it is injured by the winter. Even as late as we plant wheat is not safe. It needs to be planted in the last days of August or about September 1. The 59.3 bushel yield on seven acres at M. A. C. was planted September 4, 1914. Experience shows

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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 to-day.

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that winter barley must cover the ground with a good vigorous growth by the time that winter sets in, if it is to winter well. This seven acre piece became loaded with Hessian fly in the fall of 1914, so much so that the entomologist advised to have piece be plowed up. But the farm superintendent did not do so. In the spring a search for Hessian fly found only four insect in this barley field. It seems that the tops froze down so completely as to include the winter lodging-place of the Hessian fly, thus killing the fly, and these frozen tops protected the crowns of the plants from injury. The appearance of such a field in the early spring, (to anyone who is not familiar with winter barley), would be that the crop is dead. Several have plowed up pieces of winter barley on appearance alone. If it has winter killed, one can not be sure until the crowns decay. If the yield has been well covered with tops in the fall and with snow during the winter, it usually takes but a short time for the barley to grow up through the frozen tops and turn the yellow to green.

We have let this crop weather Michigan winters now for ten years. At one time it appeared that farmers would discard it as they have Alexander, College Success, and College Wonder Oats, and the Mich-2-Row barley, but it is still with us and it seems increasing in favor. If the Michigan Winter barley can be properly planted during the latter days of August, it warrants more serious consideration among farmers, at least in a small way.

There are three improved varieties of barley that can be gotten through the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Address the Secretary at East Lansing in season. The Michigan Black Barless and Wisconsin Pedigree can be obtained now for spring planting, and the Michigan Winter can be obtained when a new crop is available next July.

(Editor's Note: The third article of this series by Mr. Spragg will appear in an early issue.)

BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE

1. (a)—Polled Shorthorn

THE Polled-Shorthorn breed was formerly known as Polled Durham. The name was changed in 1919 because not more than 5 per cent of the animals now being recorded in the Polled Shorthorn Record are other than "double standards." The "single standards" were produced by breeding polled cows to Shorthorn bulls, selecting the polled offspring and breeding them to other Shorthorn bulls. This grading up was continued until the polled offspring was brought to the fifth cross which contained 96% per cent or more of Shorthorn blood when they were qualified for entry in the "Polled" record only. The double standards were the polled offspring from parents both of whom were registered in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. Double standards may be recorded in both the Polled Shorthorn Herd Book and the American Shorthorn Herd Book.

The breed is similar to the Shorthorn in every way except that it is hornless. The Polled Shorthorn is a comparatively new breed of cattle and of late years has been increasing very rapidly in popularity, especially since breeding Polled Shorthorns affords an added incentive to constructive breeding. The American Polled Shorthorn Association was organized in 1899 and its rules are such that one parent may be a horned Shorthorn, provided the other is a recorded Polled Shorthorn. There is no limit to the breeder's introducing into his Polled-Shorthorn herd the blood of any horned animal whose breeding and contour appeal to him, and since some breeders have developed the dual-purpose qualities in the animals, the result is a considerable variation in type.

We Know How He Felt

A rickety flivver chugged down the street faster than the cop thought the owner ought to be driving. The cop signalled him to stop, but the flivver kept right on going.

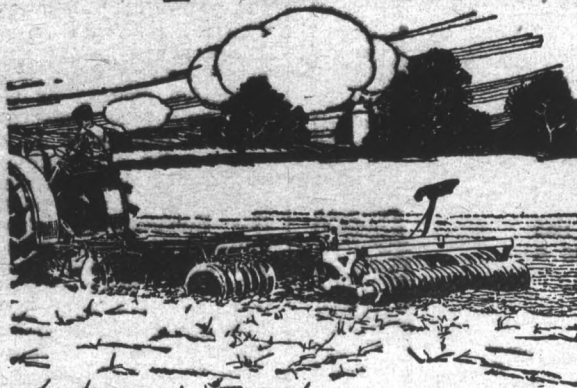
After a pursuit, the cop demanded angrily: "What's the idea? Why didn't you stop when I told you to?"

"Well," answered the man, "it seemed a shame to stop after I spent two hours getting the ol' bus started."

It is reported the cop let him go.

McCormick-Deering

Tillage Implements



SEED-bed making will call for fast and thorough work this year as always. The planting season will roll around in a twinkling, but no matter how few the days between plowing and planting you can have a profit-building soil by using efficient equipment.

McCormick-Deering Tillage Implements combine the three essentials—good work, long life and convenience. They are of practical design, their construction being based on ninety years of farm and factory experience. They are priced on the basis of economical quantity production, and as an investment they offer you attractive returns.

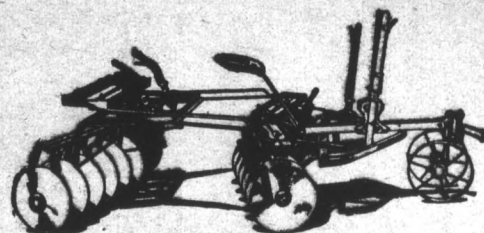
To Fill All Your Tillage Tool Needs See the McCormick-Deering Dealer. It Pays!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

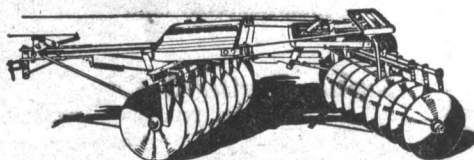
OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

606 So. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.



The McCormick-Deering Disk Harrow is a simple and efficient implement, built and trussed like a steel bridge, to serve many years. You will like the details and conveniences—the dust-proof bearings and the bearing oil cups set above the frame, the built-in angle-steel weight boxes, the oscillating disk scrapers, the forecarriage, etc. Made in sizes for everybody—4 to 10 feet. All sizes can be equipped with the tandem attachment which is shown above. Double disk is popular—farmers know that it more than pays for itself.



The McCormick-Deering Leverless Disk Harrow is a genuine tractor disk, not a made-over horse harrow. It is built for heaviest duty. It is controlled entirely from the driver's seat, without levers, yet it is very simple. Merely backing the tractor automatically sets the angle of both front and rear gangs. When the tractor starts forward the gangs hold that angle until released by a pull on the rope. In 5 to 10-foot sizes to fit your power.



The Dunham Culti-Packer has no equal as a seed-bed finisher. It pulverizes the soil, fills out air spaces, and saves moisture content. Following the drill, it helps the little plants to get a quick start, firmly set in finely mulched soil. Use it to prevent winter-killing of wheat; to rejuvenate meadows, etc. It is far ahead of a roller for small grains. Made in eight sizes, for horse and tractor use.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

March 20—Holsteins, John Rolfe Farm, Battle Creek, Mich., W. R. Harper, Sale Manager, Middleville, Mich.
March 25—Holsteins, Fred H. Lee, Plymouth, Michigan.

HOLSTEIN

THE FARMER'S CHOICE
1. In the leading butter, cheese and whole-milk centers of America Holsteins form from 50 to 70% of the purebred dairy cattle. Holsteins are popular because they are profitable. Write for Literature Extension Service.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Association of America
220 EAST CHURCH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE

7 Pure Bred Holstein Heifers

Very well bred. Herd Federal accredited.

\$50 and upward depending upon age

O'Hara Farm, Utica, Mich.

W. C. STARK, Manager.

SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE, HAVING SOLD
my farm I am forced to sell my entire herd of pure bred Holstein cattle. Sale to be held at the farm, 7 miles east of Plymouth on 5 mile cement road or 5 miles S. of Farmington on Wayne-Farmington road to 5 mile road and 1/2 mile east. Tuesday, March 25, 1924. The herd consists of 44 head of cattle—28 daughters from a 35 lb. bull over 100 lbs milk a day—4 daughters from a 35 lb. bull over 100 lbs milk a day. Daughters and cows in calf from a 35 lb. bull 1344.10 lbs. butter in 1 year. Everything on farm to be sold. Sale begins at 10 A. M. Cattle sale at 2 P. M.
FRED H. LEE, Plymouth, Michigan.

FOR SALE

My Entire Herd of Holstein Cattle

One 31 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. 8 yr. old. 4 cows are just springing. The herd is free from T. B. and sold under a retest. If interested write or call for pedigree. Time will be given for one year.
H. W. MOHR, Pigeon, Michigan.

RED POLLED

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS Milk Strain, Richer Sex.

PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

Registered Breeding Cattle, T. B. Tested at practical prices for production of Hereford Baby Beves 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 1860.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES \$50. A. R. BREED.
ing 10% to 75% breeding of Norman's Milwaukee 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.

ANGUS

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

JERSEYS


REG. JERSEYS, FOGIS 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

FOR SALE—ONE RED SHORTHORN REGISTERED
bull, age ten months. One roan shorthorn registered bull, age eight months. Also four red heifers, coming two years old.
Henry J. Lynch, Mayville, Tuscola Co., Mich.

RAISE SHORTHORNS WITHOUT HORNS
Like Kelley does. U. S. Accredited Herd No. 28946. For description and price write.
L. C. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Michigan.

(Live Stock Ads Continued on Page 34.)



ALPHA

The "best buy" in building materials. For, combined with just sand, stone or gravel and water, ALPHA CEMENT gives you the most enduring and substantial construction. Nothing to rot, rust, burn or require painting.

Ask any good contractor. See the local ALPHA Dealer. He is a cement-service man.

Alpha Portland Cement Company
CHICAGO, ILL. EASTON, PA.

Battle Creek, Mich. Ironton, Ohio Pittsburgh
Philadelphia Boston New York Baltimore

CEMENT

TRY This Big Can on 20 Days FREE TRIAL



C. G. PHILLIPS THE WOOL FAT MAN

Note: If you have used Corona and your dealer cannot supply you, and you prefer a larger can, order direct from this ad. 20 oz. can postpaid \$1.25.

I make this liberal offer to prove before you pay that CORONA WOOL FAT is the greatest healing preparation you ever used for Cuts, Galled Shoulders, Collar Boils, Inflamed Udders or other injuries of man or beast.

SEND NO MONEY

Simply mail me a postal or letter saying "Send me your big can of CORONA WOOL FAT on 20 Days Free Trial." I'll send it postpaid. Use all or part of it, and if you don't find it to be the best healing ointment you ever used you won't owe me a cent. If it does all I claim for it, send me 65c in payment at end of 20 days. (6)

C. G. PHILLIPS, President
42 Corona Block
The Corona Mfg. Co. Kenton, Ohio

MORE WOOL

One man can shear in half the time do better work and get 15% more wool with the marvelous Stewart One-Man Power Shearing Machine. Belts to any engine. Gets longer staple wool. Shears easy. Sheep like it. Machine complete with 3 extra sets of cutting plates. At dealers only \$21 or send us \$2 and pay balance on arrival. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. If you have no engine get Stewart No. 9 (hand power) Half-bearing Shearing Machine. There's a Stewart Shearing Machine, hand or power, to meet every need. Complete catalog on request.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
5652 Roosevelt Road
Chicago

World's Largest Makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines

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. Beware 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.

MR. C. E. BROOKS

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

Send No Money

Sent FREE

30 Days' Free Trial
No deposits—No obligation to sign—No obligation to buy! You try the famous imported Harp Separator entirely at my risk. You alone are the judge and if not thoroughly satisfactory return it at my expense.

The Standard in Europe For More Than 22 Years

You get the closest skimming, easiest turning, quietest to clean separator ever built. Has replaced hundreds of thousands of machines in England, France, Germany, Belgium and Denmark. Quality at Bargain Prices! Why? Because European labor and materials are cheaper, we build in tremendous quantities, and sell direct to you. From \$38.80 up. Also on easy monthly payments. Write today for prices and descriptive folder.

W. C. MULLER, Pres.
THE HARP SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. 39, 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

THE HARP
A SIZE FOR EVERY DAIRY
Fully Guaranteed
10 MONTHS TO PAY

PROFITS FROM YOUR CORN CROP

Glazed tile, wood and cement stave silos. Glazed and unglazed hollow building tile and MAT FACE RESIDENCE BLOCKS. Early buyers discount. Write for special agency proposition. National Clay Products & Silo Co., Dept. 16, Neely Block, Muncie, Indiana.

TAKE CARE OF THAT FEMALE CALF TODAY

(Continued from Page 4)

the end of the second or third week. This change should be made gradually by substituting a small quantity of skim milk for whole milk in the daily ration. About a week or ten days should be taken for this change. In this way the calf will go off the whole milk gradually and will not have a distaste for the skim milk.

Temperature of Milk

Care should always be taken to have the milk warm and sweet; especially is this necessary when feeding the young calf. As the calf grows older it will do just as well on cooler milk if it is fed at the same temperature every day. The right temperature for the milk fed the young calf is blood heat, 100°F. The milk should be as nearly this temperature as it is possible to get it. There is no way by which the digestive system of the young calf can be upset more easily than by feeding cold milk at one meal and warm milk at another. If there is any doubt about the temperature, or if the milk has to be warmed at all, the thermometer should be used. Judging the temperature of milk by putting the finger into it is not satisfactory. Milk at 90°F. will feel warmer on a cold morning than it will on a warm morning, and the calf's digestive system is very sensitive to any change. It is also important to feed sweet milk. One feed of sour milk may upset the digestive system of the young calf for months, and one feed of such milk often causes the death of the calf. It is better to let the calf miss one or even two feeds than to feed it on sour milk, however, they may be raised on sour milk entirely after the first few weeks, but if sour milk is fed it should contain about the same acidity at all times.

Clean Pails Necessary

The pails from which the milk is fed should be kept as clean as possible. They should be kept as clean as the milk utensils. If any milk is left in them it will sour, and the calf will soon show the effects. The pails should be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized often.

Length of Time to Feed Skim Milk

The length of time that the calf should be fed on skim milk will depend upon the amount of skim milk available for this purpose. Some feeders wean their calves at four months of age, but it is a better practice to feed skim milk until the calves are six months old. If one has an abundance of skim milk it is a profitable practice to feed heifers until they are eight months or a year old. This will insure a better growth and better development. Many feeders give their calves as much as twenty-five to thirty pounds of skim milk per day when four to six months of age. This, however, is a wasteful practice. Eighteen or twenty pounds per day is all that can usually be fed profitably.

Feeding Grain and Hay

At the time the calf is changed from whole milk to skim milk it will begin to eat grain. The best way to get the calf started eating grain is by placing a little grain in its mouth after it has consumed its milk. It will like the taste of grain, and will soon eat without assistance if the grain is placed within its reach. Some feeders practice the feeding of grain with the milk. This is a serious mistake, especially if the grain consists of corn or other starchy feed. Such feed as corn must be acted upon by the saliva of the mouth in order to insure its proper digestion. When the grain is fed with the milk the calf simply gulps it down and does not masticate it in the least. In such cases indigestion often follows. When the calf once begins to eat grain readily, only such an amount should be given it as will be cleaned up at each meal. Here again the appetite of the calf is the best guide as to the amount of grain to feed. Usually the calf will not eat over a half pound of grain per day for the first two months. From this time until it is six months old a pound of grain per day will be sufficient.

Skim milk is deficient in fat, and in supplementing it one must make good this deficiency. Grains which contain a high percentage of carbohydrates may be substituted for the

Galloway CHALLENGES THE WORLD ON CREAM SEPARATORS



I want to see a better separator—a closer skimmer, a more modern, easier and cheaper operating—a cheaper one in price—than my famous Galloway Separator. IT CAN'T BE FOUND—and this is backed by several HUNDRED THOUSAND satisfied owners of Masterpiece Separators.

Get These Facts

Galloway Separators are MADE RIGHT, WORK RIGHT, SOLD RIGHT. My big factories working to the limit with big output means lowest manufacturing cost. SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU means lowest selling cost. Both combined means lowest prices to you, easiest terms if you want them.

90 Days Trial

On your own farm, so you can test close skimming, easy operation; test the many improvements and exclusive features on this Masterpiece Separator. After this test the separator is yours if it comes up to all claims and mine if it doesn't.

Write for Bargain Circular

terms, etc., today. It will mean a saving. Separator Satisfaction, at a price you can't duplicate.

I WILL GIVE TO YOU

An aluminum milk pail filled with aluminum (as shown in picture) as extra value if you buy my separator. It's a special advertising, friend-making offer, to introduce Galloway Separators, in every community. Write today for special offer.

Engines, Manure Spreaders and Other Farm & Home Machinery—Exclusive at Bargain Prices—During My 90 Day Sale

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.
383 Galloway Station,
Waterloo, Iowa

Better Pumps for 50 years



MYERS PUMPS

THAT'S why MYERS builds nearly three pumps a minute during working hours. People know that if it's a MYERS pump it's right—sure to give complete satisfaction.

MYERS pumps embody exclusive features, developed through long experience in building pumps for all conditions of service. Wherever you live, there's a MYERS dealer near you. He's a pump specialist and can help you choose exactly the pump you need.

The MYERS Line includes Hay Tools and Gear Hangers.

THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
493 Church St.,
Ashland, Ohio

FIG. 1980

BOLENS POWER HOE

AND LAWN MOWER TRACTOR

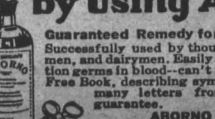


It seeds, it cultivates, it mows the lawn. It supplies power for operating light machinery.

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., Port Washington, Wis.

Save Calves and Cows by Using ABORNO



Guaranteed Remedy for Contagious Abortion Successfully used by thousands of farmers, stockmen, and dairymen. Easily administered. Kills abortion germs in blood—can't injure animals. Write for Free Book, describing symptoms and effects—with many letters from users. Money-back guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY
425 Jeff St.,
Lancaster, Wis.

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
 "We have been absolutely satisfied in every way."—Mrs. A. Larson, So. Boardman, 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
 Write for shipping tags and prices, or

Ship to
BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.
 Ship to Blue Valley Creamery in City nearest you:

Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Milwaukee, Wis. Duluth, Minn.

BLUE VALLEY BUTTER
 "Good butter"
 That's why millions use it

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, etc.** At dealers or post-paid. **THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio**

Whose Team is This?

This picture was submitted in the Walsh No-Buckle Harness Photo Contest but no name was attached. Prize money awaits the owner of the team. Who is he?

Get a Walsh No-Buckle HARNESS

On 30 Day's FREE Trial

I send my Walsh No-Buckle Harness to use on your own team 30 days free. See for yourself why this harness with no buckles to tear, no rings to wear, and no buckle holes to weaken straps, is three times stronger, better looking, handier than any other. Amazing success. Thousands in use in every state over nine years.

Costs Less — Wears Longer
 Saves repairs. Walsh "Special Test" Leather, tanned by special six-months' bark-tan process, explained in big, free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles; Back Pad, Side Backer, Breechingless, etc.

\$500 Balance easy monthly payments, or cash after trial if you wish. Sold direct to you by mail only. Return if not satisfactory. Write today for my big, new, free book; prices, easy payments and 30 day trial offer.

Send No Money

New FREE Book
 Send Your Name Only

Mail This Coupon Today

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Please send me, free of charge, Walsh Harness Book, free trial offer and liberal long-time terms on Walsh Harness.

Name.....
 Address.....
 R. F. D. State.....

betterfat. Corn contains a high per cent of this material, and on account of its low cost in the corn belt it is the logical grain to feed with skim milk. Many farmers and dairymen make the mistake of feeding linseed oil meal with skim milk, as the only grain or concentrate fed. This mistake is made on account of the idea that some have regarding the composition of oil meal. Many assume that oil meal contains a high per cent of oil, which will replace the fat that has been taken out of the milk. Linseed oil meal is valuable for feeding on account of the high content of protein. It does not contain a very high per cent of oil. Oil meal may be fed in connection with corn, but this is not necessary, and it is very expensive. The corn has invariably given the best results as a supplement to skim milk. When teaching the calf to eat grain it is better to use ground corn, as the calf get a little older shelled corn may be fed.

Hay should be kept before the calf after it is two weeks old. At this age the calf will begin to nibble at the hay, and will soon consume quite a little of it. The eating of hay should be encouraged by keeping nice clean, bright hay within the reach of the calf at all times. For calves under two months of age, mixed or timothy hay is better than alfalfa or clover. The latter are usually too laxative and have a tendency to produce scours. After the calf is two or three months old it will do much better on alfalfa and will eat a great deal more of it than of the mixed hays. If alfalfa can not be had at this time, good clover or cowpea hay should be fed. If the calf is on pasture it will not be necessary to feed any hay.

The Calf Needs Water

Clean, fresh water should be provided at all times. Many feeders assume that the calf does not need water on account of drinking milk. It will consume a large amount of water even after drinking fifteen or twenty pounds of skim milk per day.

Calf Scours

The most common disease of the young calf is indigestion, or scours. Naturally the digestive system of the young calf is weak and is very easily upset. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is very applicable here.

There are two kinds of scours that commonly affect the young calf—white scours, sometimes called calf cholera, and common scours, caused from indigestion. The white scours is a contagious form, and if the calf becomes affected at all it is within a few days after birth. The remedy for this disease is a preventive one, and the best way to insure against it is to keep the stalls and pens clean. Stalls used for calving purposes should be cleaned and disinfected after each calf is born. Additional precaution should be taken by tying a string around the navel cord of the young calf immediately after it is born, and applying some good disinfectant to the exposed parts.

The common scours, or indigestion, may usually be traced to faulty methods in feeding the young calf. The principal causes are as follows: overfeeding, feeding cold milk, irregular feeding, feeding alfalfa or other highly nitrogenous hay to the young calf, using dirty pails, and dirty stables.

Many cases of ordinary scours or indigestion are caused by the calf lying on the cold cement or damp cold bedding in the stall. The same effect is noticed when calves are turned out in the lot or pasture early in the spring before the ground is warm. They lie on the cold ground, their stomachs get cold, and scours inevitably result.

The first sign of indigestion or scours among calves is usually the characteristic foul-smelling dung. When a calf shows the first signs of scours the milk should be reduced one-half or more, and then gradually increased again as the calf improves. This method of treatment is usually sufficient to check a mild case. There have been many remedies suggested for treatment of the scours, and all are used with more or less success. The feeding of dried blood to calves has proved very effective. This may be fed by adding about a teaspoonful of soluble dried

(Continued on Page 26)

No Chance for Human Carelessness in Making—

Larro

The Safe Ration for Dairy Cows

Each ingredient in Larro is continuously and accurately weighed as it flows through these poidometers to the mixer. All poidometers are driven by a single shaft. If one stops, they all stop.

Every pound of finished Larro passes over this big electro-magnet. It keeps Larro free from nails, wire and "tramp iron."

Warehouse and tank standardizing of each separate ingredient are exclusive features. This diagram of one of 14 blending tanks shows how it combines many different carloads of the same ingredient into one uniform blend of unvarying quality.

Human mistakes in making dairy feed are paid for, dearly, by the man who feeds cows.

Right there is where Larro offers you a tremendous saving. For Larro is made where they take no chance on human carelessness.

After being inspected, analyzed and approved by the chemists, each ingredient is standardized by blending to insure an absolute uniformity. These standardized ingredients flow continuously to the mixer through super-human machines called "poidometers" which weigh (not measure) the proportions with a most uncanny accuracy.

From the mixer the feed goes to the Jumbo Electric Magnet which removes all nails, tacks and wire from the finished Larro.

The Larro Mill is a great machine that never tires or forgets. If something goes wrong the mill automatically stops until that thing is made right. It can't work at all unless it works the right way.

The Larro Mill at Toledo, Ohio, is open to visitors all day every working day—no permits or letters of introduction necessary.

Feed Larro for the biggest profit, for safety, for healthy cows—and keep for yourself the money you may now be paying for some one else's carelessness.

The Larro Milling Company

55 Larro Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER

Over 1,000,000 in Use

Empire Baltic 30

\$500 Down Balance Monthly

CREAM SEPARATOR Direct to You

30 Years' Success

ALL Shipments PREPAID

30 Days' Trial

Order Now
 Pay for it With Bigger Cream Checks
 Write for Free Book

Read the Amazingly Low PREPAID Prices:

No.	Capacity	Price	1st Pay't	Monthly Payments
M.O.	150 lbs.	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$5.00 for 4 Months
No. 1	250 lbs.	\$35.00	\$5.00	\$5.00 for 6 Months
No. 2	350 lbs.	\$45.00	\$5.00	\$5.00 for 8 Months
No. 4	400 lbs.	\$55.00	\$5.00	\$5.00 for 10 Months

Write for prices on larger sizes up to 1250 lbs. capacity. Also get our low prices on Electric or Power Driven Separators—telegraph at our expense.

Free Service and Parts
 for one year. Each Separator complete with tools, oil, brushes, etc. Send no money with inquiry. Write

All Shipments PREPAID
 Everyone with two or more cows should own an Empire Baltic. 5 per cent discount for cash. Write now.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR SALES CO., Inc.
 Dept. 25 Louisville, Ky.

PAPEC

Throws And Blows Saves One Man

The Biggest Value in Ensilage Cutters

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

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

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

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 187 Main St.
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Your dollars buy more in the Papec

\$24.95 American 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

MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN
 Write today for free catalog.
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80% OF Michigan FARMERS Need

MOST soils need limestone. It binds sandy soil, opens clay soil, corrects acid soil, increases the efficiency of fertilizer, manure; hastens the decay of vegetable matter, and conserves soil moisture. SOLVAY, pulverized to powdery fineness, brings results the first harvest. Non-caustic, furnace dried, easy to spread, economical. Be sure to read our booklet on limestone and how to use it—sent FREE on request. Write!

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
Detroit, Michigan

SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Guaranteed
95%
Carbonates

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

QUALITY Chicks & Eggs
45,000 PURE BRED BREEDERS, 15 varieties. Best laying strains. Incubate 25,000 eggs daily. Catalog free. Prewar prices. Free live delivery.
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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.

Are You Ruptured?

Learn How to Heal It
FREE

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Home System for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable invention is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured persons, and is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered. It brings instant and permanent relief and does away with the wearing of trusses forever.

Thousands of persons who formerly suffered the tortures of old-fashioned steel and spring trusses are now rejoicing in their freedom from the danger and discomfort of rupture after a brief use of this remarkable System. There is nothing like it anywhere and hosts of ruptured persons are astounded at the ease with which their ruptures are controlled.

For a limited time only, free trial treatments of this Muscle Strengthening Preparation are being mailed to all who apply. It is an original painless Method. No operation, no danger, no risk, no absence from daily duties or pleasures. Send no money; simply write your name and address plainly and the free treatment with full information will be mailed you in sealed package.

Send now—today. It may save the wearing of a torturing truss for life.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc.
Box 226A Watertown, N. Y.

Send Free Test of your System for Rupture.

Name

Address

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—\$5.00 stove pipe outfit sent free with brooder if you order NOW.
F. M. BOWERS & CO., 1416 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.25 30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tank—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—last a 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.

CHICKS Strong, Healthy. S. C. Tom Barron Egg. White Leghorns, \$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds \$15.00. White Wyandottes \$16.00. Assorted chicks \$10.00. Order direct from this ad. Reference First National Bank.
BLISSFIELD HATCHERY, Blissfield, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, S. O. White Leghorns, Barron Strain, America's greatest layers, from our own breeding pens, chicks \$15, eggs \$6.50 per hundred. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, Chicks \$16, eggs \$6.50 per hundred. 100% live arrival guaranteed, prepaid. 10% down balance 10 days before shipment.
O. W. BOVEE, North Star, Michigan.

Whittaker's Red Chicks and Eggs for Hatching. Rose and Single Comb. 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.

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

BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE GET OUR prices on White and Brown Leghorns and White Rocks. Prepaid Parcelpost Satisfaction Guaranteed. De Kester's Hatchery, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS BARRON S. O. W. LEG- horns. Special low prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for price list.
HENRY WATERWAY, R4, Holland, Mich.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

The Old Reliable Has proven itself year after year the one sure way to rid poultry of lice, mites, bedbugs, body lice and such vermin. Paint or spray on roosts, etc. No dusting, dipping, greasing, handling. Get it at your drug store, or write us for particulars and valuable Free Leaflet.
LEE'S LICE KILLER CO., Omaha, Neb.

DON'T LOSE BABY CHICKS

GERMEXONE, for 25 years the reliable remedy, will rid them of Roup, Colds, Bowel Trouble, etc., and keep them healthy. "A wonder worker." Used by hundreds of thousands. Get it at drug or seed store, or order of us by card—75c and \$1.50 sizes, delivered. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Order today.
GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

blood to the milk and stirring it in well. Dried blood not only acts as a tonic, but often is fed along with milk at each feed on account of its feeding value as well as its value as preventative treatment against the scours. A fresh egg given to the calf when the scours is first noticed often checks the attack. Castor oil is also used with good results. Two tablespoonfuls is sufficient for a dose. This may be given as a drench with milk.

Feeding After Weaning

After the calf is weaned from milk the grain ration should be somewhat changed. The object in forming a grain ration for any growing animal is to feed it bone and muscle-forming feeds. The grain ration at this time will depend upon the kind of roughage fed. If alfalfa is used the calves will do well on a ration of corn alone, or corn and oats mixed, or corn and bran. If mixed or timothy hay, cane or corn fodder is fed, the grain ration should be changed some what. More nitrogenous foods, such as bran, linseed oil meal and cottonseed oil meal should make up the grain ration. If the calves are stunted by lack of proper food at this time they will usually develop in undersized cows. During the pasture season calves under a year old will make a more satisfactory growth if fed a grain ration while on grass. Yearlings and two year olds will make satisfactory development on a good pasture where a liberal amount of clovers abound.

Young heifers should not be allowed to become too fat, they should be kept growing at all times, but a heifer that gets too fat before she is bred usually does not develop properly. After the heifer is bred she may be allowed to put some flesh on, particularly during the two or three months just before calving.

Exercise is a very important factor in the development of the young heifer. They should spend the greater part of their time in the open after they become a year old. Many dairymen follow the practice of keeping their milk cows either in the barn or in small lots all the time, but this practice does not give best results with the growing heifers.

Age of Breeding

The age to breed the heifer will depend first upon the breed and second upon her development. Jersey, Guernsey, or other early maturing breeds should be bred to calve about twenty-four months of age if fully developed. Heifers belonging to the Holstein, Ayrshire, or other late maturing breeds should have their first calves at about twenty-six to twenty-eight months of age. It is a better practice to have heifers calve early rather than late. The heifers calving early usually develop into more typy individuals, late calving tends to produce coarser animals that are particularly full or coarse over the shoulders and they usually retain this heaviness through out their life.

TEMPORARY SUMMER PASTURE FOR COWS

I will not have much pasture for my five milch cows during the coming summer except ten acres of marsh and would like your advice as to what to sow for green feed. I also have several geese and there seems to be very little grass in the yard and no clover field. I am wondering what I would plant in a poultry yard containing about one-half acre so that the goslings would have green feed. Would oats and rye be all right?—O. W. N., Milford, Mich.

Sudan grass makes one of the best temporary summer pastures for cows as well as for horses. Would recommend seeding twenty-five pounds of Sudan grass on a well prepared corn soil about the middle of May. This should provide pasture by the 20th of June, and if pastured judiciously will pasture until killed by frost in the fall.

Oats may be used as a pasture for geese. However, the oats will become woody and unpalatable. If the Sudan is not allowed to become tall and coarse, it will provide excellent pasture for the geese.—C. R. McGree, Associate Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

POULTRY BREEDERS' 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 SHEP- PARD'S best, \$3 to \$7 each.
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.

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 WYCKOFF Males head my carefully selected breeding pen. 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 laid 205 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.
WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

CRYDER'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. CRYDER, Alamo, Michigan.

S. C. R. I. RED PURE BRED EGGS FOR setting. 15-\$1.25 or 100-\$8.00.
LOUIS MORRIS, Mt. Morris, Michigan, R. 1.

R. O. R. I. Red Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. America's perfect breed for eggs, meat and beauty. W. J. Spencer, Rt. 1, Melvin, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

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

PURE BRED W. WANDOTTE HATCHING Eggs. Fishel's heavy laying strain. \$7.00 per 100; \$4.00 for 50 or \$2.00 for 15.
Mrs. Tracy Rush, 104 Grover Ave., Alma, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS

Hatching Eggs. Barred Rock, Aristocrats and Fishel White Wyandottes, 100-\$5.50; 50-\$3.00; 15-\$1.25. Joseph Amster, Paw Paw, Michigan.

TURKEYS

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

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.

White Holland Turkeys
ALDEN WHITCOMB, Byron Center, Michigan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Tom 2 years old \$8.00; young tom \$7.00; 3 hens 2 years old \$6.00 apiece.
FRANK VONDROSEK, Sherman, Michigan.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS? YES; WE HAVE some good ones. Write for prices.
R. W. ROBOTHAM, Hesperia, Michigan.

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

SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS

Our chicks are special quality. Our heavy home trade which takes most of our chicks indicates the worth of our stock. Those who know us best are our best customers. Pure bred stock carefully developed. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order today. Catalog on request. Get acquainted.
Prices Parcel Post Prepaid on 50 100 500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50
R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes \$8.00 15.00 72.50
CARVIEW POULTRY FARM, Morenci, 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,
J. O. Barnes, Prop.
Box 351, Breckenridge, Michigan.

SELECTED BARRED ROCK AND WHITE Wyandotte cockerels from high producing stock. White Wyandotte chicks for April \$18 per 100. Barred Rock chicks for April \$16 per 100. White Leghorn chicks for April \$16 per 100. Order now. C. W. HEIMBACH, R. 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 680, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the *Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum*. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shennandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a box of Walko, or \$1.00 for extra large box—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO.,
Dept. 680 Waterloo, Iowa

CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS \$12 PER 100,
\$6.25 for 50, and \$3.25 for 25.
Barred Rocks and Reds \$18 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, Rt. 1, Mt. Morris, Mich.

ELGIN CHICKS

Barron Strain Selected English White Leghorn Chicks. We ship all over the states. Get the good winter layers. Prices are right. Grade AA, best stock. Grade A, good layers. Prices: Grade AA chicks, 25, \$4.00; 50, \$7.50; 100, \$14.00; 500, \$67.50; 1000, \$130.00. Grade A chicks, 25, \$3.50; 50, \$6.50; 100, \$12.00; 500, \$57.50; 1000, \$110.00.
ELGIN HATCHERY, Box 317-A, Zeeland, 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.

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

BUY BABY CHICKS WITH CARE

THE buying of baby chicks is a far more important problem than most purchasers realize. Baby chicks constitute the foundation stock of the future layers and breeders and, therefore, too much care can not be exercised in deciding upon the hatchery from which to buy.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have observed that practical poultry raisers and farmers are relying upon the hatcheries more and more each succeeding year as a source of supply for their new crop of chicks. In other words, each year sees fewer and fewer chicks hatched under hens and the mammoth hatcheries are taking the place, to a certain extent, of the smaller incubators which are commonly operated on the farms. It is because of the fact that farmers are buying baby chicks from the commercial hatcheries in such large numbers that the officials of the department felt the necessity for urging them to exercise great care in deciding upon where to buy this year's supply of chicks.

At the same time it should be pointed out that many farmers, perhaps the majority, will still find it more economical to do their own hatching. This is especially the case where the farm flock is of good standard quality and has been bred for egg production. A farmer hatching his own chicks knows the quality of chicks he can expect.

The commercial hatchery business has developed to a very remarkable extent in the United States in the last two years. Some of the hatchery men have estimated that practically double the number of baby chicks will be hatched in mammoth hatcheries this year compared with last. There is a great increase in the number of hatcheries, each varying in capacity from a few thousand to several hundred thousand chicks.

The question of importance to a purchaser of baby chicks is the source of supply of eggs for the hatcheries. Many of the hatcheries have their business well organized and are able to guarantee the quality of the chicks. Some of the hatcheries, however, are not so particular where they purchase the eggs they use and are not able to guarantee high-quality chicks.

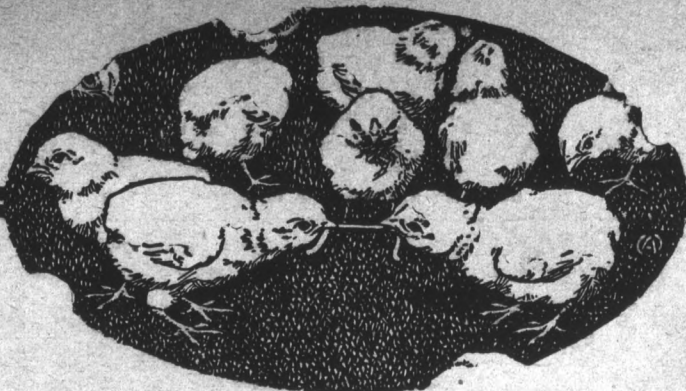
Purchasers of baby chicks would be well advised, officials of the department say, to make sure of purchasing from a reliable hatchery. Only purebred chicks should be bought and in addition to this, the purchaser should insist upon a satisfactory statement from the hatchery man as to the quality of eggs used. Were the eggs from a standard-bred flock with trap-nest records and was the flock in good breeding condition? Purchase baby chicks with great care. It is better to pay a few cents more for good quality chicks than can be guaranteed.

FIRST CARE OF BABY CHICKS

THIS is the season of the year when arrangements must be made to raise chicks to replenish the poultry flocks. Pullets are the most profitable part of the laying flock and a well-balanced laying flock should consist of at least half pullets; which allows careful culling of the hens during the summer and fall before the pullets are matured, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Baby chicks need especially careful attention in breeding and feeding during the first weeks of their lives, which should be followed by careful and regular attention throughout their growing period. Early hatched chicks are by far the most profitable whether grown to maturity for laying or sold as poultry flesh.

The brooder house and stove heater which are used for caring for the chicks during the first few weeks of their lives, must be in working order before the chicks arrive. The most common style of brooding is the use of a stove brooder in a colony house, keeping from 350 to 500 chicks in a flock in each house, and placing the houses about 150 feet apart on a good grass range. A house 10x14 feet makes a suitable colony house which can be readily moved if built on runners. Chicks brooded in the winter will do better in a larger house, about 10x20, partitioned so that one side is used for a brooder stove and the other for (Continued on Page 28)



Raise all the Chicks You Hatch

Raise them the PAN-A-CE-A way.

Start them right—keep them growing right along without any backset.

PAN-A-CE-A gives chicks good appetite and good digestion—helps them develop rapidly—gives them vigor to resist disease.

PAN-A-CE-A prevents fermentation of the food; fermentation is where most of the bowel troubles start.

PAN-A-CE-A is a gentle tonic to all the little-chick organs—keeps the system in order.

PAN-A-CE-A contains the Salts of Iron, so essential to early chick life, and during the rapid growth of feathers.

PAN-A-CE-A prevents and cures gapes, indigestion, diarrhea and leg weakness.

PAN-A-CE-A your chicks and then watch them feather! A Pan-a-ce-a chick will out-feather a non-Pan-a-ce-a chick every time.

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

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting Pan-a-ce-a
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



We can save you money on

Ancona and White Leghorn Chicks

Send at once for catalog and prices. We insure your chicks for one week.

M. D. WYNGARDEN

Route 4, Box 81

Zeeland, Mich

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, Minorcas	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 FLOCKS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references. 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

Purebred, high quality chicks from certified, tested flocks on free range.

Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
S. O. 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.

Winstrom Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Box A-5, Zeeland, Mich.

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS

HOLLYWOOD MATED
\$15 per 100

Sired by Hollywood males whose dams had egg records of 260 to 290. Stock certified by Michigan Baby Chick Ass'n.

Rural Strain, Barron Bred—\$13

Anconas, Barred Rocks. Send for catalog.

RURAL POULTRY FARM
Box 110, Zeeland, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS

Our Own Breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years experience in breeding, hatching and marketing. Also high quality Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. All flocks culled and inspected. Modern hatching plant, 2 hatches weekly. Quality chicks at commercial prices. Write for prices and circulars.

DEAN Egg Farm & Hatchery, Big Beaver
Mail address Birmingham Mich., R-4



CERTIFIED CHICKS

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 Zeeland 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.

EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL EN-AR-CO GEAR COMPOUND

For Automobiles, Tractors,
Trucks—Aeroplanes
Look for Boy and Slate Sign

10,000 Dealers Who Sell En-ar-co Display It.
Write Us If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You.

THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.
704-E2 NATIONAL BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.



400,000 CHICKS

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

	Prices on 50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred R. C. Reds, Anconas.....	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	77.50	140.00
Silver Wyandottes.....	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
Mixed, \$12.00 per hundred, straight, Postpaid, 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Best Bank Reference. You take no chance. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Assn.				

MODERN HATCHERY, Box 62, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.



CHICKS \$10.00 UP

100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

	Prices on 50	100	500
White, S. C. & R. C. Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas.....	8.00	15.00	72.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas.....	8.50	16.00	77.00
Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Blue Andalusians.....	9.50	18.00	87.00
Assorted, from Pure Bred Stock.....	6.00	11.00	50.00

Hatched from healthy, heavy laying flocks, well kept, insuring strong chicks that will grow into Profits. Postpaid. Order from this Ad. Save time. Reference, The Geneva Bank. Member International Baby Chick Ass'n. Free Catalog.

THE GENEVA HATCHERY, Box 23, Geneva, Indiana.

Certified Pure Bred Baby Chicks

Trap-nested direct from world champion layers; the famous Tom Barron and Hollywood strains of White Leghorns. Order these chicks from pedigree stock now at bargain prices! Hatched in the largest and finest hatchery in Michigan at the rate of 150,000 eggs to a setting. Also get our prices on Barred Rocks and other popular breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write for FREE illustrated catalog and special DISCOUNT PRICES—today.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS
Box 201 Zeeland, Mich.

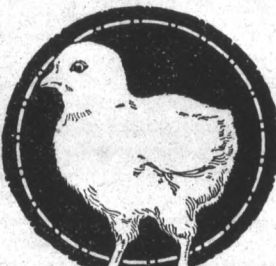
CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers

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Tom Barron White Leghorns Heavy Type Brown Leghorns
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Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Write now for our low prices and free catalog. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

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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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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50
Barred Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds, Anconas.....	8.00	15.00	72.50
White and Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....	8.50	16.00	77.50
White and Buff Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes.....	9.00	18.00	87.50

Mixed, all varieties, \$12 per 100 straight. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Order from this Ad. Bank references. There is no risk. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A.

H. B. TIPPIN, Box E, Findlay, Ohio.



Improved S. C. White Leghorns

BRED FOR EGG PRODUCTION SINCE 1910

CHICKS from this high grade egg laying strain will give you a bigger profit and absolute satisfaction. They have 13 years of careful selecting and breeding direct behind them, and mature in the shortest possible time. You benefit by our 13 years in hatching and shipping chicks. These chicks possess great vitality and grow up uniform in size. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Let us mail you our catalog with prices.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2



BEST CHICKS at Low Prices

Send for free catalog describing best bred chicks in the country. Tom Barron and Tanager 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% live delivery guaranteed.

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RELIABLE CHICKS

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

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Cloverleaf Chicks Leads Them All

Get chicks from real quality stock; the long deep-bodied type that are just built for laying. Our stock has been bred for years for high egg production. Closely trap-nested so as to weed out everything but those that come up to the high Cloverleaf standard. "Cloverleaf" brings you extra value without the extra cost. 100% live delivery by prepaid parcel post. Send for catalog.



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R. R. No. 2-B

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

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BABY CHICKS

FROM STOCK—THAT IS BRED WITH THE LAYING HABIT

Hollywood and Barron English Single Comb White Leghorns STRAIN MATINGS
250-300 EGG-BRED LINE

Careful breeding, typetesting and trapnesting has produced our world-famous Karsten's Quality Laying Hen—A Utility Bird With Standard Requirements

Our Leghorns are long, deep-bodied, wedge-shaped birds, with wide backs and low spread tails, big lopped combs and alert eyes. Birds that lay those large white eggs that bring the high prices on the New York Market.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG
it describes our wonderful breeding establishment, it tells what and how to feed your chickens for profit, it will show you how you, too, can double your poultry profits

KARSTEN'S FARM BOX X ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



PURE BRED CHICKS

Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood strains S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous S. C. Mottled Anconas and Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. All Free range flocks, carefully culled and certified by experts and bred many years for high egg production. Pedigreed males from 280 to 280 egg strains and from hens that produced leading pen in Michigan's International Laying contest, head our flocks. Eggs from these famous strains hatched with scrupulous care in our Modern Mammoth Incubators produce strong, husky, peppy chicks that are easy to raise and become marvelous layers. Chicks are shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for our big free illustrated catalog.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 30 Zeeland, Mich



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.

STAR HATCHERY, Box 23, Holland, Mich.



Early Maturing Baby Chicks

These chicks are from flocks headed by cockerels 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.



"It Fills the Bill"

"SELF-SERVE" Chick Feeder
Holds 12 quarts. Can't clog. Chicks can't roost on special cover nor touch feed with feet. Grown fowls cannot steal feed. Price \$1.50 plus postage. Send for free booklet.

IRA P. HAYES, Dept. B 12, Eckford, Michigan



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Michigan Wealth Doubled
The wealth of Michigan and Maine more than doubled in the decade from 1912 to 1922, as shown by the census bureau, but Maine's per capita wealth shows a larger increase than that of Michigan. Statistics for the two states have just been made public. Michigan's wealth at the close of 1922 was \$11,340,150,000, an increase of 116.7 per cent over 1912. The per capita wealth was \$2,883, and increase of 59.5 per cent. Maine's wealth was \$2,006,531,000, a gain of 100.1 per cent. The per capita wealth was \$2,586, an increase of 94.1 per cent. To this it may be added that the Michigan farmers are as a class progressive and determined to make their farms yield more than in the past. They will stick to raising beans as one of the leading crops, and while realizing the importance of growing fewer acres of wheat than in recent years, will not abandon that grain because the country has overdone that industry since the war. Diversified farming is planned as the most promising scheme, and fruits and berries will unquestionably continue a big source of revenue. At the present time the sheep industry is especially attractive to farmers in Michigan, and those who own flocks of well bred sheep are extremely fortunate, prices having undergone enormous advances recently because of greatly inadequate marketings, with wool an important factor, as well as mutton. It should be added to what has been said that the existing farming conditions in Michigan are extremely varied, and many farmers have undergone hard experience, causing many farmers to leave farms untenanted. It is believed, however, that better times are coming, and a hopeful feeling is expressed in all parts of the state. Financial conditions have improved, and farmers entitled to credit are accommodated at ruling interest rates. High wages check the hiring of farm helpers, and the average farmer is managing to get along with little outside help except at harvest time. Not many farms are changing ownership, and war time prices for land cannot be obtained by sellers.

Important Government Statistics

The aggregate value of crops and live stock products, including animals raised, produced in the United States last year is estimated at \$12,204,000,000 by the United States department of agriculture. This was \$960,000,000 more than the estimate for 1922. The total includes \$9,953,000,000 for crops, and \$6,111,000,000 for animal products, less an allowance of \$3,860,000,000 which is the estimated value of crops fed to live stock. The crop value last year was larger than for any year prior to 1917, the year the United States entered the world war, and was larger than for 1921 and 1922. The value of live stock products exceeded that for every year before 1918, and also for 1921 and 1922. The distress of wheat growers is shown by the estimate of the value of the 1923 wheat crop which is \$726,000,000, compared with \$874,000,000 in 1922 and with \$2,080,000,000 in 1919. Corn was the largest single item of value, being \$2,222,000,000 compared with \$1,912,000,000 in 1922. Other important items in the cereal group were oats, of an estimated value of \$539,000,000 compared with \$479,000,000 in 1922, and barley \$107,000,000 compared with \$96,000,000 in 1922.

Swine was the outstanding item of value among animals raised, being estimated at \$1,145,000,000 compared with \$1,273,000,000 in 1922. Cattle had an estimated value of \$924,000,000 compared with \$975,000,000 the preceding year.

Firmer Wheat Market

It cannot be said that general trade conditions governing wheat have changed materially of late, but the bears find it more difficult to put prices on a lower basis, and they

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat is easy. Corn unchanged. Oats weak. Rye dull and steady. Beans firm. Potatoes easy. Butter and eggs in demand. Cattle active and higher. Hogs and sheep active but prices show no change.

(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.)

are slower to sell wheat "short" than was the case earlier in the year. Crop conditions begin to be more talked about, and samples of winter wheat from Champaign County, Illinois, show the plant was winter killed, the crown being soft and rotten. Thus far most of the bad crop news has come from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, while favorable reports have come from Kansas and Oklahoma. Reductions in the visible wheat supply in the United States are slow, the stocks in sight being close to 64,000,000 bushels, comparing with 47,507,000 bushels a year ago. Canada has a large exportable wheat surplus, and this country is above an export basis, although fair north American exports of wheat and flour were made a short time ago. Hopes have been entertained by owners that placing a decidedly higher duty on wheat and flour imports would help to place values on a higher basis, the market being on a domestic basis, whereas in former years our exports really made ruling values. Recent sales of wheat were at decidedly lower prices than a year ago, and it is recalled that two years ago wheat for May delivery sold on the Chicago market as high as \$1.50 per bushel. Obviously, the proper course for our farmers to follow at this time is to curtail their wheat acreage and thereby help to bring about pre-war smaller crops and correspondingly better prices. The general belief is that the spring wheat acreage will show a fairly large reduction from that of 1923. The tariff question on wheat has been settled by the announcement of the President, the duty on wheat being advanced to 12 cents, making it 42 cents. The import duty on flour is fixed at \$1.04 per 100 pounds, a raise of 26 cents. The new duties take effect in thirty days. To help stock feeders, the import duty on mill feeds is reduced 50 per cent ad valorem.

Wheat Statistics

Farm reserves of wheat of 123,000,000 bushels as shown by the Snow-Bartlett-Frazier report, are the smallest since 1918, and compare with 153,000,000 bushels last year. States west of the Rockies have 6,000,000 bushels more than a year ago and those east have 37,000,000 bushels less. There is a marked shortage in reserves in the Dakotas and Minnesota, where farm holdings are 158,593,000 bushels, or only about sufficient for seed requirements, compared with 44,036,000 bushels last year. After allowing for the balance of the season, B. W. Snow estimates that there are 94,000,000 bushels for export to July 1 and for carryover, compared with 101,000,000 bushels actually on hand July 1, 1923. Reserves of corn are 1,165,000,000 bushels against 1,092,000,000 bushels last year, and of oats 447,000,000 bushels against 421,000,000 bushels in 1923.

Good prices for Corn

High prices for corn have caused rather extensive selling by farmers who had more than they required for feeding to their stock, and the visible supply has increased materially, exports from our shores continuing small, whereas a year ago they were of good proportions. Corn is fetching decidedly better prices than last year, while a little more than two years ago May corn sold on the Chicago Board of Trade for 62½ cents. Much corn has been fed on farms, but much is left, although little corn grown in 1922 was carried over to the following crop year. For weeks there has been activity in organizing corn farmers in Illinois, and

a short time ago Iowa farmers started along the same lines, with a few of getting better terms. Oats are plentiful, with farm reserves larger than a year ago and far smaller exports than at that period, although prices are not especially high. The visible rye supply in the United States is reported at 21,205,000 bushels, comparing with only 14,954,000 bushels a year ago. Ruling prices are much below those of a year ago, but very little is exported, whereas last year it was exported freely. May corn sells around 81 cents, comparing with 74½ cents a year ago. May oats sell at 48 cents, compared with 44½ cents a year ago. May rye sells at 71½ cents, comparing with 83½ cents last year. May wheat sells at \$1.11½, comparing with \$1.19½ a year ago.

Hogs Highest in Four Months

A wonderful change has taken place in the hog industry, and former huge marketings and fast declining prices have been followed by a great falling off in marketings and a real boom in values, with sales at the highest figures recorded in four months. All this seems surprising and comes as an unexpected boon to great numbers of stockmen in the corn belt states. Eastern packers bought freely, taking an unusually large percentage of the daily offerings in the Chicago market, and this outside competition was a great help in advancing the better class of swine. Bad country roads account for much of the falling off in marketings, while in most hog growing districts remaining holdings are much reduced. Offerings average up well in quality and the bulk of the Chicago sales cover a price range of 25 cents, the best light bacon hogs selling 15 cents under the best butchers. Recent receipts have averaged 229 pounds, or within a pound of the lightest since January, 1922. In sympathy with the great fall in hog prices, provisions are far below prices of a year ago and have an enormous sale at home and abroad. Hogs on the Chicago market have been bringing \$6.50 to \$7.70, comparing with \$7.10 to \$8.50 a year ago. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year amount to 10,763,000 hogs, comparing with 8,755,000 a year ago and 6,981,000 for the same time two years ago.

Fat Cattle Sell High

Prices for beef cattle have ruled very high in recent weeks, with plenty of the other kinds offered on the Chicago market, but not many of the best heavy long fed steers or prime yearling steers and heifers. The bulk of the beef steers sold quite recently at \$8.25 to \$11, with the best weighty steers selling at \$11 to \$12 and no good steers taken below \$9.50. The best yearling steers sold for \$10.25 to \$11.25, and sales were made down to \$6.75 to \$7.75 for the commoner lots of light steers, with inferior little steers selling at \$4.75 to \$6.65. Butchering cows and heifers had a good demand at \$3.85 to \$9.35, canner and cutter cows selling at \$2 to \$3.75, bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.25 and calves at \$5 to \$12. Stockers and feeders are in improving demand, and good lots are much higher than a few weeks ago. Common stockers sell as low as \$4.50 to \$5.50 and fair to good feeders at \$7.50 to \$9, not many going above \$8. A large share of the stockers and feeders sell at \$6.50 to \$7.50. A year ago beef steers sold at \$9 to \$10 for the best and nine years ago at \$8 to \$8.75. Fewer cattle have been marketed this year than a year ago.

Conditions are all favorable for men engaged in the sheep breeding industry, there being a serious shortage in the country, and prices have had a wonderful boom in recent weeks, prime lambs selling unexpectedly high, as well as yearlings and sheep. Recent sales of lambs have been made in Chicago at \$15 to \$16.50, feeders fetching \$14.25 to \$15.50.

WHEAT

A decline of 1 cent in price is the only change in the Detroit wheat market during the two weeks ending Saturday, March 8th. Demand is only sufficient to keep prices from declining. Farmers were liberal sellers during February as they needed the money to pay their taxes and reports are that they are continuing to bring their surplus to market at about the same rate. Export sales are reported moderate and some markets are experiencing an increase in milling demand.

CORN

The Detroit corn market is just about holding its own and the market is steady. Indications are that there will be a decrease in receipts soon and dealers are expecting higher prices. How long before this change in prices will take place is hard to predict. In the meantime demand is fair.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of other grains and the price declined 1 cent during the fortnight ending last Saturday. The market at Detroit is lifeless at this writing.

RYE

Prices for rye have declined 3 cents in Detroit and there is a steady tone to the market. Chicago reports increasing demand. Export demand has been quiet but the grain has been going to Europe steadily.

BEANS

Bean prices declined the fore part of the fortnight ending Saturday of last week but before the closing day prices were back to the level quoted in our last issue. The Detroit market is firm after an advance of 5 cents last Saturday. Eastern dealers say that recent receipts of good foreign beans have stopped any advance that might have taken place in the near future. Trade is not active. The present situation can be partly blamed to the fact that the advertising campaign fell through. It is a case where the housewife needs to be educated to use beans as part of the family meal more often. No doubt something will be done before another year's crop appears on the market.

POTATOES

At Detroit potatoes are active and in good supply. New York dealers declare old potatoes are doing fully as well as holders expect at this time of year. Demand is fair. New southern potatoes are selling well on eastern markets as prices are reasonable. Potatoes are steady at Chicago with no material change in price.

HAY

The markets are practically unchanged from a week ago. Receipts have fallen off some and have consisted of a goodly quantity of poor grade stuff. The demand has been fair for the better grades and prices as a consequence have hardened slightly in some markets.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 1 red, \$1.13½; No. 2, \$1.12½; No. 2 white, \$1.13½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.12½.
Chicago—Cash No. 3 red, \$1.12½; No. 2 hard, \$1.11½ @ \$1.14.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.35½; No. 2 white, \$1.35½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.35½.

Corn
 Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 83c;
 No. 4, 80c.
 Chicago—Cash No. 3 yellow, 78½¢
 @ 80½¢.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit,
 Cash No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 75c.

Oats
 Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 51c;
 No. 3, 53c.
 Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 47½¢
 @ 48½¢; No. 3, 46½¢ @ 47½¢.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit,
 Cash No. 2 white, 49½¢; No. 3,
 48c.

Rye
 Detroit—Cash No. 2, 71c.
 Chicago—Cash No. 2, 70½¢ @
 70½¢.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit,
 Cash No. 2, 84½¢.

Beans
 Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.75 per cwt.
 Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.50 per cwt.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit,
 C. H. P., \$6.65 per cwt.

Potatoes
 Detroit—\$1.43 @ 1.50 per cwt.
 Chicago—\$1.20 @ 1.55 per cwt.
 Prices one year ago—Detroit,
 \$2.06 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, \$24 @
 26; No. 2, \$20 @ 23; No. 1 clover,
 \$18 @ 20; light timothy & clover,
 \$22 @ 24 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 16

PRECIPITATION—either rain or snow—will average above the normal for this week in Michigan and temperatures for the greater part of the seven days will average mild for the season. As a result of the melting snow many rivers in the state are expected to reach flood stage. The fact that we believe there will be numerous freezes during this period is all that keeps us from predicting serious floods. The two high temperature points during the week will occur, one at very beginning and the other during middle part; the two low-temperature points will be reached about Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Storminess at very beginning of week with wind and moderate rain or snow flurries will give way to clearing about Tuesday. A more severe storm is expected in this state following Wednesday when winds will be of gale force and precipitation moderately heavy. The week will end with fair, cold weather.

Week of March 23

Spring showers, summer thunder storms and strong winds during early part of this week will show severe characteristics in many counties of the state. Despite the high temperatures, however, snow flurries may be expected in various parts of Michigan on or before Wednesday.

The coldest part of the week will be around Wednesday and Thursday after which time temperatures will gradually moderate.

The weather during last half of the week will be generally fair, although by Saturday the sky will become overcast and the weather appear threatening to stormy.

February Forecast Verified

Our forecast of precipitation above normal for the month of February has been fully verified in Michigan which also includes the severe sleet and snow storm during early part of month. Marketing has been greatly hindered because roads have not been opened in many parts of the state and with all the snow plows highways have been blocked to auto traffic.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE APPEARS AGAIN

AFTER several years freedom from foot and mouth disease the infection has appeared in the United States, this time in California. It is now the prime duty and privilege of livestock owners to fully cooperate with state and federal officers in the quarantine and slaughter of affected and exposed animals, in the disinfection of infected premises and in all other measures essential for checking the spread of the disease and accomplishing its eradication.

If a condition suspicious of the disease, such as vesicles (blisters) in the mouth or on the feet develops among any cattle, sheep or swine, the owner should immediately notify his state veterinarian or the nearest inspector of the Bureau. Pending arrival of an official veterinarian the owner of suspicious animals will as a matter of course close his place to all visitors and with his family and help refrain from visiting other farms.

If the animals are found by the inspector to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease all stock on the premises, including horses, will be carefully confined and all dogs be prohibited from running at large. No animals are to be received on or shipped from the place or moved across any highway, and no milk, hay, feed, or manure is to be removed from the farm. It should be borne in mind that the curiosity of neighbors to see affected animals or their well meant desire to be helpful may result in infection of their own farms and further dissemination of the disease. There must be close adherence to all the necessary quarantine requirements until all susceptible animals have been slaughtered and cleaning and disinfection of the premises have been accomplished.

WHAT ABOUT THE PROPOSED STATE INCOME TAX?

(Continued on Page 3)

graduated income tax would drive capital out of Michigan. It hasn't worked that way in other states, even in New York where they have the triple system of levies mentioned above.

Why prolong this discussion? It is apparent that the proposed tax is a step in the right direction in that it will help relieve over-burdened real estate and tend to distribute the tax burden a little more nearly in proportion to the individual's ability to pay. If you agree with the sentiments expressed in this article, the first step is to see that the necessary 60,000 signatures (and preferably several thousand more) are secured to the initiatory petitions. The next job is to put the thing over big at the November election next fall.

(Editor's Note: We want to call your attention to a mistake in connection with the first article of this series which appeared in the last issue. The lines that appeared under the chart on page 3 belonged under the chart printed on page 19, while the lines under the chart on page 19 referred to the chart on page 3. No doubt you have already noticed this.)

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station KYW, Chicago.—Central time 8:20 P. M. Wave length 536 meters.

March 18—"Permanent Farm Buildings Pay", by K. J. T. Ekblaw, Agricultural Engineer, Portland Cement Ass'n. "Alarm Clocks, Pigs and Boys", by Guy L. Noble, Secretary, National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

"Three years ago England had 2,000,000 men out of employment. America had 3,000,000 unemployed. We are still 'wet' there but in your three 'dry' years three years of prohibition, what has happened? England still has 2,000,000 unemployed and America has a shortage of 500,000 workmen. Now let me ask you if prohibition has succeeded."—Gypsy Smith.

For removing ink stains from cotton, linen and silk use Javelle and oxalic acid and soap and water; grease stains use gasoline; cleaning pongee and crepe, use energine.

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The Seed-Dollars you invest in this great Electric and Gas Public Service are working for you day and night, every day in the year, earning you a safe, tax-free cash income.

Over 16,000 thrifty Michigan people are profiting through share owning partnership,

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Complete information and facts gladly given.
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All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
 For Scratches, Wounds and common skin troubles.

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- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
- No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.
- No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.
- No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kresodip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

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References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

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AYRSHIRES

To make room for winter we are offering bred cows and heifers also some well bred young bulls. Look up our winnings 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.

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Bred sows and gilts \$25 up. Choice fall gilts \$12 up. Some herd boar prospects; real ones, \$40 and \$60 each. These prices good for a short time only. Write for price list and breeding. Also white male Collies \$8 and \$10 each. E. A. CLARK, St. Louis, Michigan.

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O. I. C'S: 75 LAST SPRING PIGS, PAIRS not akin. From 3 good strong sires. Also fall pigs. Recorded free. ½ mile west of depot. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

DUROCS

DISPERSION SALE! MICHIGANA FARM MUST sell all Durocs. We are offering bred sows and gilts, also fall pigs, either sex at bargain prices. Write your wants. MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Michigan.

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HAMPSHIRE—BRED GILTS AND BOARS at bargain prices. Write your wants. 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

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10 Head Registered Shropshire Ewes, Exceptional quality, bred for last of March and April. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Michigan.

5 SHROPSHIRE EWES OF THE WOOLY TYPE, registered and priced right. DAN BOHRER, Evart, Michigan.

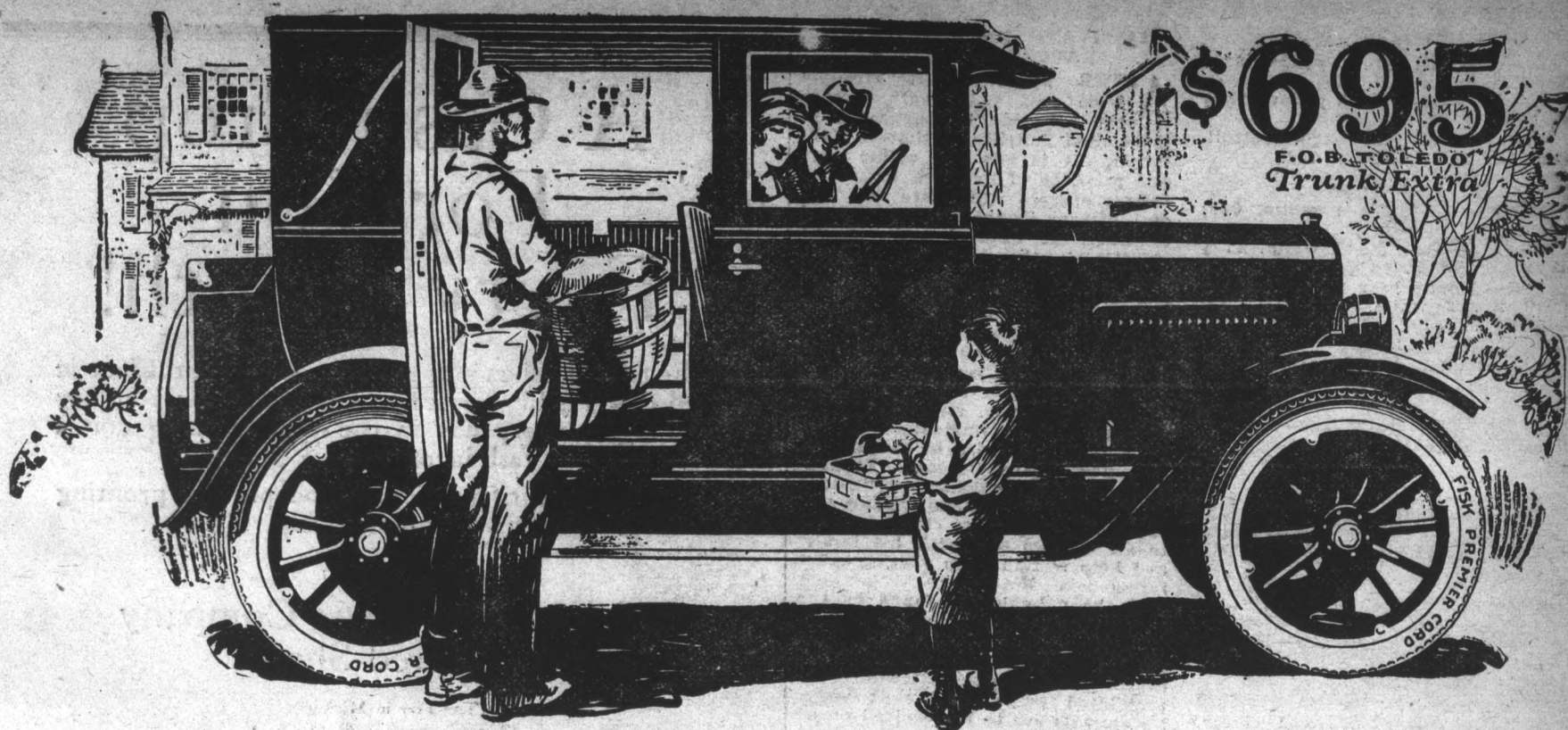
DOGS

COLLIE PUPS FROM THOROUGHbred trained stock, natural heelers, males \$5, females \$3. E. J. MAURER, Nashville, R4, Michigan.



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Overland CHAMPION

All the benefits of a closed car with the extra advantage of greater usefulness.



No hotel bills on long trips. Seats make in to a full-size bed in the car for camping.



Both seats adjust backward and forward to accommodate tall and short people.

