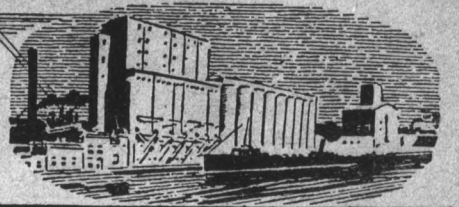


*The Michigan*  
**BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent  
Farm Magazine Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 16

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1924

TERMS: TWO YEARS \$1  
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**PLOW DEEP, BUT NOT TOO DEEP,**

*Read Powell's Article on a State Gasoline Tax for Michigan—Don't Miss "Forty Years of Faking"*

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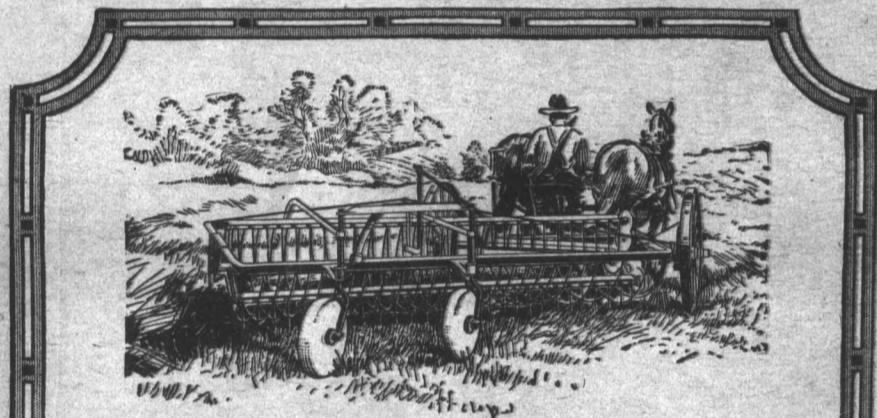
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### BAY COUNTY FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN COOPERATE

THESE two meetings today are about the best that I have attended in a long time," said Prof. E. C. Foreman, head of Poultry Department, M. A. C., last Friday, March 14th, after he had made an address before a point meeting of farmers and business men at Pinconning in the afternoon, and a similar meeting at Standish. "It is seldom that I am flattered such a large and attentive audience."

A great deal has been said about the remarkable results which have been obtained in Arenac County in one year thru the co-operation of business men and farmers, but it is only when one who attended the first meeting last year attends one this year that the vastness of the change really sinks in. Now farmers and business men sit side by side, drinking the coffee, which is served after every meeting, swapping stories and talking business and farming. Last year, a group of business men congregated in one corner and farmers in another. About the only exchange made was by means of glances of suspicion and distrust. Then the lunch hour was mostly a quiet and gloomy affair—now it is noisy and jovial. A genuine community spirit has taken the place of suspicion and depression. All this in addition to the material benefits. Mr. Tom Weaver, the hardware merchant said, "Had it not been for this movement I do not know where we would have been now. Our farmers had \$900 a day more to spend in August 1923 than they had in 1922 and I believe that stood between us and bankruptcy." Mr. W. H. Gillett, Manager of the Standish Creamery, reports that the average daily yield of his patron's cows increased from 6 1/2 to 10 lbs. in one year—over 50 per cent increase. His total volume doubled in one year and it was that factor alone which prevented the abandonment of his plant this year.

Pinconning folks are following closely upon the heels of their neighbors. Every two weeks they hold a rally at which some prominent man gives an address on better dairying and farming. Among the speakers have been Prof. O. E. Reed, J. F. Cox and E. C. Foreman, all of M. A. C. At no meeting in spite of the impossible roads, has the attendance dropped below 150 folks. Every business place, including garages and pool-rooms, were closed when Prof. E. C. Foreman spoke Friday afternoon. The Pinconning Boosters' Club claims 100% membership and is back of the movement heart and soul. "Agriculture is the leading industry of this town," said Mr. J. R. Fotheringham, the local banker; "and we want to treat it as such, especially because our material benefit depends upon it. A plan of financing the purchase of grade and purebred cattle has been developed by the Club and farmers are taking advantage of it. A cow-test association is being planned and a carload of sodatol is being handled. A series of chicken culling demonstrations are being planned for the summer. All these things are being accomplished thru the enthusiasm and co-operation of business man and farmer. But, most important of all, a community spirit is being developed which will make life just a little more worth while in Pinconning and vicinity.—E. J. Leanhouts.

### WGY WILL BROADCAST FARM TALKS MARCH 31

RADIO broadcasting station WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., will broadcast two talks the evening of March 31st that will be of great interest to our readers. Beginning at 7:15 P. M., eastern standard time, Mr. H. E. Babcock, of the N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation, will give a 10 minute talk on, "The Essentials in the Cooperative Marketing Movement." He will be followed by Dean A. R. Mann, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, who will address the invisible audience on "The Extension Service of the College of Agriculture." This station operates on a 380 meter wave length.

The Business Farmer is sure a great paper and I hate to miss one single copy of it.—Mrs. F. W., Kingston, Michigan.

## ARMY GOODS BARGAINS

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SATURDAY  
March 29th  
1924

VOL. VI, No. 16

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

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

# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

"The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan"

Published Bi-Weekly

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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

## State Gasoline Tax Is An Invisible Toll Gate

All Who Own and Drive Automobiles or Trucks in Michigan Would Pay Their Share for Building and Maintaining Our Highways

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

WHEN a great vital issue which involves a fundamental principle of taxation justice becomes a political football, there is danger that it may not be settled entirely on its merits and according to the desires of a majority of our citizenship.

Such has been Michigan's history with the state two cent gasoline tax. Demanded by an overwhelming majority of the voters of nearly every county in the state, it was passed by the Michigan House of Representatives last spring by a vote of 80 to 18 and later, despite persistent and unprincipled lobbying and political wire pulling it also passed the Senate 19 to 11.

The Governor's veto which killed the bill aroused such a wave of popular resentment that Michigan's chief executive has relented somewhat and has come out with a conditional statement in favor of gas tax, but he has as yet failed to make his actions correspond with his words, for he has steadfastly refused to allow the State Legislature any opportunity to enact legislation of this type.

### Sentiment Solid for Gas Tax

There is no question but what, if given a chance, the Michigan Legislature would pass a gas tax without delay. After the first week of the recent extra session of the Legislature the sentiment among Michigan's law-makers was so apparent on this issue that the Detroit Free Press on December 11th said, "Enactment of a gasoline tax is a foregone conclusion. Since Governor Groesbeck withdrew his opposition his entire following became super-conscious of its conspicuous position out on the end of a limb and marched into camp." But apparently the Free Press spoke too soon. Perhaps the opposition of the Governor had not been entirely withdrawn!

It is a unique situation to find people uniting in favor of any new form of taxation. When they virtually demand it and threaten to initiate it by petition, we may be sure that it has considerable merit to recommend it.

Every Michigan farm organization has passed resolutions favoring a gas tax, for Michigan farmers are convinced that the gas tax is right and sound in principle, that it is a measure for justice and that it is a step in the direction of a policy of specific taxation which will give much-needed relief to sadly overburdened real estate.

Nor do the farmers stand alone in this position. Everywhere one goes in Michigan today he discovers people enthusiastically in favor of a two cent gasoline tax and finds that they are ready with plenty of arguments to tell why we should have one similar to those already in effect in 36 other states in the union.

### Why the Gas Tax Is Favored

Briefly summarized, the arguments most commonly advanced are these: The gas tax is the only practical method of getting highway revenue from visiting tourists, it automatically takes into account both the weight of the car and the distance driven, it puts the burden onto the people who get the benefit from the improved highways, it would lower the tax on real estate, lessening the burden of the general property tax.

These popular arguments appear sound. They cannot be dismissed lightly. We are coming to realize more and more that we must continue to expend large sums for highway construction and maintenance in Michigan and for the payment of interest and principal on the State's bonded highway indebtedness which

IN trying to analyze the popular sentiment in favor of a gasoline tax for Michigan, Mr. Powell says, "The gas tax is the only practical method of getting highway revenue from visiting tourists, it automatically takes into account both the weight of the car and the distance driven, it puts the burden onto the people who get the benefit from the improved highways, it would lower the tax on real estate, lessening the burden of the general property tax."

Evidence is presented to show that gas taxes now being employed in 36 states are working satisfactorily and they are easily and cheaply collected.

Neighboring states either have gasoline taxes or are in the process of getting them. Michigan autoists touring in those states help pay for their roads, and fairly so. Should not the tourists who are yearly coming to Michigan resorts in increasing numbers, causing great highway depreciation, make some contribution to our highway expense account? A gasoline tax is the only solution to this growing problem, according to Mr. Powell. Do you agree with him?

now amounts to about \$38,000,000 and the refund of the \$5,000,000 due from the State to the several counties.

People everywhere are interested in good roads. Speedy and comfortable transportation by auto from place to place appeals to our independent and liberty-loving natures. Then, too, the motor truck is fast becoming an indispensable part of our modern life and is used largely by farmers and commercial enterprises of every description.

We must have roads, and better roads, and roads cost money. In commenting on this situation, the Governor himself admitted in the veto message, "Pavements ill adapted to withstand modern traffic conditions have been laid—poor engineering methods have prevailed and adequate safeguards have not been provided for the protection of the traveling public."

Every state needs good roads, but we in Michigan have a peculiar reason for being interested in the extent and condition of our highway system, for in recent years we have been developing a tremendous asset in the form of the tourist business.

The Michigan Farm Bureau News, the spokesman and official mouth of a large group of organized Michigan farmers who have been leading in the fight for a state gas tax, in discussing the tourist problem, declares:

"The summer tourist business has grown so rapidly that it is impossible to fully appreciate or accurately determine its present magnitude. However, reliable and competent men estimate that there are fully 200,000 visitors here in Michigan each day

throughout the summer for a period of ten weeks.

"A questionnaire conducted among scores of visiting tourists by the Grand Rapids Herald has revealed that one of the most common complaints of these visitors is with reference to the condition, or lack of condition, of our highways. Many stated that they would not have objected to a gasoline tax, because they were accustomed to paying one at home. It is interesting to remember that motorists in 36 states pay gas taxes at home, but can tear up Michigan highways without making even a slight return.

"If Michigan is to retain, develop and promote its precious asset of tourist patronage it must maintain and improve its highways. It would be a short-sighted policy for us to 'kill the goose that laid the golden egg' by falling behind in our road building program. The burning question is, 'How shall this be financed?' Shall it be done as at present through confiscatory taxes on adjoining property, through general township and county levies and through the pyramiding up of a staggering burden of public debt by continuing to mortgage the future through the issuance of millions of dollars worth of highway bonds? Seemingly no satisfactory provision has been made for retirement of such outstanding highway bonds in Michigan.

"Shall highway financing be achieved through a system which is grossly unfair to the present generation and flagrantly unjust to generations yet unborn? Or shall we follow the beaten path, already taken with satisfaction by 36 states of the

Union and adopt the gasoline tax idea?

"We don't expect the owners of adjoining property or the public in general to pay for the construction and maintenance of our railways or interurban lines. That is taken care of by those who use these facilities, in proportion to the amount of use.

"Since 95% of our modern traffic is furnished by gasoline driven vehicles, it is apparent that a gas tax would automatically distribute a large portion of the burden of highway expense among the users of the roads in proportion to the benefits derived."

Popular opinion and editorial comment therefore agree in favor of a gas tax as the most logical solution of our present problems.

The gas tax might not have been a fair means of raising highway revenue a few years ago when autos were scarce and most of the traffic was by horse-drawn vehicles. But today this situation is entirely different. In 1912 Michigan had but 39,579 registered motor vehicles. By 1922, ten years later, this number had increased nearly 15 times, reaching the total of 584,291. 1923 showed an added increase of 27%, bringing the total of registered Michigan cars up to 737,388. Today there are enough cars in Michigan so that our entire population might take a ride at the same time.

It is a fact beyond dispute that the great volume of gasoline consumed in Michigan is used for automobile and truck transportation on the public highways. The automobile has caused the insistent demand for a greatly enlarged program of highway development. To meet this demand the Legislature has authorized the issuance of \$50,000,000 of state highway bonds, \$38,000,000 of which has already been issued. No adequate provision has been made for the retirement of these outstanding bonds. We'll have to pay them. Our real estate will foot the bill unless we get help from those who use the roads. The automobile has also brought us a tremendous increased road repair and maintenance cost. Therefore, it is just that the automobile should contribute accordingly to defray highway expenses.

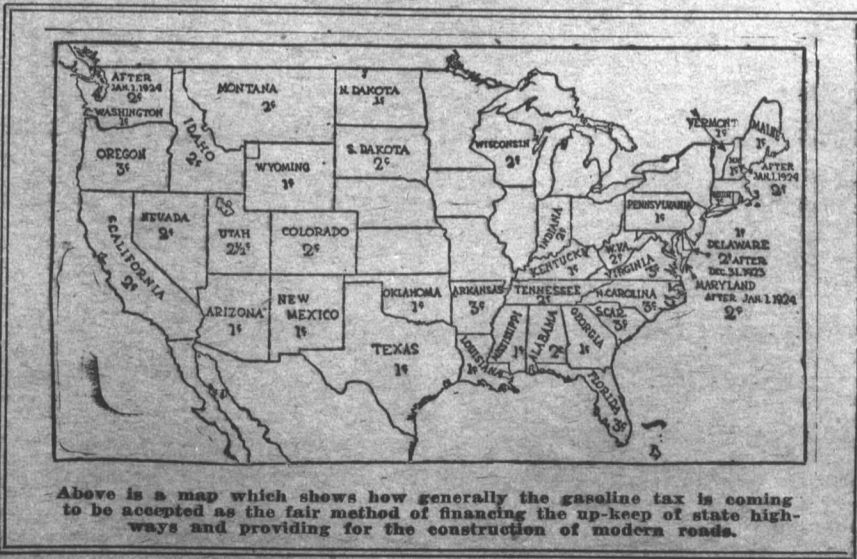
### An Automatic Toll Gate

It is reasonable that the amount of such contribution should be in proportion to the use of the highway by each automobile. This situation might be met by the establishment of a network of old-fashioned toll gates on our public highways. This would prove highly inefficient and bunglesome. It is unnecessary. There is a simpler way to accomplish the same process. The gas tax is an automatic toll gate. It automatically takes care of both the mileage driven and the weight of the car, the two factors contributing to wear and tear of highway by automobiles. The gas tax would exact a substantial increase in revenue from trucks and busses that enjoy the profits accruing from their operation over the improved highways.

It is logical, too, that the man who drives his car 15,000 miles per year should pay three times as much into the highway fund as his neighbor who drives his car only 5,000 miles. The present license fee system or any plan of weight tax would charge each alike for the same car.

Certain opponents of a gas tax advocate an increased auto license fee to provide additional revenue for highway purposes. It is hard to understand how such a proposal would operate with any great degree of fairness to those who drive their cars but a little.

(Continued on Page 23)



Above is a map which shows how generally the gasoline tax is coming to be accepted as the fair method of financing the up-keep of state highways and providing for the construction of modern roads.

# Farmers Can Safely Increase Clover Acreage

More Clover Can Be Grown in Michigan Without Danger of Over-Production and With Assurance of Profitable Returns

By J. F. COX

Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College

THE clovers have always been and are today the chief leguminous crops in Michigan. Red clover, Mammoth clover and Alsike clover are unusually well adapted to Michigan soils and climatic conditions, and to the common short rotations in use in the state. Red clover is the fundamental crop in Michigan rotations, and successful stands are almost invariably followed by more profitable crops of corn, potatoes, beets and beans. Alfalfa, sweet clover, and soybeans have recently gained an important place on Michigan farms; nevertheless, the clovers still occupy the greatest acreage, and dairying and live stock industries of the state are dependent upon the production of an abundance of clover hay for profitable production. As Dean R. S. Shaw of M. A. C. says, "the development and maintenance of a permanent agriculture in the state is dependent on leguminous plants. The clovers are more widely distributed, and far-reaching in their influence, than any of the others."

Michigan has long been known as a region particularly adapted to clovers, and to clover seed production. The fact that the clover acreage has decreased rapidly in the past few years and that many are failing to get dependable catches, particularly of red clover, is a matter of great concern.

## When Clover Fails

When clover fails in communities where it once succeeded, agriculture is on the down-grade, "run-down" farms are frequent, less live stock is fed, crop yields are lower, and farms change hands rapidly. In regions where clover and alfalfa thrive, farmers are generally prosperous, crop yields are high, dairying and live stock raising are successful, and farm ownership is more stable, and land values are higher.

Without doubt, the two leading causes of red clover failures are the planting of unadapted seed and the decrease in the content of organic matter and lime in the soils of many farms, which have long been under cultivation.

## Michigan Grown Seed Best

During the past four years, Professor C. R. Megee of the Michigan Agricultural College, has given his attention to the testing out of red clover seed from practically all commercial sources. These tests show conclusively that Michigan grown seed is best for Michigan. Seed from other northern states and Canada is also well adapted. Of the

imported seed, the Italian is practically worthless and French seed gives only fair results. Seed from Northern European regions is good, but under present conditions, much Italian seed is being sent to northern ports and reshipped to the United States. There is a good supply of Michigan grown clover seed in the state. Michigan's leading seed companies and the Farm Bureau Seed Department are carrying good stocks of Michigan grown red, mammoth, and alsike clover seed. There is not enough seed, however, to supply the entire state demand with Michigan grown clover seed, because a considerable amount has been moved to out-of-state seed companies. Michigan farmers should buy their seed from dependable sources. Native grown red clover seed is selling at a considerably higher price than imported seed, hence cheap seed is especially dangerous this season.

Alsike seed is comparatively cheap and is available for those who cannot get Michigan grown red clover. Without doubt, alsike will be more largely used in mixing with red clover than previously. Much less alsike seed is needed per acre and it often gives good stands on soils where red clover fails to catch well, and during adverse seasons.

Rather than grow imported clover seed of doubtful origin, Michigan farmers will find alfalfa much more valuable. There is a large supply of northern grown alfalfa seed at prices about the same or somewhat less than native grown red clover. While Grimm costs more, it is harder under Michigan conditions and is available at cheaper prices than formerly.

## Early Plantings Usually Best

As a general rule, plantings made in early spring, from the time the ground is in a honey-comb condition to early May, give best results in Michigan. Of red clover and mammoth, ten to twelve pounds per acre is the usual seeding; of alsike, alone, six or eight pounds; of red and alsike mixed, six pounds of red and three pounds of alsike. When seeded with timothy, from four to six pounds per acre of timothy is usually added to these plantings. Clover starts best when planted on a firmly rolled seed bed with oats or barley, or with wheat or rye, in which case the ground is in a firm condition.

The use of commercial fertilizers and manure with the grain crops, with which clover is usually planted, greatly benefits clover seedings. Lime and manure are frequently essential in getting good results with

the clovers, red and mammoth clover particularly. Soils which are acid should be limed, using from one to two tons of finely ground limestone or three or four cubic yards of marl per acre or more on very acid soils. Manure greatly aids in increasing the moisture holding capacity of soils, and hence tides new seedings over dry spells of the first summer.

## Michigan Seed In Great Demand

In tests at many other stations, Michigan grown seed ranks very high, hence seed producers can expect a strong demand. Under present conditions, the seed crop ranks as a very profitable one. It would pay farmers to use fertilizers with grain crops, particularly phosphate, in order to benefit the clover hay and seed crop seeded with the small grain.

In removing the first crop of red clover for hay, it should be cut when in full bloom before the heads begin to turn brown, in order to reduce the almost certain loss from the clover seed midge. Professor R. H. Pettit of the Department of Entomology, M. A. C., states that cutting when in bloom rather than after a number of heads have turned brown will reduce clover seed midge injury to a minimum. Attention to this one thing will greatly increase clover seed production on the majority of Michigan seed producing farms. It will also pay to clean up weedy fields by cutting weedy patches for hay and by pulling out or hoeing out such weeds as stick-cockle and dock in alsike and docks, thistles, and other weeds in red clover.

The average yield of clover in the state is a bushel and a quarter per acre but good growers, giving proper attention to the seed crop, can expect, under favorable seasonal conditions, to receive from two and one-half to four bushels of red clover, and from three to six bushels of mammoth or of alsike per acre. The straw after threshing is a useful roughage, particularly for sheep.

## A Safe Crop to Increase

The average yield of clover in the grown for hay and seed, and the use of clovers in hay and pasture mixtures, can be safely increased without danger of over-production and with assurance of profitable returns. Clover hay is in strong demand in Michigan. Michigan pastures are markedly improved by using red, alsike, and white clover with the original grass seedings, or reseeding with these legumes. Soils are greatly benefited by the successful growing of leguminous crops.



Michigan is particularly adapted to clovers, and clover seed production. And clover hay is in strong demand.

## If You Have Not Tested Your Seed Corn Yet This Year Do So Now

By J. R. DUNCAN

Department of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College

GOOD seed corn, according to Mr. Duncan, is a mighty scarce article in Michigan right now, and if farmers do not test their seed by Rag Doll or some other method they are going to be greatly disappointed with the stand this year. In this article he discusses the seed corn situation, what to look for in making a test, and describes the Rag Doll tester for the benefit of those who do not understand it. It will mean a little extra work to test your seed but it is better to be safe than sorry.

in that condition would carry approximately 22 per cent moisture, so this year corn was evidently carrying an average excess of 23 per cent moisture, which of course is a dangerous condition to start with and perhaps was not fully appreciated.

Silage corn, harvested at the same time, contained from 55 to 71 per cent moisture.

With such conditions existing there is only one safe course to pursue and that is: Hang seed corn up so one ear cannot touch another, in a well ventilated room or building.

One good sized lot (40 bu.) of seed corn was inspected March 7. It was in a pile about two feet deep

on the floor. The corn could have been spread out to less than half the depth. The windows were closed allowing no ventilation. A stove could easily have been operated. This was not done. The result of this improper handling is total loss of seed corn. The sample of this corn, brought into the Farm Crops Laboratory March 10th, showed a moisture content of 25.4 per cent and the germination test indicates zero.

With the facilities at hand and very little additional expense, this entire lot of corn (40 bushels) could have been saved for seed and would have been sold at a good figure, since Crop Improvement Asso-

ciation Registered Seed is selling at \$6.50 per bushel, and certified seed is \$4.50.

Another large lot of well sorted seed corn, if properly handled in the early part of the winter, could have practically all been sold for seed, but on account of improper handling will have to be resorted to get 45 per cent of the pile to germinate, 91.4 per cent. The balance, 55 per cent, germinated 69.4 per cent with a great many weak sprouts, which means less than 50 per cent germination if planted in the field.

A great many samples of seed corn have been tested for moisture and germination for farmers of Michigan this winter in the Farm Crops Laboratory, and only the corn that was placed on racks or hangers is showing satisfactory results. A great many samples run from 0 to 80 per cent germination, when no one ought to be satisfied with seed which does not test 90 per cent or better.

Our High School Agricultural Teacher reports that the seed corn brought in by boys from farms, shows about 50 per cent germination.

## Methods of Testing Seed

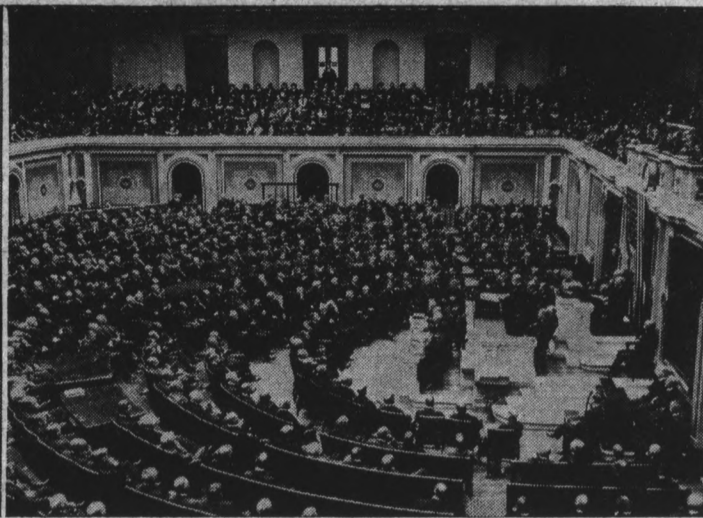
The Rag Doll makes the simplest, inexpensive, efficient method imaginable and any boy taking Agriculture in High School knows how to operate one.

(Continued on Page 18)

# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



**18 YEAR OLD PSYCHIC MARVEL.**—Miss Eugene Dennis, of Atchinson, Kansas, has amazed the most critical with her psychic demonstrations. She performs wonders without going into a trance. She thinks a moment and then tells your past or where to find articles.



**CONGRESS' TRIBUTE TO HARDING.**—This is a fine view of Congress taken during the Harding Memorial Services held at the House, on February 27th. All of the nation's highest officials attended. Mrs. Harding, widow of the late President, sat in the balcony. The favorite hymns of Mr. Harding were rendered by the Marine Band in the House Lobby.



**A REAL RADIO FAN.**—Little Mary Nelson of Philadelphia, Penn., and her radio fan. The coils of the set are wound in the leaves of the fan and "tuning in" is done by opening or closing the fan to get the desired clearness.



**THEY SAY IT'S A BEAR! WHAT DO YOU SAY?**—This odd creature, seen in the London Zoo, is called an Aard Vark, by the Boers of South Africa from where it came. At the Zoo it goes under the name of Ant-Bear. It lives entirely on ants. We suppose some society woman will have one for a pet soon.



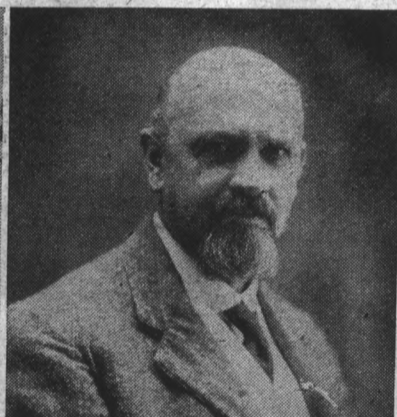
**REPRESENTATIVE AND BROTHER ARE LAW STUDENTS.**—Besides attending to official duties, Congressman Wm. Connery, of Lynn, Mass., (seated) and his brother Lawrence, his secretary, are studying law at a Washington university.



**PRETTY NEAT WORK, ISN'T IT?**—So says Frank E. Daily as he puts the finishing touches on his 4 masted Barque. Daily is 74 years old, and has seen 47 years sea service, and is now one of the residents of Sailors Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York City, a well known home for old "salts of the sea."



**PAINTS PICTURES TO ILLUSTRATE SERMONS.**—Rev. Branford Clarke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., uses his own oil paintings to emphasize the main points in his sermons. The photo shows him in his study, with some completed pictures, and one he is working on.



**MOON MAY NOT BE DEAD.**—Prof. W. H. Pickering, of the Harvard University Observatory at Jamaica, declares there is still life on the moon.



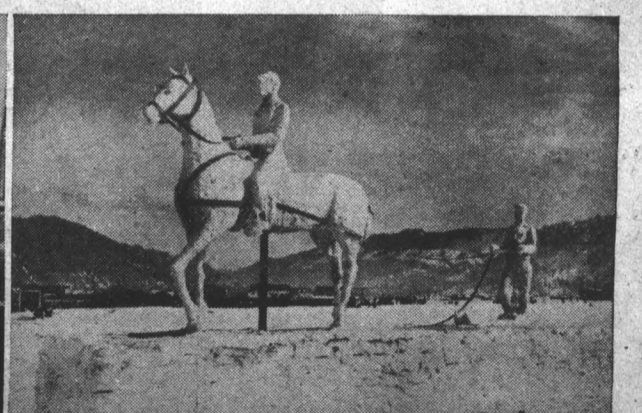
**STILL ON THE GO.**—Capt. Wanderwell, well known American globe trotter, and his party are touring around the world. This picture was taken in Constantinople, Turkey, in front of the Mosque of Saint Sophia. Both machines are Fords with special built bodies.



**HAS HANDLED 31,000 TONS OF TYPE.**—John S. Burnside, veteran "makeup" man of the Government printing office at Washington, has been on the job for 56 years, and the weight of the type he has set is the displacement of one of Uncle Sam's largest battleships, or over 31,000 tons.



**A RATHER STRANGE HOBBY.**—Miss Jeanne Gordon, young American contralto, now singing leading roles at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, has a fine collection of porcelain china banks, some of them priceless.



**SNOW SCULPTURE.**—A magnificent specimen of sculpture representing a man on horseback towing a man on skis. This fine piece of snow sculpture is the work of Professor Brugner, well known Munich sculptor, and required many hours to model. Both horse and man are very life-like.

# FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Gaffer—By Himself

**PETE DEXTER**, grafter de luxe, began his career as a faker when he was hired out to a traveling medicine show to care for some snakes and do a few acrobatic tricks. He tells us that one season with the dispenser of the famous "Wizard Oil" was enough, especially when he had to resort to force to get the pay coming to him.

Following a season at selling red lemonade at county fairs, he drifted south, and, after he had made a pretty fair clean-up by selling cheap silverware by mail, he hopped a train for the north. His move was speeded up particularly when he heard that officers were looking for him, but he made a safe get-away.

Pete, who has written his life history for **THE BUSINESS FARMER**, was an amateur in those days, but he admitted he was fast becoming an expert, and the story of his adventures in extracting easy money from the public follows.

(Continued from March 15th issue)

**AFTER** the little fyer I had in Florida, I decided that it wasn't safe to travel with a show or make the fair circuits, because I had already learned that a fellow was in danger if he was seen in public too much.

Money was getting scarce, and it looked as if I was going to have to get a job and do real labor if I intended to eat. I landed in South Dakota before my money ran out, and it was there that the next best scheme I figured out came to me. A fellow came around the job one day canvassing us boys so that we would all order tailor-made suits. He would take our measure, take a five-dollar deposit, and promise the suit in a couple of weeks. That gave me an idea. The job I had was kind of tough, and summer was coming on, so I wanted to get out in the air.

A couple of weeks later found me in a little town about forty miles away, with a bunch of cloth samples that I had taken out of a tailor shop when the boss wasn't looking. I also had on my new suit which the fellow had sold me, and I was armed with a pad of order blanks, a receipt book and a tape-line.

The suit I was wearing cost me twenty-five dollars, which in those days was a lot of money. For my purpose, I announced that a suit like mine could be had for fifteen dollars. Pick over the samples and choose the style. A five buck deposit was all I asked. I claimed to represent the New England Woolen Mills, and I had prepared some letters telling who I was.

The first day I took orders for three suits. On the strength of that, I got five more next day, and the third day I had nine customers that handed over the five spot and took my receipt. That allowed me enough profit after I had paid my bills to get a pretty good start. I jumped two hundred miles into another state, worked the small towns till I had about a hundred dollars, and then moved again. That summer was the beginning of my big money time, and altho I was a couple years short of twenty-one, I cleaned up nearly two thousand dollars in about four months. I never did hit any of these towns again, but I'll bet the fellows who are waiting for me to deliver those clothes are getting pretty mad. They sure were easy. The way they fell for that cheap suit idea and handed me five spots was just like taking candy from a kid.

I had an aunt in New York, so I visited her that winter. She was glad to see me, and when she found I was a money-maker she kept me around until spring. She tried to get me to go to school, but that was out of the question for me. Cash was coming too easy for me in my line.

While I was stopping with her at Rome, New York, I figured out my next summer's business. Aunt bought her tea and coffee from a fellow who peddled it in a wagon. Every time she brought a dime's worth of tea, he gave her a lot of pretty coupons, and if she saved enough she eventually got a phoney silver tea set. The way women will buy stuff to get premiums is a joke. Why last year I met a fellow who was selling a paper that gave a great big dishpan with a year's sub-

scription. That dishpan, he told me, cost the company 14 cents, but it sure pulled the three bucks away from them women. That agent got one dollar every time he unloaded the tin pan, and the company had another subscriber tied up for life.

Well, I began to hunt around for a cheap silver set. I read all the catalogs and finally found a firm that offered a knock-out for \$11.80. It consisted of a sugar bowl, cream pitcher and a coffee pot and a tray all "genuine silver," and it was a swell lay-out. Next thing I did was to go over to a small town about five miles away, and had a lot of tags, receipts, cards and stuff printed, announcing that with every ten pounds of "Colonial Coffee" purchased from out traveling salesman, the Colonial Tea and Coffee Company would deliver one of the beautiful silver sets as a premium. This offer, the tickets stated, was to introduce a new coffee and better tea to the public. I sure was proud of the job that fellow did with those cards, and the swell way he fixed up them order blanks.

I fixed up my outfit, and as a sure business getter I bought a few pounds of the coffee that my aunt was using—and it was good stuff, too—and a week later I bid the folks good-bye, telling them I was going to Chicago to look up a business connection. I had never worked Illinois and Iowa very much, so I took my outfit and started about forty miles from Chicago. I had a Chicago address on my cards, and that helped, and it wasn't very long till I had enough money to buy a horse and buggy. The game I was working was that the coffee would be delivered at once and the silver set was to come from the factory. All I had to do was to exhibit the silver and the order sure came quick. At the close of each day, I would get some cheap coffee in a town, take it to my room and re-

sack it for the next day's business. I always took full pay for the coffee and delivered as much as possible. The coffee I bought never cost me over fifteen cents a pound, and I sold it for thirty cents, and the silver set brought an extra dollar for shipping expenses. Say, I used to clean up twenty-five to thirty dollars a day, and folks in towns would come to my headquarters to get in on the silver set offer. Well, I worked Illinois for several weeks; I had told my customers that it would be a few weeks before the silver would be shipped, as the sets came from the east, so I was safe.

My next territory was Wisconsin, were every one drinks coffee, at least part of the time. Say, the way those women gobbled up my offer was something fierce. I ran out of order blanks twice and had new ones printed. I was wise enough to change the name of the town, and as long as I was going to Iowa late in the summer I had a set made for Des Moines, so that Iowa people would feel better about the company. Well, I cleaned up a wad of money that season. When I sold my horse and wagon and checked up, I sure felt rich.

Every one was going to California about that time, so I just packed up my things and went, too. I gave my silver set to a nice old lady in the last town I had stayed in, as her boarding house was the best on the road, and she was the tickledest woman you ever saw—and the only one who ever got a silver set from the Colonial Tea and Coffee Company.

I had peddled along on that small line of stuff for several years, and didn't get caught, either. I was always careful to work different territory all the time, but I was beginning to find that the good sections were in the middle-west, and I wanted to try out some of my new schemes a second time. But I wanted bigger deals.

I had taken up with a bunch of fellows while I was in California, who were selling gold-mining stocks. They owned the Silver Star Company, located at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and shares had been going fast. I sure learned a lot of things from those boys; and even tho they gave me a job which paid pretty good, they eventually got all of my cash back, as I fell for their line and took shares whenever I could spare the price of a meal ticket. One day when I went to work, the police was standing in the door, so I figured that something was wrong. I kind of stepped up easy like and inquired of the cop what was the matter, a murder?

"Naw," said the cop; "the chief just got wise to the game that these birds is working and they are raiding the place and taking the books."

Right then and there I quit working for that gang, and about all I had when I left town was a considerable bunch of experience and a lot of stock.

But the experience sure came in handy a few years later when I went into business myself. Maybe those fellows is in the pen, but their spirit went marchin' on, for I sure went them a heap better, as I never got caught.

Well, the only time I ever had to bum a ride on a freight train was when I left California after the mine went bad. I had a couple of dollars, but I had to eat, too, and I hated to think about those cops lookin' for me, so I climbed on a train and after a week's travel, in which I got kicked off often enough so that I didn't miss any meals, I found myself down in Texas.

(Continued in April 12th issue)

A school board was visiting a school, and the principal was putting his pupils through their paces.

"Who signed Magna Charta, Robert?" he asked, turning to one boy.

"Please, sir, 'twasn't me," whimpered the youngster.

The teacher in disgust told him to take his seat, but an old tobacco-chewing member of the board was not satisfied; so, after a well-directed aim at the cuspidor, he said: "Call that boy back. I don't like his manner. I believe he did do it."

"This law is a queer business."

"How so?"

"They swear a man to tell the truth."

"What then?"

"And every time he shows signs of doing so, the lawyer objects."



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He would take our measure, take a five-dollar deposit, and promise the suit in a couple of weeks.

# 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.)

### RESILVERING MIRROR

Some time ago you published directions on how to resilver a mirror and I intended to save that copy of the paper but I mislaid it and now cannot locate it. Will you be kind enough to publish the directions again?—B. C., Washington, Mich.

—First, clean the glass very clean. Lay it on a flat surface with the back up. Pour some quicksilver on it at the center, lay a sheet of smooth tinfoil on it, and work the quicksilver out from under the foil with a rubber squeegee roller such as photographers use for mounting pictures. Care must be taken to keep out wrinkles and air bubbles. After it is worked down flat, the foil should be painted or shellaced to prevent injury.—Managing Editor.

### ONE HEIR CANNOT HOLD UP SALE

A man dies leaving widow, and three children, all of age, and an estate consisting of a farm and personal property but no will. Property has been in probate and all claims paid and administrator is trying to sell property. One heir says he will not sign off but wants farm divided. What proceeding is necessary in this case? Can the farm be sold without all the heirs signing off? Can one heir call for a division of farm? How long is administrator allowed to settle estate? How long can widow hold possession of farm home? Does she have to pay rent after a length of time?—Reader, Flint, Mich.

—Upon the authority of a majority of the heirs the probate court may order the farm sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs. One of the heirs cannot compel the administrator to divide the farm against the will of the majority. As soon as the debts have been paid and the share of each heir determined, the probate judge may order the estate settled immediately by the administrator. A widow may hold possession of the homestead without paying rent until her share of the estate has been assigned to her.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### MUST BUILD FENCE

Will you please answer the following question through your paper? A and B each buy 5 acres of land joining; it was a ten acre farm. A gets house and rents his half, after three years B builds and goes to live on his half. There is no dividing fence. A's tenant has chickens and B wishes to raise garden. Now does A's tenant have to shut chickens up or does A and B have to build dividing fence?—F. E. W., Plymouth, Mich.

—A and B would be required to build a dividing fence, each party building and maintaining his share of the fence.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### SHOULD NOT HOLD BOTH OFFICES

Please let me know if a man can be township clerk and school director in the township or is there a law that says he can not?—W. J., Gaylord, Mich.

—As a general rule a person may hold two offices at the same time unless it is prohibited by statute or unless the offices are incompatible.

It is our opinion that the offices mentioned by you are incompatible. The township clerk has numerous duties to perform relating to school matters. We would call your attention to Section 5758 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 which provides that:

"Any township clerk who shall neglect or refuse to certify to the supervisor any school district taxes that have been reported to him as required by this act \* \* \* shall be liable to any district for any damage occasioned thereby, to be recovered by the treasurer in the name of the district in an action of debt or on the case."

Under this provision of the statute, the clerk might become liable to the district in damages for neglecting to perform his duty as clerk. It would be inconsistent for him to be a member of the school

board which authorized or directed the treasurer to bring an action against him for damages.

He would be in a position where he could use his influence to prohibit the district from bringing a legal action against him for damages.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### START SUIT AGAINST GARAGE

I had a good tire, 35x5, slightly damaged. I sent it to the garage by a neighbor to have it repaired. It was sometime before I sent for it. I sent by another neighbor, they said it was brought there but the man took it away with him. Then the man who took the tire there goes for it and they say they took it to the vulcanizing shop and they go there for it but can't find it. Then I go for it and they say it was so

damaged by a nail puncture that they threw it in the junk but say they will find it. They don't find it. Can I get damages and how? It's value is \$20. It has been over a year.—V. G. Mattawan, Mich.

—You have a right of action against the garage for the value of your tire. The proper procedure would be to start suit before the local justice of the peace.—Asst. Legal Editor.

### ASSESSING FOR DRAIN

Can the officers of a district on one side of township, having put in a drain for the benefit of their farms, not the road, spread a tax for the same over the whole township? People in this vicinity will derive no possible benefit whatever from the drain because the river runs between and said drain goes to the river. It seems to me the people benefitted by this drain should pay for it. Any advice you can give me will be appreciated.—B. B., Harrisville, Mich.

—I presume that the drain in question is a drain being constructed

under the provisions of Act 316 of the Public Acts of 1923. You do not state whether a drainage district has been established or whether the proposed drain is a county or an intercounty drain. We think that you should consult some local attorney who will be able to ascertain the facts necessary to give you proper advice.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

### SHE IS NOT AN HEIR

If my father, a widower with two adult children, should die without making a will, what share of his estate would my deceased brother's widow receive? A lawyer has told me that she is still an heir.—O. Y., Belding, Mich.

—She would not inherit anything.—Asst. Legal Editor.

We all like The Business Farmer. The Home Department and the Pattern Department are fine and the stories are much enjoyed, while the rest of the reading is very interesting and good sound sensible reading. Yours for success,—Mrs. H. M. Shreeves, Oakland County, Michigan.

# 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.

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## What the Neighbors Say

### FARM VS. CITY

**DEAR EDITOR:**—I am a reader of your paper and have been reading Mr. Jordan's articles. I must say, I am more than pleased to read your answer to his criticizing of your paper also farming in general. I think you hit the nail on the head when you spoke of that key they call hard work. I know Henry Ford believes in it too, and he also wants every man that works for him to believe in it (I know, I been there nearly 8 years).

If the city looks so good to Mr. Jordan why doesn't he go there and live. He talks of unemployment in the cities. I lived there 15 years and always saw men idle. But they are the kind, as a rule, that are looking for the soft jobs.

There is no need for me to take up any more space as I think you fully answer all of his criticism. Hope he comes again as I enjoy reading his letters.—H. C., Caro, Mich.

### PAY MORE ATTENTION TO SIDE ROADS

**DEAR Editor:** I was just reading the 1924 road program in your issue of January 19th. It says everyone interested in good roads in Michigan will praise the present plans. Very true, but did you ever stop to think that there are hundreds of groups of farmers that do not live on those trunk lines and cannot get to their market in the fall of the year with one ton of potatoes or sugar beets, or anything else, without over-drawing their team, and their taxes are so high that they dare not raise township road funds to gravel those roads.

Do you think the State Highway Department is giving the farmers a square deal to put so many millions in concrete roads for joy riding and to let the farmer get his produce to market the best way he can? I have often wondered if it was more necessary for the sports and travelers to have a fine concrete road to drive on than it was for the farmers to have a gravel road to get the real necessities of life to market, so the consumer could have them at a reasonable price, and the farmer could live and use his teams as dumb animals should be used. I do not believe there could be anything done to cut down the high cost of living more than that every farmer in the state of Michigan have a gravel road from his market as near to his farm as possible.

Do you not think the State Highway Department would be doing a little more fair to the majority of taxpayers to make a fairly good gravel road of their great tourist routes and see that they stopped such speeding as they are doing on those roads, and put in a little more money on roads leading from the farm to their market?

I love to read the M. B. F. and I read nearly everything in it when I can spare the time, but I would like it much better if I could read a piece in each issue explaining the great mistake of our state and county highway departments are making in spending so much money for sport roads instead of making roads that would benefit the tax payers.—Ben Richards, Wexford County.

### CHICKEN THIEVES

**EDITOR THE BUSINESS FARMER:**—I would like your assistance and that of your paper in a matter that is causing a great deal of trouble to the farmers (and farmer's wives) in this neighborhood. As I am afraid if something is not done soon it will be the ruination of the poultry business, and so shorten by at least half, the supply of ready cash available for the farmer's wife, for herself, the children and the house, I am writing to you for aid. It is in short the existence of a ring, consisting principally of foreigners brought in for beet help, who syst-

ematically clean out the neighborhood they live in by gathering the chickens nights in the places they are most familiar with and disposing of them to some fellow worker who runs a truck or car, and crates for carrying the chickens.

Two years ago I had unusually good luck, hatching over three hundred early chickens besides half as many more, later ones. Of these I intended to sell the cockerels in the early fall and keep the pullets for myself. But in August they were all taken that were big enough to be called broilers which meant all of my early chickens and only the late ones were left. We managed to keep them by locking one door and nailing the other doors and windows fast and keeping wire on the inside of the windows although an attempt was made to steal my later ones. At the same time several of my nearest neighbors lost their chickens. Last year I raised only about fifty, most of them late, but five or six of my neighbors who were fortunate enough to raise a larger number, had them all stolen.

One friend who had spent a large part of the summer caring for eight hundred chickens, had three hundred carried off in one night, while she was visiting a daughter at some distance from home. A near neighbor, who purchased from two other neighbors, two batches of chickens, numbering twenty or twenty-five each, to add to his small flock of Anconas, had both batches of heavy chickens stolen inside of two weeks, and in place of his small chickens, they crossed the road and took fifty of his nearest neighbors.

I could go on with like illustrations for some time, but would only waste time and ink. Still something must be done to save a few hens for the farmer's hen-roosts or there will be no further use of raising chickens. Many of the sufferers here declare they will not raise chickens again for others to sell.

The horse thieves out west were hung, but a man who would steal a horse from a man, and ride it away, is still a man compared with a sneak who comes at night and steals some farm woman's chickens, the sale of which would bring money for her children's shoes, stockings and winter wear. If you can help in any way or by the help of other subscribers suggest some way of curbing this evil, I would greatly appreciate.—L. C. S., Breckenridge, Mich.

### DOES NOT APPROVE OF DOG TAX LAW

**DEAR Editor:**—In a recent issue of your paper there was an article "Must pay dog tax." Not wanting to criticize, but your assistant Legal Editor says that there is a state law except in cities where there is an ordinance providing for such tax. The law reads: "A state law, excepting cities of over 250,000 inhabitants"—that means Detroit, which includes all Wayne county. They have the right to make their own dog law. A state laws with exceptions that does not look reasonable or constitutional, and fine or lock a person up if he does not pay \$3.00 or \$6.00 as the case may be, is outrageous. Is it not? The Auditor General's report on the affair is \$54,000 paid out for damages done by dogs in the state, and \$310,000 collected to pay the fifty-four thousand dollars. Where does the rest of that money go according to the constitution? Other cities and counties should have the same rights, as Detroit, and Wayne county, and any county or township official that tries and does enforce that dirty outrage is doing an injustice to the people they represent. I contend that it is no more of a criminal offense to keep a dog than a cow or horse. Wayne county exempt. Wayne county has officials that stand for their rights and I admire them for that. Let other county officials do the same and there would be less taxes to pay, and less of the taxpayers' money spent for autos for some of our state officials, gasoline and repair bills.—W. B. Ellertorpe, St. Clair County.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE BUSINESS FARMER



**RADIO DEPARTMENT**

By J. Herbert Ferris, R. E.

**GROUND AND EARTH CONNEC-**

**T**O properly receive radio messages a good earth connection is absolutely necessary. This connection may be made in several different manners, the easiest and simplest ones for the average person to use will be described in a way that will enable you to have as good a "ground" as necessary for receiving.

The need of a ground is twofold: first, to act as an earth return for the wireless wave that your aerial picks up and passes thru your set, second as a protection for your set against lightning damage during the summer when thunderstorms are quite frequent.

If you have a house that has running water in it, piped from a spring or well you are fortunate as this will make a very good ground. Under these circumstance we would suggest that you plan to have your receiving set in a room near to one of the water pipes. The pipe may be in the cellar or in the next room or even outside.

The shorter the wire from your set to the ground connection, the pipe, the better your results. If you have to go much over 15 feet to reach a water pipe you may find that it will be necessary to shorten your aerial a little. Every foot of wire used in the aerial, the leadin, the ground connection all act as part of your receiving system, and should the wire be too long the natural wave length of your antenna system including ground leads will be higher than the low wave length of some of the broadcasting stations that you may wish to hear. Hence the necessity of having short leads to the actual ground connection.

Those of you who do not have a water system in the house, but have a windmill tower and driven well very near the house, can run a wire on short posts or under ground to your pump and make a connection there. In this case you may have to go as far as fifty to seventy-five feet and yet you will get good results. If you have to go as far as fifty feet shorten your aerial to not exceed 75 feet (if 30 feet high) in fact 50 feet long would in some instances be better.

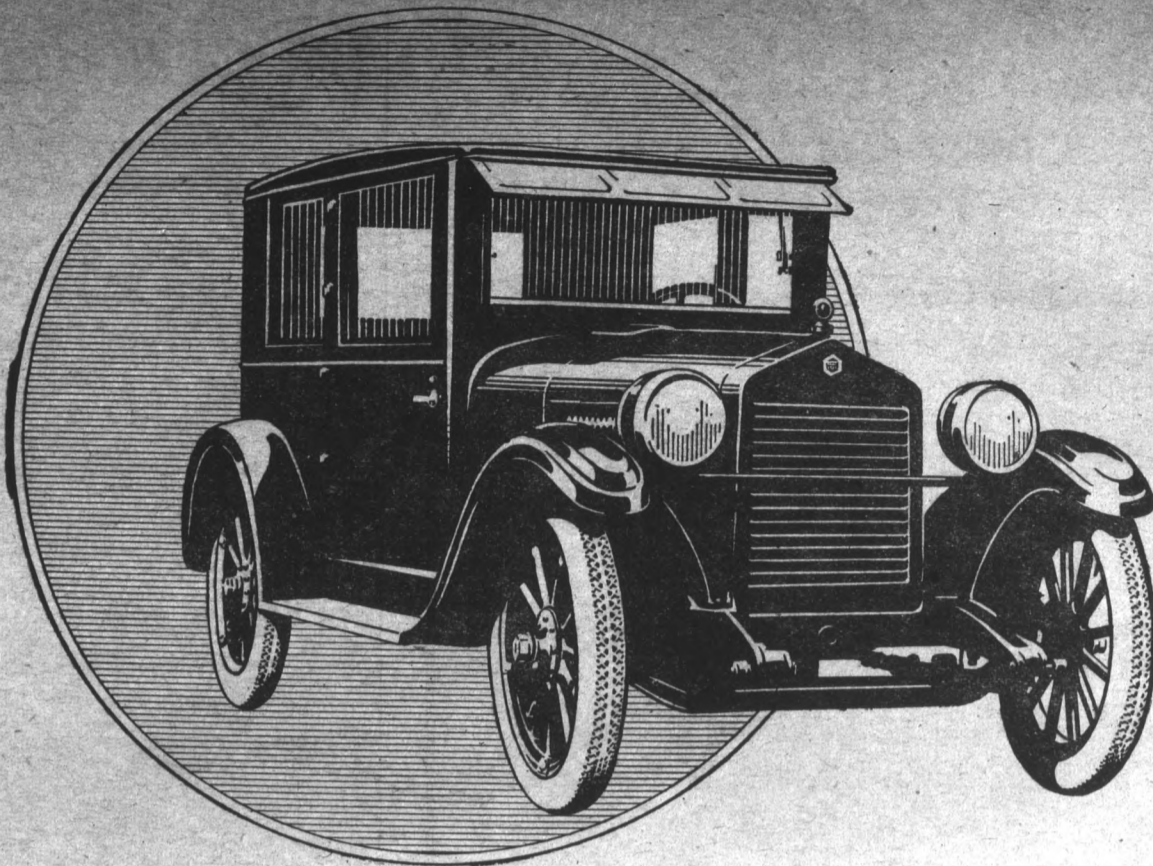
And for those that do not have a pump near at hand or water pipes in the house a connection to the cistern pump as long as it is partly immersed in water will give a satisfactory ground. Sometimes this gives a better ground than the piping in the house, but cannot be relied upon to do so. It will give good results.

Lastly we have to consider those who have no pump near or any piping. To them we will say it will be necessary to get an iron pipe or rod and drive it into the earth 6 to 10 feet, or until it is in permanently moist ground, and make their connection to that rod. A piece of half inch pipe is large enough, and in very dry weather one can pour a bucket or two of water in the pipe to keep the earth damp so that a better ground will result. Using a rod or pipe as just described placed near the house will be better than running a wire 50 feet to a pump that is away from the house.

Now to connect to the pipe, pump or rod. First, with a file or sand paper clean off a spot on the pipe or rod, all the way around it, and about 2 inches long so that all the rust is completely off. Around this cleaned spot wrap six or eight turns of your ground wire, close together and as tight as possible, twisting it tight with pliers. This will make a good connection, but must be wrapped with adhesive or electricians tape to keep out the dirt and moisture so that the connection will remain clean and free from rust.

The better connection is to buy what is called a "ground clamp" (about 10c) and fasten your wire to this and then clamp the ground clamp to the cleaned place on the pipe. If you can solder your connection to the pipe or rod it will be the best way and will always give you good contact with the pipe or rod.

You can use the same earth connection for your lightning arrester ground, as it should be as good as that used for your radio. If you use a lightning arrester, and you should, do not use smaller than No. 14 copper wire for the lead wire.



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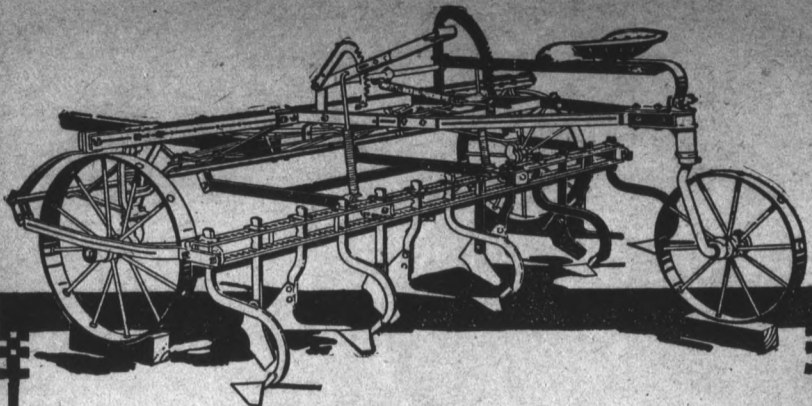
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# Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

### THE STORY TO DATE

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

(Continued from March 15th issue.)

DAD'S been showin' me the books he used ter like when he was a little boy like me," announced Benny. "Hain't he got a lot of 'em?—books I mean."

"He certainly has." Mr. James Blaisdell stirred a little in his chair.

"I suppose you have crowded them a little," he admitted. "But, you see, there were so many I'd always wanted, and when the chance came—well, I just bought them; that's all."

"And you have the time now to read them."

"I have, thank— Well, I suppose I should say, thanks to Mr. Stanley G. Fulton," he laughed, with some embarrassment. "I wish Mr. Fulton could know how much I do thank him," he finished soberly, his eyes caressing the rows of volumes on the shelves. "You see, when you've wanted something all your life— He stopped with an expressive gesture.

"You don't care much for that, then, I take it," inferred Mr. Smith, with a wave of his hand toward the distant violins.

"Dad says there's only one thing worse than a party, and that's two parties," peeped up Benny from his seat on the rug.

Mr. Smith laughed heartily, but the other looked still more discomfited.

"I'm afraid Benny is—is telling tales out of school," he murmured.

"Well, 'tis out of school, ain't it?" maintained Benny. "Say, Mr. Smith, did you have ter go ter a private school when you were a little boy? Ma says everybody does who is anybody. But if it's Cousin Stanley's money that's made us somebody, I wished he'd kept it at home— fore I had ter go ter that old school."

"Oh, come, come, my boy," remonstrated the father, drawing his son into the circle of his arm. "That's neither kind nor grateful; besides, you don't know what are you talking about. Come, suppose we show Mr. Smith some of the new books."

From case to case, then, they went, the host eagerly displaying and explaining, the guest almost as eagerly watching and listening. And in the kindling eye and reverent fingers of the man handling the volumes, Mr. Smith caught some inkling of what those books meant to Jim Blaisdell.

"You must be fond of books, Mr. Blaisdell," he said somewhat awkwardly, after a time.

"Ma says dad'd rather read than eat," giggled Benny; "but pa says readin' is eatin'. But I'd rather have a cookie, wouldn't you Mr. Smith?"

"You wait till you find what there is in these books, my son," smiled his father. "You'll love them as well as I do, some day. And your brother—" He paused, a swift shadow on his face. He turned to Mr. Smith. "My boy, Fred, loves books, too. He helped me a lot in my buying. He was in here—a little while ago. But he couldn't stay, of course. He said he had to go and dance with the girls—his mother expected it."

"Ho! Mother! Just as if he didn't want ter go himself!" grinned Benny derisively. "You couldn't hire him ter stay away— specially if Pearl Gaylord's 'round."

Oh, well, he's young, and young feet always dance when Pan pipes," explained the father, with a smile that was a bit forced. "But Pan doesn't always pipe, and he's ambitious—Fred is." The man turned eagerly to Mr. Smith again. "He's going to be a lawyer—you see, he's got a chance now. He's a fine student. He led his class in high school, and he'll make good in college, I'm sure. He can have the best there is now, too, without killing himself with work to get it. He's got a fine mind, and—" The man stopped abruptly, with a shamed laugh. "But—enough of this. You'll forgive the fond father, I know. I always forget myself when I'm talking of that boy—or, rather, perhaps it's that I'm remembering myself. You see, I want him to do all that

I wanted to do—and couldn't. And—" "Jim, Jim!" It was Mrs. Hattie in the doorway. "There, I might have known where I'd find you. Come, the guests are going, and are looking for you to say good-night. Jim, you'll have to come! Why, what'll people say? They'll think we don't know anything—how to behave, and all that. Mr. Smith, you'll excuse him, I know."

"Most certainly," declared Mr. Smith. "I must be going myself, for that matter," he finished, as he followed his hostess through the doorway.

Five minutes later he had found Miss Maggie, and was making his adieu. Miss Maggie, on her way home, was strangely silent.

"Well, that was some party," began Mr. Smith, after waiting for her to speak.

"It was indeed."

"Quite a house!"

"Yes."

"How pretty Miss Mellicent looked!"

"Very pretty."

"I'm glad at last to see that poor child enjoying herself."

"Yes."

Mr. Smith frowned and stole a sideways glance at his companion. Was it possible? Could Miss Maggie be showing at least a tinge of envy and jealousy? It was so unlike her! And yet—

"Even Miss Flora seemed to be having a good time, in spite of that funeral black," he hazarded again.

"Yes."

"And I'm sure Mrs. James Blaisdell and Miss Bessie were very radiant and shining."

"Oh, yes, they—shone."

Mr. Smith bit his lip, and stole another sideways glance.

"Er—how did you enjoy it? Did you have a good time?"

"Oh, yes, very."

There was a brief silence. Mr. Smith drew a long breath and began again.

"I had no idea Mr. James Blaisdell was so fond of—er—books. I had quite a chat with him in his den."

No answer.

"He says Fred—"

"Did you see that Gaylord girl?" Miss Maggie was galvanized into sudden life.

"He's perfectly bewitched with her. And she—that ridiculous dress—and for a young girl! Oh, I wish Hattie would let those people alone!"

"Oh, well, he'll be off to college next week," soothed Mr. Smith.

"Yes, but whom with? Her brother!—and he's worse than she is, if anything. Why, he was drunk to-night, actually drunk, when he came! I don't want Fred with any of them."

"No, I don't like their looks very well, but—I fancy young Blaisdell has a pretty level head on him. His father says—"

"His father worships him," interrupted Miss Maggie. "He worships all those children. But into Fred—into Fred he's pouring his whole lost youth. You don't know. You don't understand, of course, Mr. Smith. You haven't known him all the way, as I have." Miss Maggie's voice shook with suppressed feeling. "Jim was always the dreamer. He fairly lived in his books. They were food and drink to him. He planned for college, of course. From boyhood he was going to write—great plays, great poems, great novels. He was always scribbling—something. I think he even tried to sell his things, in his 'teens; but of course nothing came of that—but rejection slips."

"At nineteen he entered college. He was going to work his way. Of course, we couldn't send him. But he was too frail. He couldn't stand the double task, and he broke down completely. We sent him into the country to recuperate, and there he met Hattie Snow, fell head over heels in love with her blue eyes and golden hair, and married her on the spot. Of course, there was nothing to do then but to go to work, and Mr. Hammond took him into his real estate and insurance office. He's been there ever since, plodding, plodding, plodding."

"By George!" murmured Mr. Smith sympathetically.

(Continued in April 12th issue.)

# LENT AND SELF-DENIAL

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

**TEXT:** "Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me."—Mt. 16:24.

"A FAST of forty days beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing until Easter." This is what the dictionary says about Lent. And just now many Christians are observing this period as one of self-denial in commemoration of the life of our Savior. And yet, I take it, that our Savior meant that we should practice self-denial three hundred sixty five days in every year. Do you think so? Is that what our text means?

Self-denial is, essentially, a part of religious character. There is no greater rogue in the field of Christian endeavor than Self. He must be denied his coveted place in our lives. To heed him may win us a reputation, but to deny him will win us a character. Always, there are many men and women in the limelight of the world. But it would be a surprising revelation to others and a burning condemnation of themselves to know the degree of self in the motives.

Self-denial includes a conquest over the demands of the body and a bringing under of the selfish ambitions of one's intellect and spirit. Perhaps just a simple study in the self-denial attitudes and teaching of Jesus might be helpful for the Lenten season.

In early times, the denying of the lower or carnal self was engaged in in a spirit and thru methods void of reason. We hear it called asceticism. It grew out of the exclusiveness and formalism of Judaism, as well as a misconception of Christianity by the heathen convert. It was a deliberate attempt to uproot the desires of the flesh and the instincts of nature. It was wholly a religion of negation and a self-exile from the world. Did Jesus teach and practice this? No. Jno. 17:15. But he taught and practiced reasonable self-denial and self-discipline.

Let us begin with fasting. This was practised by our Lord. Mt. 4:1f. It was made a logical and consequent part of religious life. Mt. 6:16f and 9:15f. But it was not the formal setting apart of a particular season or the parade of piety before the world. It was the outward evidence of a soul in its personal and sacrificial relation to God. And for its expression, it did not await a Lenten season of forty days, since it depended wholly upon a peculiar state of mind. And it seems, according to some such understanding as this, it was practiced by the early church. Acts 10:9, 13:3, 14:23.

And what about the marriage re-

lation? Well, celibacy or the non-married state was countenanced and practiced by Jesus, but he did not generally recommend it for others. Mt. 19:12, Luke 14:26. But he did demand a pure and wholesome family life. So, the marriage relation is not debasing during Lent or any other time unless it be placed above the interests of the Kingdom of God. We read of some horrible crimes in church history because some religious leaders have denied themselves marital rights. And many communities and homes are suffering under low-toned morals, because married people are not denying carnal lust.

Now, to what extent ought almsgiving to be featured in our life? Our Lord, tho poor, practiced this grace. Jno. 13:29. Indeed, it was a highpoint in his teaching. Mt. 6:1f and Luke 12:33. "Sell that which thou hast and give alms." We are urged to a determination not to be selfish in our abundance. Jesus' warnings on this are vigorous. Hence, to the man who is in danger of falling under the tyranny of money, he says, "Go and sell what thou hast and give to the poor." The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. Why? Because it is not held subordinate to social demands. You have spent it in self-pleasure, and now, in your declining years you are losing your life. You have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, and therefore, you can not be trusted with the true riches. What fools we mortals are!

I think it was John Wesley who said, make all you can, save all you can, but give all you can. And when he preached that sermon you know where he placed the emphasis. To give wisely and unselfishly is to have discovered one of the fine arts. Few folks have learned the art of putting their dollars into the business of circulating good will. And in this economic world there are some spiritual things only money can do. When you give your dollars to Kingdom advancement you give so much of concentrated time and energy that God has given you. Consecrated money in the hands of a consecrated person is resistless in its power for good. "Whosoever that forsaketh not all that he hath can not be my disciple."

But again, we are urged to the refusal of luxury. Well, say in personal desires, in the household arrangements, and in the general surroundings of life. "Foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head," says the self-denying Jesus. And note the helpful hints in, "Behold, they that wear soft raiment are in king's houses;" and in the parable of a cer-

(Continued on Page 18)

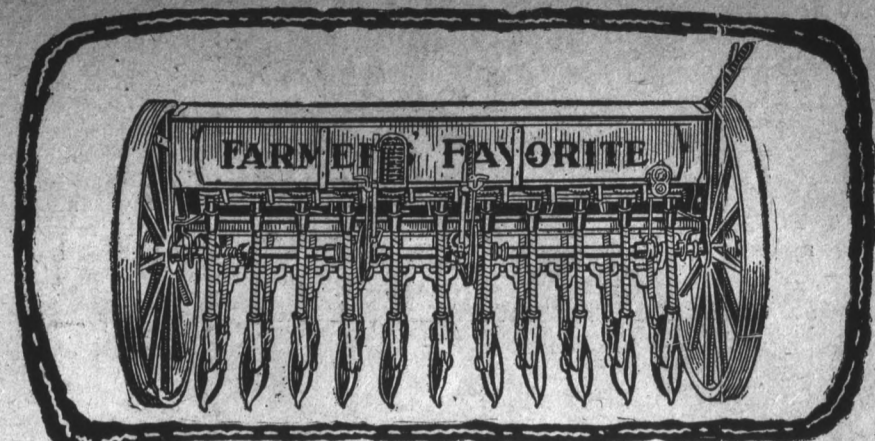
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## THE GASOLINE TAX AGAIN

YOU who have been following Mr. Stanley Powell's articles on taxation will not fail to read the one in the current issue on the popular gasoline tax, which has been a political foot ball in Michigan now for two or three years.

You will hardly fail to get the idea that Mr. Powell is an exponent of this method of collecting the necessary revenue to care for road building and improvements and we are inclined to believe that there are a great many of our readers who will agree with him.

One thing is certain, this gasoline tax proposition is going to come up again at the next general election and we want our readers to have all the facts. If there are any questions which Mr. Powell has not answered to your satisfaction in this or any of his previous articles on taxation I hope you will write to us, because there is no subject of more importance to the farmer today than that of increasing taxation and we shall be glad to open our columns to a full discussion of the proposition as it has been outlined in this series.

## WALLACE ON COOPERATION

SECRETARY WALLACE made some pertinent remarks regarding farmers cooperation that are well worth repeating, principally in view of our experience with cooperation in Michigan during the past few years.

It would not be fair to say that the farmers of Michigan are discouraged with cooperative marketing schemes. There is not a thinking business farmer who does not realize that this is the only way out, and it is interesting to note that Secretary Wallace agrees with us fully in that "cooperative associations will succeed or fail as they are efficient!"

"During the past three years," he continues, "farmers have turned to cooperation for the solution of their marketing difficulties in ever-increasing numbers. In a period of rapid expansion it is only natural that the essential principles and limits of cooperation at times should be overlooked. The department believes that its most helpful activity in this field consists in collecting and compiling the essential facts with regard to the cooperative movement and employing these data as the basis of careful studies of the older and more successful cooperative organizations. In this way an understanding of the general movement may be gained, and the principles which have guided well established organizations made available to newcomers in the field."

"It is important to remember that there have been previous periods of expansion and decline in cooperative activity in the United States. Cooperative sentiment is always stimulated by agricultural depression. The first great cooperative movement in agriculture reached its apex about 1874, but lasted for only a few years thereafter. Local work went forward in the later years of the nineteenth century, but it was not until after 1900 that the present period of expansion began. It increased gradually for a number of years, gaining momentum about 1914, and is not today at its maximum."

"There have been many failures of cooperative associations, although there is no reason to believe that the number of failures of such organizations during a given period varies mater-

ially from the number of failures in other enterprises under similar conditions. It was only natural that the number of failures of cooperative associations should be especially large following the world war, during the period of falling agricultural prices, just as the number of business failures in cities should be and was very large. The causes of the failures appear to be similar to the causes of failures in other lines. The main cause was falling prices. Other causes were poor management, inadequate financing, and too small a volume of business in proportion to the overhead expenses. Some associations purchased, largely on credit, buildings and equipment at war prices, and the subsequent decline in the value of such property, coupled with the decline in the price of agricultural products, was largely responsible for their failure.

"Business failures in cities are as natural economic phenomenon which we record statistically from day to day. It is a barometer of business activity. It is taken as a matter of course, but when a cooperative enterprise composed of farmers fails it flashes across the metropolitan press in glaring headlines!"

## THE WORM HAS TURNED

WE have it on the authority of Verne H. Church, federal crop statistician located at Lansing, Michigan, in charge of this district, that the movement of young people from farm to city factory districts has largely lost its pulling power during the past few months.

Mr. Church says, in a recent report, "there is some movement from country to cities, but many are remaining on the farm because of more encouraging aspects. There will be an adjustment of crops to obtain a more profitable acre return. With the expected improvement in other factors, the farming situation is expected to show a step upward toward a more normal condition this year."

We are willing to give space on this page any time to an encouraging report, and we would point out to many a young man or woman who is discouraged with farm conditions of the past few years that pastures on the other side of the fence are always the greenest and that there are many objections to the congested and harrassed life in our modern cities which is not apparent to one who views it from the perspective of the country.

These may be trying times but it must be apparent to all that the conditions which toss them about are changing, that the decrease in farm acreage and population can only increase the returns of those who stick and surely even the hardships that have been undergone cannot compare with those of the pioneer forefathers who wrestled from the forest the fertile acres which we are now asked only to plant, cultivate and harvest.

We predict that the first slacking up of city employment will send labor back to the farm a-scurrying. Many a man has given up a good farm and moved to the city who is going to wish he had it back within the next year or two. Paste this in your hat and see how near we come to hitting the mark!

## LESS WHEAT—MORE CORN IN PROSPECT

A STATEMENT just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, based on reports received from 43,000 farmers, shows that the farmers in every section of the country are beginning to apply business methods to their farming operations.

This report shows that on March first, farmers were planning to increase the corn acreage about 3 per cent over the country generally, but in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Kansas they are planning an increase of 10 per cent due to their disastrous season with wheat.

In almost the same territory wheat shows a prospective decrease of 14 per cent in acreage, while oats and barley show an increase of 7 to 9 per cent respectively.

The rye crop, according to this report, will only be 79 per cent of last year's production, and this too is influenced largely by the price change during the current marketing season.

Flax shows the greatest increase as farmers report they are planning to grow 54 per cent more than last year. Hay will receive 4 per cent larger acreage and potatoes a 2 per cent decrease.

These figures, if they are based on facts, prove that farmers are working as much with their heads as with their hands these days, and we predict that their profits will be readjusted accordingly. The day may come when farmers will decide in advance, the total amount of a product to be grown to supply the market on a profitable basis. The whole future of agricultural prosperity as we see it, not only in the United States, but in the other producing coun-

tries of the world will be determined by the control of production as well as of the markets.

Sometimes we think it takes farmers as a class a long time to learn a lesson, but once it is learned you can depend upon them never, to forget it.

## SAFE INVESTMENT

SURPRISING as it may be to some folks, there are a considerable number of farmers in Michigan who have funds in excess of their farming needs and must find a place for investment.

It is not usually this type of farmer who is attracted by the glowing terms of the stock salesman who finds those who must give notes in payment the easiest to approach and sell.

It would seem that after the experiences with which each rural community in Michigan is familiar there would be little opportunity for the glib stock salesman and yet every once in a while we run into a condition where, by painting a rosy picture and getting one or two influential farmers into the scheme, a veritable clean-up is made. The old adage that "One is born every minute" is evidently proven by actual experience in the constant supply of fresh money which these parasites find for their schemes.

There are so many good bonds on the market at this time and they are issued in such small denominations that there is no excuse for the farmer who has additional funds to be speculating unless he is an out-and-out gambler and is willing and can afford to take the loss as well as the gain. Federal Land Bank Bonds offer a tax-exempt security which are attracting a growing number of farmer investors. First real estate mortgage bonds pay a considerably higher rate of interest and are tax exempt, and when purchased from a trustworthy company with years of reputation behind them are probably as safe an investment as one can hope to secure. There are also forms of railroad and industrial bonds, all of which pay a higher rate of interest than the government bonds, and if wisely chosen may be as secure.

The point is that there is no excuse whatever for a farmer with funds to invest to experiment with unknown quantities and for the one satisfied purchaser of industrial oil or mining stock it is easy to find a hundred who have never received a penny from the amount they invested in such schemes.

The moral should be apparent.

## PLANTING TIME

THERE are two articles in this issue which ought to be read by every farmer who is completing his plans on crops for the present season.

The first is by Prof. J. F. Cox, of Farm Crops Department of the College, in which he points out the desirability of increasing the clover acreage in Michigan. Prof. Cox is too well known to our readers to need any sort of introduction and when he has a message he usually delivers it because he believes it is needed. We hope every business farmer will read this and profit by the suggestions given.

Another article by J. R. Duncan, of Prof. Cox's department, takes up the matter of testing seed corn and gives his reason why it is especially necessary this year. We have appended to this article a method of making "rag dolls" or corn testers, which ought to be in use on every farm in Michigan this season.

"A stitch in time saves nine" and a bushel of seed tested now may save nine bushels wasted to say nothing of the countless hours of worthless cultivation and planting.

## "FORTY YEARS OF FAKING"

PETE DEXTER, we find, is likely to get himself into a new batch of trouble. Pete, as our readers will recall, is the villain or the hero, according to how you look at it, of the story, "Forty Years of Faking," that is now running in THE BUSINESS FARMER. In that story every name of a commodity, a person or a corporation, is entirely fictitious. Unfortunately, however, there are just so many names available in the world, and it is hard to put a label on a rogue that some honest man does not believe he has pre-empted.

We have been asked if Dexter was trying to expose some particular individual or some particular company or corporation. He is not. If names in real life happen to match the names in Dexter's story, it is purely an accident.

All that the story purports to do is to show the methods of grafters in different lines. Every incident in the story has for its basis in fact, but every incident is likewise completely altered so far as the names of the participants are concerned.

# PUBLISHER'S DESK

## HOW TO BE A FINGER-PRINT EXPERT

Having been a reader of your paper for years and noted your advice to others, I would like to have your advice on the finger-print work. I would like this work and want to know about the schools that are best.—E. B.

HERE is another young man who has been attracted by the glamour of the "Be a Finger Print Expert" circulars. It the number who have inquired through this department is any indication of the number who probably "bite" on this scheme, there will be more finger-print experts someday, than there are fingers!

It seems as though it is easiest to attract people to a profession of which they know absolutely nothing. Even becoming an "expert electrical engineer" or a "chiropractor" by mail, carries with it the suggestion that there may be some work connected with the job, but when you suggest so elusive an occupation as making finger-prints, the fish bite like hungry wolves.

For the benefit of those who read this column we will give a simple lesson in making finger-prints: Rub your thumb with lamp-black, press it firmly on sheet of white paper, lift it up, and Lo! you have left the imprint of your finger which is different, (so we are told) from that of any other finger in the world. To prove it compare the imprints of other members of your family. This system is used by every police department in the world, the army and navy and others for a positive mark of identification.

There you have it—the first lesson—ten dollars please!

## FITTING SPECTACLES BY MAIL

"Dear Friend:—Let me send you Free On Trial a pair of my very finest Shell Rim Spectacles! No matter where you live I promise to send you a pair that will enable you to see perfectly and satisfy you in every respect or you will owe me nothing. I positively guarantee a perfect fit or there will be no charge whatever. They will protect your eyes, preventing eye strain and headaches; and enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, See Far or Near!"

If any of our readers have not received a letter of which the above is the opening paragraph they can feel slighted. Here is a company so liberal and possessed of such occult powers, that without seeing the patient, without examin-

## TOO MUCH BUNK

"I got an idea," says Farmer Brown,  
 "There's too much buncombe floating around,  
 You can't go here and you can't go there,  
 And you can't go travelin' anywhere,  
 But what some feller is on your trail,  
 With a sure investment that cannot fail,  
 He tells you how you can get rich quick,  
 And his method, it sounds pretty doggon slick,  
 He tells you how to make dollars grow  
 Until you will jes' be rollin' in dough.  
 He'll sell you mine stock for a song  
 That's going to be double fore very long,  
 And he puts up such a winning spell  
 You feel yourself ownin' an automobile,  
 A place in the county and one in town,  
 And a private yacht—for a dollar down.  
 But hang unto your dough for a rainy day,  
 And make your money in the good old way,  
 Save up your dollars as wise folks do,  
 And the poorhouse never will yawn for you."  
 —Creede, Colorado Candle.

ing the eyes or testing in any way, can fit you with "a pair of glasses that will enable you to see perfectly."

If this statement were not a plain lie on the face of it, why would it still be necessary for universities and colleges to insist on a man giving from two to four years of study before giving him a diploma to practice as an optician?

Any sane man or woman ought to know that their priceless possession is sight, beside it the wealth of a Henry Ford or Rockefeller are as nothing. They know too, that the improper glasses might in a few months entirely ruin their sight and yet enough of them succumb to the magic words of such fakirs, so that they remain in business and probably prosper on their deception.

The day will come when Uncle Sam will scrutinize the advertising matter which he delivers into the home as carefully as does the responsible publisher, and laws will be enacted preventing such schemes being perpetrated on the public, but until that day arrives all we can do is to try to bring them to light in our humble way, through the medium of this column.

## RAISING AIREDALES

A READER writes to ask if we know if the scheme of raising Airedales for the Oorang Kennels, LaRue, Ohio, is a profitable and successful side-line in which a farmers wife can engage.

The company which operates under the name of the "Oorang Sportsman's Association" states that one "can make from \$1000 to \$10,000 net profit yearly, with but little expense." No wonder our reader is interested!

We are wondering if any of the friends of this column are successfully raising puppies for this concern or if you have had any experience with them, if so, without mentioning your name we would be glad to pass the information along.

## WROTE POSTAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT "ART WORK" COMPANY

"Dear Sir:—One of the subscribers to your paper sent me the enclosed article cut from your paper (Feb. 16, 1924 edition) asking me to write to you as I have had experience with the Underwood Art Goods Co. I was worse off than she for I completed one dozen handkerchiefs for which labor I received no pay. Just one year from the time I sent in my last installment of 3 handkerchiefs to them, this company had the nerve to advertise in my home paper (I had answered their advertisement in the Detroit Free Press). I went out and got council on the case and the postmaster said it was a clear case of using the mails to defraud. I wrote to the chief inspector of the postal laws in Washington, D. C., and he took up the case. Three months after my complaint to him, I received part pay from the company and they tried to cheat me out of the rest by saying they did not receive all of the dozen completed. I wrote back to them that their contract read "paid by the dozen" and that I had sent the whole dozen back, also that I wanted my money and an answer immediately or I would take further steps to collect it. In 2 weeks I received the rest of my money but the \$1 I never received. I am going to write the inspector of this \$1 proposition soon. It would be a good plan for all complaints to go to the chief inspector and by so doing it may dissolve this company's business entirely. I feel sure they are a fraudulent company, and is a case for the U. S. authorities at present seeing one complaint has already gone in."  
 —Mrs. W., Oakland County.

## RECEIVED CHECK

I wish to thank you for helping me regain my money. I could hardly believe my eyes when I received the check for I had lost all hopes of ever getting it. Thank you and I won't forget it and shall speak a good word for THE BUSINESS FARMER at every chance.—Mrs. M. S., Custer, Mich.

## First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

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**CEMENT**

**"SETTIN' BREAD!"**

By Anne Campbell

THE old-fashioned lamp shown warmly  
On the tablecloth of red,  
And the silvered hair of Grandma  
Who was busy "settin' bread!"

As I drowsed there in the kitchen,  
Though I should have been in bed,  
I enjoyed the home-like picture  
Of my Grandma "settin' bread."

Bright the kitchen fire was burning,  
She revived the embers dead,  
And the kitten drowsed beside it,  
Warmed by Grandma's "settin' bread."

As I watched her dear hands hover  
O'er the mixing bowl, she said,  
"You must run to bed, my darling,  
While your Grandma's "settin' bread."

Oh, I wish I could revive them  
Happy evenings that have fled—  
All the simple ways of living,  
Like the rite of "settin' bread!"  
(Copyright, 1923.)

**METHODS FOR MAKING BREAD**

THERE are two general methods for making bread, one known as the "straight-dough" process and the other as the "sponge" process.

**Straight-dough process.**—In the "straight-dough" process all the ingredients are mixed at one time and the dough is made of the proper consistency before rising. Either compressed or liquid yeast may be used for this, but not dry yeast.

**Sponge process.**—In the "sponge" process only half the total amount of flour is used at first, with all or nearly all of the liquid, the yeast, and frequently the salt and the sugar. Compressed, dry, or liquid yeast may be used for this. This mixture is similar to a soft batter, and after the first rising the remainder of the flour, the shortening, and any other



**The Farm Home**  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

**DEAR FOLKS:**—Bread is one of the most important foods that we have, and in this issue I have tried to give you a small idea of how to make good bread for the family. It is so easy to go wrong and just as easy to have it turn out alright.

Thanks for the many letters received to help on a "subscriber in need."

I want you to know that if the name and town is not given me when you write, I cannot answer you. Sometimes our page is too full of the more general news and interest and personal letters can always be answered direct. I always use my own discretion about publishing the names of our readers and I never abuse the fact that those names are with me.

*Your Friend,  
Mrs Annie Taylor*

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

desired ingredients are added. It is then kneaded until of the proper consistency and smoothness.

The sponge process usually requires less yeast than the straight-dough method, because of the softer consistency of the mixture which facilitates the growth of the yeast. However, by using larger or smaller amounts of yeast one may shorten or lengthen the time required for rising. In a similar way the straight-dough process may be shortened or lengthened by increasing or decreasing the amount of yeast used. Hence recipes for the different variations of time are given and the housewife may select that which suits her convenience as to time and the kind of yeast she has on hand, or which seems to her most economical. Great care should be taken when using a sponge or dough which stands a long time—as, for example, the "overnight straight dough" or the "overnight sponge"—to keep it much cooler than when the quicker methods are used, since the former have a greater chance of becoming sour.

**Flours In Quick Breads**

The hard winter wheat flour is the best flour for the making of yeast breads while the soft flours are considered the best for the quick breads. The former contains more of the elastic material known as gluten and the latter more starch.

The gluten must be present in the yeast breads to allow for the expansion of the dough necessary to make a good bread. The gluten can be easily separated out by making a stiff smooth dough ball, placing it in a cloth and washing out the starch under the faucet or in a pail of water. If the sticky mass is then placed in a hot oven it will be found to stretch to at least twice its size. When baked it is hollow, hard and greyish tan in color. This action takes place when the bread is baked but then the gluten particles are distributed in the starch and consequently small holes are made throughout the whole mass.

The soft wheat flours, that is, the pastry flours, will yield very little gluten. While the two kinds of flour are on the market as bread and pastry flour, the tendency is to use one flour for most of the baking. The millers know this and as a result there are brands which are the result of the blending of two kinds of flour in the mill. These flours are not so high in gluten or starch content but that they will make both excellent quick breads and yeast breads.

When barley, rye or corn meal flours are used in quick breads it is often necessary to modify a plain recipe because these flours contain cellulose material and the quality of the gluten is not as good for bread purposes. The moisture content may also necessi-

tate a slight change in the amount of liquid used in a recipe. Always sift white flour for quick breads.

**Recipes**

**Four loaves straight dough:**—Four cups (1 qt.) lukewarm liquid; 4 teaspoons salt; 2 teaspoons sugar; 1 or 2 cakes compressed yeast, or ½ to 1 cup liquid yeast; 3 to 4 quarts sifted flour.

**Parkerhouse Rolls (Quick Method)**  
1 cupful milk; 2 tablespoonfuls sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls butter; 1 teaspoonful salt; ¼ to ½ cake compressed yeast or 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls potato yeast; 3 to 4 cupfuls sifted flour. Add the sugar, salt and butter to the scalded milk. When lukewarm, add the compressed yeast, which has been soaked in ¼ cupful of lukewarm water or the potato yeast. Add flour until no more can be worked in with a spoon. Cover tightly and let rise until three times its bulk. Turn on a floured board, knead lightly and roll ¼-inch thick. Cut with an oval or round floured cutter. Crease in the middle with a floured knife handle, rub one half inch melted butter and fold over. Place the rolls one inch apart in an oiled tin and let rise until light. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

**THE MONTH OF EASTER BRIDES**

TO complete the loveliness of spring, some time ago, somewhere far distant there was the first Easter bride. So this year, in the beauty of mid-April, there will be many formal weddings and many charming brides. From a purely feminine standpoint, at least, the most interesting feature of a wedding is the bride's gown. "What did the bride wear?" as the age-old question after every marriage ceremony and as time passes by the bride of today will always grow a bit reminiscent about her wedding attire, eager to describe how lovely it was.

This year's bride may choose her gown from an unusually attractive array of beautiful fashions.

The fabric, too, is a very important consideration in a bridal gown, and this season offers a wonderful silken selection in rich brocades and plain weaves of heavy quality. Satin, silk crepe, moire, crepe satin, charmeuse, satin brocade, crepe de Chine, Georgette, lace over satin and chiffon are some of the most desirable silks for this special occasion, and an ivory tint which is more becoming to most complexions than white is much in vogue for wedding-dresses.

The veil is a matter near and dear to the heart of the bride. The cap style caught with orange-blossoms appeals to many; others prefer the veil held in place at the back of the head by a bandeau of some more novel arrangement. Thus is every bride just a bit different.

**Anniversaries**

First, cotton. Second, paper. Third, leather. Fifth, wooden. Tenth, tin. Fifteenth, glass. Twentieth, china.

Twenty-fifth, silver. Thirtieth, pearl. Fortieth, ruby. Fiftieth, gold. Seventy-fifth, diamond.

**Personal Column**

**Helpful Hints.**—If you have tough liver, run it through your food chopper with some salt pork, beat up an egg, add a little flour, and stir in. Then dip out by spoonfuls and fry.

A long steel fork, such as you can buy for 5 or 10 cents is dandy to turn fried cakes and to take them out of kettle, as grease will all drip out between the tines.—M. H.

**How One Reader Made Attractive Curtains.**—Japanese table cloth and 12 napkins were given to me. As my table was round I could not use the cloth. The square Japanese table cloths and napkins can be used for window curtains. The table cloth could be cut in half and hemmed on raw edge, and one hung on each side of large window or double window, in a dining room. Use a strip of scrim one-half yard wide or more, to go across top of window frame, hemming it so it will hang full. Have a casing at top to run on pole; hem lower edge, then sew one side of napkins to the scrim, leaving the rest of edges loose. This will form a balance clear across top. One must sew napkins on so that they will all hang right. Mine were white and printed in blue birds and baskets to match tablecloth. They are very cute made up in this way.—M.

**Some Useful Hints by a Reader.**—To run curtain rods through curtains when starched or otherwise, is hard on the curtains, but will be easier to accomplish and easier on the curtains if there is a sewing thimble or waxed paper wound on the end of the curtain rods. Then the edges will slide without catching on the delicate mesh. I use wax paper or silk over the ends of the square rods, and my thimble on the round rods.

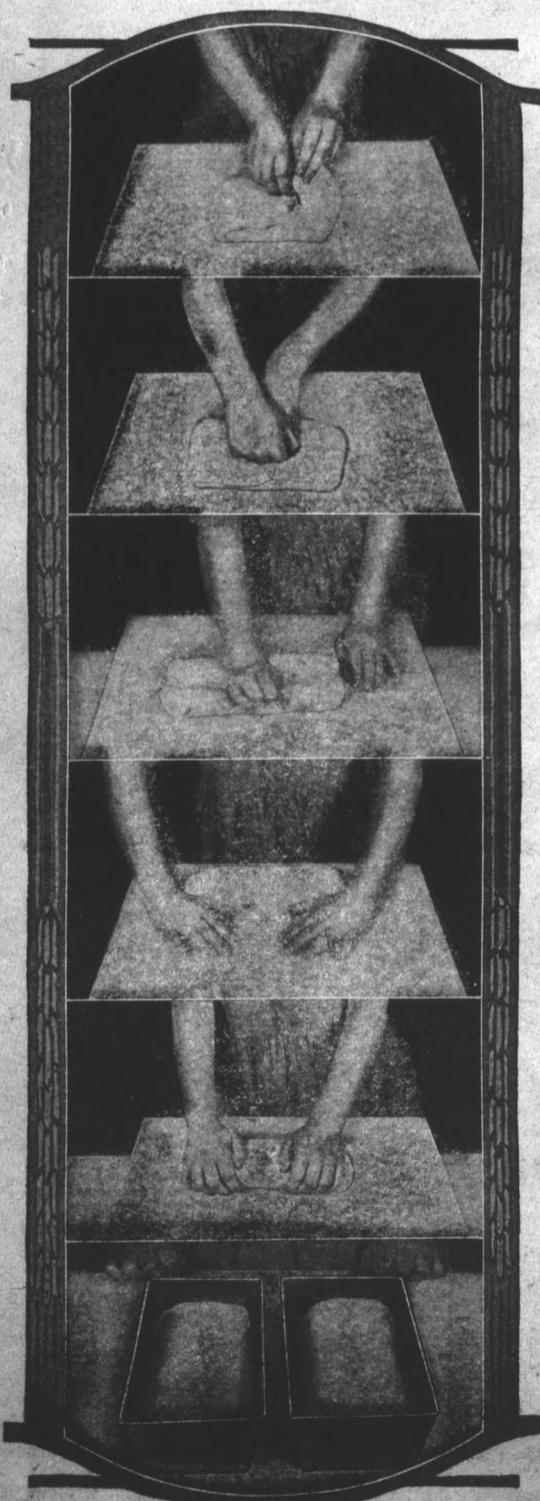
If making flour into gravy it tiresome to get smooth and takes top great a time, try my methods. Sift well a quart of flour with a heaping teaspoon of good baking powder, and store away in a dry glass jar, and use this prepared flour for gravy. It will be a smooth gravy, and all trace of powder will be gone.—Louise Lindley.

**Menu for March 29th**

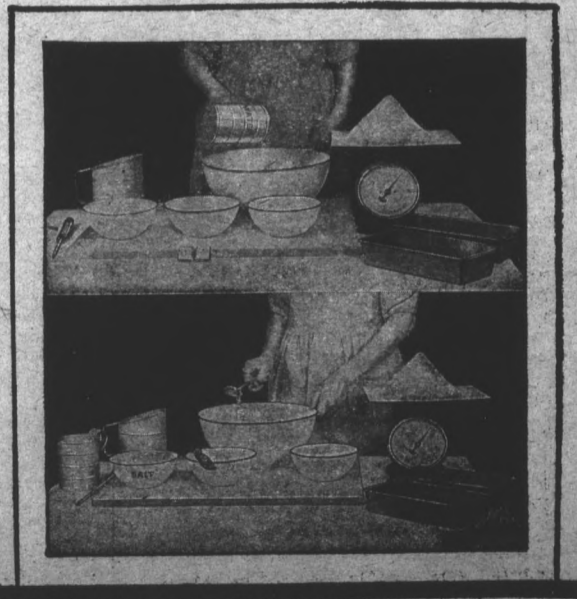
- Cream of Barley Soup
- English Chicken Pie Stewed Tomatoes
- Vegetable Gelatine Salad
- Biscuits Cheese
- Coffee

**English Chicken Pie.**—One chicken, one-half pound of veal fillet, four ounces bacon, three hard boiled eggs, one-fourth pound mushrooms, two tablespoons fat, pepper and salt to taste, chopped parsley, puff-pastry, stock, and one egg.

Cut fowl into small joints, season these with salt and pepper. Slice veal thinly, line bottom of fireproof dish with this, place on top a layer of chicken. Chop mushrooms finely, saute them in fat in small stew pan; sprinkle half of this over pieces of chicken, then layer of hard-boiled eggs, over that thin slices of bacon, and chopped parsley. Continue in this way until all ingredients are used up and the fireproof dish is full. Fill dish three parts full with stock. Put a strip of pastry round the edge of dish, wet this slightly with water, cover the pie with puff-pastry rolled out to the proper size and thickness, press down the paste on to the wet edge of paste trim round. Brush over pie with beaten egg, make a slit in center of the lid, put pie in moderate oven and bake one and one-half hours. Pour in a little stock before serving.



(The right way to form a loaf.)



Careful measurement is a requirement of good bread-making.

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 Made of finest quality suiting cloth material in tan color with oblong pencil check no popular with every woman and becoming to all figures. Tight fitting, tailored sleeves, pocket and smart, latest style side plait trimmed with novelty buttons. "BOYISH MODE" lace collar, dainty neck opening and bow tie of Satine ribbon. Neat leather belt and waistline. Send name, address and size. Pay mailman the bargain price of \$3.98 and postage on arrival. After try-on if not satisfied in every way we will return every cent of your money.

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 AN AD IN THE M. B. F. WILL SELL IT.

—if you are well bred!

**The Decorative Factor.**—Decorations at a home christening should be simple. Any white or pink blossoms or buds, in spring or summer, there is a wide range of choice—and in Autumn the white or pink flowers of the season—Asters, Chrysanthemums, Cosmos, etc., are in keeping a bit of tapestry or an Altar-cloth should be used under the font, and flowers can be used to decorate the table on which the font stands. An improvised font should always be a bowl of some kind.

Sometimes it is impossible for the mother to go to church, and home christenings are very informal and can be made lovely home affairs.

**WOMEN'S EXCHANGE**

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

—MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR, Editor.

112.—Lovely plush, percale and gingham quilt pieces for anything useful.—Mrs. Geo. Morgan, Vicksburg, B3, Michigan.

**RECIPES**

**Inexpensive Cake.**—One cup of sugar, one-half cup cocoa. Then add one-fourth cup of butter in one-half cup hot water, and stir, add three fourths teaspoon of soda in one-fourth cup sour milk, one cup flour, add last one egg, the white to be beaten very stiff. Flavor with vanilla, and a pinch of salt. Bake in moderate oven.

I always make white frosting, most always White Mountain.

One cup sugar, five tablespoons of water or milk, and boil until it forms a ball in cold water, and have the white of one egg beaten very stiff. Set dish of syrup in basin of cold water and beat until it starts to sugar around edge of dish. Then beat white of egg in and flavor with vanilla.

**Molasses Cookies.**—One cup of brown sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of shortening, two or three eggs, four tablespoons of vinegar, one teaspoon Ginger, three teaspoons of soda, flour to roll out. I only use three eggs when I double the recipe.—Mrs. O. M. R., Sparta, Mich.

**The Runner's Bible**

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead, and Christ shall shine upon thee.—Eph. 5:14.

Imagine what this awakening means; to learn that all has been but a dream; all of one's mistakes, sins, illnesses, misfortunes, all the woe of the whole world a hideous nightmare, unreal and to be forgotten! Picture the reality: oneself at rest in a kingdom of love, wholly under the care of the Creator; perfect health, Peace and Happiness one's own; the light of truth (Christ) always shining, always a glorious now. This is the Gospel of Good Tidings which Jesus Christ brought to earth, and which he commanded to be preached throughout the world, and is the message which you and I must deliver to those about us in one peculiar way—the Truth which must be expressed and proved in our daily lives, that the children of men (Rom. 9:8) shall know themselves as the children of God, without blot or blemish.

The cuts on bread making appearing on the opposite page are used through the courtesy of Dairymen's League News.

**HOUSEHOLD HELPS**

To prevent plaster from cracking when putting a tack or nail into the wall, first stick the point of the tack in soap.

When cut-glass jugs and vases become cloudy and ordinary washing does not remove the film, fill the glass piece with wet potato peelings, and let stand twenty-four hours or longer. When washed it will sparkle like new.

If you wash your phonograph records with soap and water and rinse well with clear water, then dry well they will sound clearer.

Thrust rusty knives through onions and let stand for a day. Remove, polish with sand-soap, and wash.

When cups have lost their handles or china is broken, try mending with collodian. You will find that the more it comes in contact with water the firmer it will become.

Instead of wearing gloves when sweeping, glue a six-inch strip of velvet, felt or any other soft material around the grip of your broom handle, and you will not have blistered hands again.

**Do You Carry Citizens' Mutual Protective Insurance?**

If you are the driver or owner of a motor car or truck can you really feel SAFE and SECURE without automobile insurance?

Suppose TOMORROW you should be held liable for damage to another vehicle, a pedestrian, or the occupant of your own or another car? The steady increase in production of automobiles means a greater risk every day you drive. Even though you were innocent, circumstances might point to YOU as the GUILTY one. What WOULD you DO? What COULD you DO except "Face the Music."

It is times like this that you really feel the need of ASSISTANCE. With our STATE-WIDE ORGANIZATION of Adjusters, Agents and Attorneys, located in EVERY COUNTY SEAT in Michigan, we ASSUME YOUR RISK and RESPONSIBILITY at once. We take the matter out of your hands entirely. That's how you are PROTECTED when you cover your car with a

**Citizens' Mutual Non-Assessable Policy by Experience Covering Fire, Theft, Collision, Property Damage, Personal Liability in a Thoroughly Reliable and .....Substantial Company.....**

**Starting Tenth Season**

With Total Assets on Dec. 31, 1923, of

**\$407,683.55**

**46,050 Policies Written and Renewed in 1923**

**Our Business is to Assume Your Risk**

See Our Nearest Local Agent Today or Write to WILLIAM E. ROBB, Secretary

**Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company**

**HOWELL - - MICHIGAN**

"Don't Wait Until After Your Accident—See Us Before It Is Too Late—"

# 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 Genuine 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



## SAVE 50¢ A ROLL Ward's RADIO ROOFING

Regular 85-pound standard weight. Don't confuse this full-weight 85-pound roofing with cheaper, lighter roofing sold at the same price. Lay it over old roofs. There is enough in one roll to cover 100 square feet—yet a roll costs only \$1.85, with nails and cement.

Fire Underwriters Approve It. Radio Roofing is surfaced with red or green slate that beautifies as well as protects it. Resists fire. Not affected by heat and cold.

We guarantee it for 15 years—it should last many more. Send for Free Sample. Examine it! Cut it open! Test it. Judge its remarkable quality. Write for free Building Material Catalogue. Order the roofing you need. Catalogue No. 174-M00. State color—red or green. Shipped From Price Per Roll Order From

Chicago	\$1.85	Chicago
York, Penna.	1.85	Chicago
Southern Illinois	1.85	Chicago
New Orleans	2.00	Kansas City
Kansas City	2.00	St. Paul
St. Paul	2.00	Portland, Ore.
Portland, Ore.	2.45	Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas	2.45	Oakland, Calif.
Oakland, Calif.	2.65	

Add 10¢ for extra long nails. Shipping weight 85 pounds per roll.

**Montgomery Ward & Co.** Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Ft. Worth Oakland, Cal.

# The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys: You all read my letter in the last issue, didn't you?

Well, I know several did because I am receiving some of the nicest stories, poems and drawings. I am having a great time going through my mail; every letter, it seems, contains something of special interest. I always did love to go through my mail every day, because the letters were all so interesting but with all the stories, poems and drawings coming in it is particularly interesting now.

Some of the cousins are very much in favor of the "Correspondence Scramble" idea, and many of them have already sent in letters to be forwarded to unknown friends. I have sent many of them out, and as soon as a few of them come in I mix them up and send them out. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the "Correspondence Scramble." Some believe that I intended they were to send in their letters at some definite time, to be named later, while others thought they were to send in their letters whenever they wished and I would send them out. The latter idea is correct. Send in your letters any time and I will see that some unknown friend receives it.—UNCLE NED.

### OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Hello Uncle Ned—I suppose this letter will reach Mr. Waste Basket. I do not see very many letters from Brown City. Well I just got through reading the Children's Hour. Do you like to go sleigh riding? I do and I hate to see the snow go away, but it must some time. A snowy winter is my favorite season. I am thirteen years old the 30th of May. Have I a twin? I have brown hair. (Bobbed of course), weigh about 120 pounds. I am in the 8th grade at school and like all my subjects except two and they are civics and history. Did you like them when you went to school, Uncle Ned? Well I must ring off and hope Mr. Waste Basket will write me a letter. Ha! Ha! You will get lots more letters besides me. Your want-to-be-niece.—Laura Klaus, R. 6, Brown City, Mich.

—When I went to school the subject I did not like very well was arithmetic.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My last letter was not in the paper and so I thought I would try once again. I am thirteen years of age and in the seventh grade. I am five feet one inch tall and have dark brown hair, which will be bobbed before another year rolls around. Do you like bobbed hair, Uncle Ned? I mean have you anything against it? I have nice heavy, curly hair and would like some advice on whether to bob it or not. I am only thirteen and am not old enough to do my hair up and it spoils it to let it fly. Would you bob it if you were me? Well I think the answer to Beatrice Campbell's riddle is: The boys name was Andrew. Wasn't it, Bee? Well as my letter is getting long and I don't want to have Mr. Waste Basket get my letter I better hang up. From your would-be niece,—Thelma Crosby, Box 77, Edenville, Michigan.

—If your mother and father do not object I suggest you have your hair bobbed. I think girls of your age or a little older look very nice with bobbed hair. And it is much easier to comb.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have ever written to the M. F. B. though I read it every week and I think it is the most interesting paper we take. We live on a forty-acre farm and have one cow and about thirty chickens and I also have a pet rooster and he is just as tame as he can be though he is three years old. I had a pet rabbit but he died last fall. I have two sisters and one brother. I have lots of fun sliding down hill and I just love to. We have some nice hills to slide down. Did you ever ski or slide down hill? I went to a coasting party two weeks ago. One of our sleighs we call Pete. It is the best sleigh we have. I am eleven years old and have dark hair and eyes, am in the fifth grade and am four feet one inch tall. As my letter is getting long I must ring off. Please will some of the boys and girls write to me. Your niece,—Grace K. Gibes, Pellston, Michigan.

—You just bet I used to slide down hill, and what fun it was!

Dear Uncle Ned:—I suppose that you and my cousins might think it funny to get a letter from a boy that lives in a city. About four years ago I used to take the M. B. F. and enjoyed it very much. So recently I visited my aunt who lives near Sandusky and I read this paper and the same old thrill came to me again as I read the Children's Hour. So I sub-

scribed. I wrote a letter to one of my cousins and she answered it. She certainly writes good letters. Interesting at that. I don't know many riddles but if any of my cousins will write me a letter I promise an interesting one in return. I certainly enjoy your paper and I think it is worth the subscription price to read the Children's Hour. The school I go to is seven stories high and cost \$7,000,000. I am in the tenth grade and am 15 years old. Be sure and write and I hope that this letter does not have a flight towards the waste basket.—Leo Buck, 2436 5th St., Detroit, Michigan.

—So you enjoy reading what the country cousins have to say: Well, I am glad to hear that and I know they will be interested in your letter.

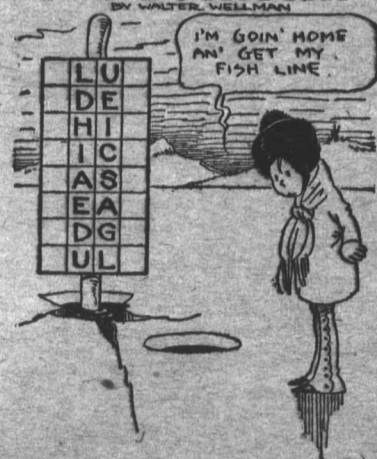
Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle too? We take the M. B. F. and we all like it fine. I am a reader of the Children's Hour and like it very well. I will describe myself. I am four feet and ten inches tall, weigh 90 pounds and have blonde hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. My birthday is December twenty-seventh and am thirteen years old. I think that B. Durfee's name is Beatrice. Am I right? As my letter is getting long I will close. Hoping some of the boys and girls will write to me. Your want-to-be-niece,—Miss Eva Balcorn, Route 5, Hesperia, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a busy reader of the M. B. F. for many months since my brother gets the paper and now I decided to join your merry circle. I enjoy reading the letters from all the boys and girls from many different places and as I haven't seen any from Bruce Crossing I would like to see this letter in print. I have been attending a country school until this term. I am sixteen years old. I am five feet and five inches tall. My hair is dark brown, and I haven't had a notion to bob it as yet. My greatest delight is living on a farm. We have thirteen cows, eleven calves, forty-six chickens, ten hogs, and a horse. My pets are a cat and two dogs. I have two sisters older than I am, and six brothers, and only two of my brothers continue going to school. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me and I will surely answer all letters. Your niece.—Miss Minnie Syrria, Box 23, Bruce's Crossing, Michigan.

—Haven't bobbed your hair yet, eh? I suppose you will take a notion to get it cut one of these fine days and off to the barber you will run.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have read the lovely letters that you receive from many children. May I enter in your happy circle? I live in Dearborn, Michigan, and walk three miles each day to go to school. I am in the first year high, and love it very much. Perhaps you would like very much to know what I look like. Well, I am five feet three inches tall, weigh one hundred and three pounds, have light brown hair and light complexion, with a pug nose, (but not too puggy), am 16 years old, was born the nineteenth of July, 1907, have a twin sister. I wonder if I have a twin brother. If I have I would like very much to hear from him. Sincerely yours,—Fletcher R. Cox, R4, Box 139, Dearborn, Michigan.

### TWO POOR FISH



Bobbie has found a fisherman's hole in the ice, and has decided to go home for his fishing tackle. He is wondering also if he can catch his two favorite kinds of fish in the lake. We have given you the second and third letters of eight words of four letters each, and all you have to do is to print the name of one fish in the first upright column, and the name of another kind of fish in the last column, and you will have eight words of four letters each as a result. What are the fish?

Answer to last puzzle: A HORSE.

## HEARING RESTORED OFTEN IN 24 HOURS

Amazing Results Secured In One Day  
By Use of Virex Formerly Known  
As Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. Dey, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says, "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years standing, is improving wonderfully."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear a train whistle 3 1/2 miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. A. Lumpkin, of Oklahoma, says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman, of Michigan, says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

### Deaf Baby Now Hears

Mrs. Ola Valentine, of Arkansas, says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about four months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

Mr. Mather Pelleys says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large \$2.00 treatment for only \$1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 1017 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. (ADV.)

### Every Day You Need



(STANDARDIZED)

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All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

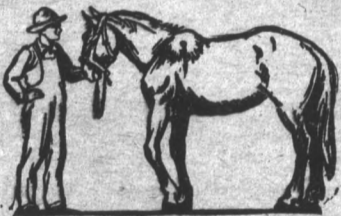
Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.  
For Scratches, Wounds and  
common skin troubles.

### THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

- 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.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF  
**Parke, Davis & Co.**  
DETROIT, MICH.



### SAVE-The-HORSE Will Cure

WHEN you can't work because of his lameness the horse costs you for feed and your loss of time—perhaps a lost crop or a skimpy crop through delays. With Save-The-Horse you can cure SPRAIN, Ringbone, Thoropin, or—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease while working. You take no risk. We give signed MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE. Write today for FREE 96-page Save-The-Horse BOOK, on how to locate, understand and treat all lameness. This serviceable BOOK, sample of guarantee, and expert veterinary advice—all FREE. Over 80,000 satisfied users, 20 years success. Don't hesitate—delay is costly. TROY CHEMICAL CO., 339 State St., Binghamton, N. Y. At Drugstores and Dealers with Signed Contract or sent prepaid.



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garage, barn, warehouses, corn cribs, hog, milk and poultry houses, MAT FAGE, homes, churches, etc. Glazed tile, wood or cement stave silos. Early buyers discount. Write for agency proposition. National Clay Products & Silo Co. DET. 10 MUSKIE, IND.



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**\$5.00** Down  
Balance Monthly

**CREAM SEPARATOR**  
Direct to You

**30 Years' Success**

**ALL Shipments PREPAID**

The World-Famous **EMPIRE - BAL TIC** Cream Separator—at a price that will **SELL** thousands of these wonderful separators.

**LARGER PROFITS** assured because it is the Cream Separator with

**"Million Dollar Bowl"** Most efficient bowl ever invented. Only real self-balancing bowl.

Greater satisfaction due to ease in operation and simplicity. **QUICKLY CLEANED.** Hatchet coupling eliminates jerks, noise and adds to life of separator. You take no risk. Money back guarantee protects you.

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

No.	Capacity	Price	Inst. Pay't	Monthly Payments
M.O.	160 lbs.	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$5.00 for 4 Months
No. 1	260 lbs.	\$35.00	\$5.00	\$5.00 for 6 Months
No. 2	360 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 1850 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.

**IT PAYS TO TEST**

"Do you belong to a Cow Testing Association?" a banker in Ingham county asked a farmer recently who wanted a loan. Bankers are interested in methods employed by their customers. They want to know that money borrowed is used in a productive enterprise, that the interest will be paid promptly, and that the principal will be paid without too much delay. And, they want to know that the cows milked by their customers are paying a profit on the operation. The cow testing association is a means by which a man can check up on his cows and find out the ones that are paying out and the ones that are not. Almost as important is the point of feeding. It is almost impossible to feed properly without milk weights and feed weights on each individual cow. These weights are obtained by the tester. Another point is the increased interest a man will take with his cows if he is in an association with a group of his neighbors.

There are three cow testing associations operating in Ingham county at present. One is located around Lansing and extends up into Clinton county. It has just finished a successful year and has started another. The second association is around Leslie. It will finish the year in April. The third association is around Mason and it will finish the year in May.—J. G. Wells, Jr., Dairy Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

**INBREEDING**

If a man has a pure bred bull and he breeds a cow and she raises a heifer would it be all right to breed her back to her father and if so how many generations can one breed back in that way and be all right?—F. M., Coleman, Michigan.

—Only in very especial cases would it be desirable to inbreed as closely as you suggest. Inbreeding has often been likened to a two-edged sword, or one that would cut both ways, meaning that inbreeding would possibly effect very rapid deterioration in the animals were all of such superior excellence and strong breeding powers that their superior qualities were transmitted and intensified, and the animals had no weak qualities to be intensified.

If one had an especial sire, with no weaknesses, and one that did not transmit any weaknesses or deficiencies of conformation, it would be alright to mate him to one of his daughters, but I would not care to go further than this.

Inbreeding in the hands of a very few keen, intelligent, stock men has proven rather disastrous. Close inbreeding is not, therefore, to be advised generally.—Geo. M. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

**NEW BULLETIN DESCRIBES OPERATIONS ON HOGS**

**CASTRATION** of hogs under various conditions is described in detail in a new Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1357, by S. S. Buckley, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Besides giving directions for the ordinary operation, the bulletin gives the procedure for ridgelings, for spaying sows, and for operating on ruptured pigs. A number of illustrations help to make the methods easily understood.

In the case of males the operation of castration improves the quality of the meat and prevents the development of undesirable odors as well as doing away with the danger of indiscriminate breeding in the herd. Spaying is no longer practiced to any great extent as it has little influence on the quality of the meat. It is recommended that whenever possible the operation be done at an early age, preferably early enough so that the wounds will be healed before the pigs are weaned. It may be done at any season of the year, but on clear, cool days if the best results are to be obtained.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained without cost, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

I am a subscriber to The Business Farmer, which I consider a very good magazine, read every word of it.—L. J. A. Benzonia, Michigan.



**Spring is Here**

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

Youth asserting itself everywhere!

Keep their bodies healthy, and stomachs full.

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

Let

**DR. HESS STOCK TONIC**

be your insurance policy

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

Then, there are the mothers:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

**DR. HESS & CLARK**      Ashland, O.



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

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

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**

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

**CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE**

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

April 22—Holsteins, Short and Miller, Flushing, Michigan.

**HOLSTEINS**

**SALE Our Entire Herd Holstein Cattle**

25 head cows and heifers, 2 bulls. T. B. tested. Sale at farm 1/2 mile from Flushing. Sale on

**TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd**

Starting at 12 o'clock.

If interested write for catalog.

**SHORT AND MILLER, Flushing, Michigan.**

**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.

**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. 3 yr. old. 4 cows are just springing. The herd is free from T. B. and sold under a retent. If interested write or call for pedigrees. Time will be given for one year.

H. W. MOHR, Pigeon, Michigan.

**HEREFORDS**

**HEREFORDS**

Registered Breeding Cattle, T. B. Tested at practical prices for production of Hereford Baby 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.**

**QUERNSEYS**

**QUERNSEY BULL, 15 MONTHS OLD, DAM'S** A. R. Record 522 lbs. fat. class FF. Sire's dam's record 507 lbs. Light fawn color. Price \$125.  
**SAGAMORE FARM, Gallen, Mich.**

**AYRSHIRES**

**AYRSHIRES**

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

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE** bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.  
**FINDLAY BROS., R. 6, Vassar, Mich.**

**How to Check Cow Ailments at their Source**

The dairy cow is an exceptionally hardy animal and subject to very few ailments except those which attack the digestive and genital organs. These particular organs, being the milk-making function, are often overworked and unable to throw off such diseases as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite.

These ailments can be successfully treated—and just as surely prevented—by the use of Kow-Kare, because it is especially designed to tone up and strengthen the digestive and genital organs. A proper functioning of these important organs eliminates the cause of disease.

But the real profit of dairying today is made by keeping disease out while the milk-making organs are working at top-notch. Kow-Kare, in moderate quantity in the ration one week out of each month, induces a maximum milk flow and keeps the cow's



**FREE BOOK**

disease-resistance up to par. In thousands of dairies Kow-Kare is now as much a part of the feeding routine as grains or silage. Its use costs, on the average, not more than a cent a day per cow.

Kow-Kare is sold by general stores, feed dealers and druggists—large size \$1.25; medium size 65c. If dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage. Ask for copy of free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

**DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. INC.**  
Lyndonville, Vt.

**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. 28945. For description and price write,  
**L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, 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, POGIS 99th OF M. F. AND** Majesty breeding. Young stock for sale. Herd fully accredited by State and Federal Government. Write or visit for prices and description.  
**GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.**

**RED POLLED**

**FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS** Milk Strain Either Sex.  
**PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste Marie, Michigan.**

**SWINE**

**POLAND CHINAS**

**Bargains in Poland Chinas**

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 \$3 and \$10 each.  
**E. A. CLARK, St. Louis, Michigan.**

### Test Your Seed Corn Now

(Continued from Page 4)

Here are some of the things to look out for when deciding whether corn is fit for seed or not:

1st.—Good mature seed corn kernels have a bright glistening appearance when held up to the light.

2nd.—The hull or seed coat, is drawn tight around the kernel and over the germ. It is not wrinkled.

3rd.—If you cut a kernel crosswise one-third the way from the tip, the hard starch should be of an amber color, hard and brittle in texture.

4th.—The germ should be creamy in color and the embryo in the center yellowish green. The germ should be firm and cheesy in texture.

Poor seed corn will have kernels showing one or more of the following symptoms:

1st.—Dullness of color.  
2nd.—Starchiness or lack of transparency.

3rd.—The tip portion of the kernel may have a dark brown appearance. Do not confuse the brown membrane, which surrounds the germ, with the germ itself.

4th.—The hull or seed coat may be blistered over the germ, on the edges or sides of the kernel. This indicates a frozen kernel and is not worth anything for seed, particularly if the germ has turned dark brown. Fine lines or cracks, running through the hard starch, also indicates freezing.

5th.—Do not use kernels showing cracked seed coats. Discard the whole ear if you find any such grains.

6th.—Mold around the kernels is indicated by a white cobweby mass of filaments sometimes showing black specks or spores. If very severe, tips of kernels next to cob will be very dark brown or black.

7th.—If some kernels have turned brown or pink and the hard starch has become chalky and mealy, discard the whole ear. It may be badly diseased. If the ear has some kernels which show a gray canker, which is surrounded with pink ring, discard the whole ear. It indicates fusarium. If the cob has a shredded appearance, where it broke from the shank, or if it has a pink appearance around the outside of the pith, discard the whole ear. It indicates fusarium.

8th.—When the kernel is cut crosswise, if the hard starch is chalky and mealy and the germ has turned a dark brown and is either watery or dry and brittle, discard the ear. It won't pay to test it.

9th.—Discard all rough, starchy ears on general principles. They are immature and will give a weakened, lower per cent germination to say the least.

10th.—Run an individual ear test on all your seed corn this year if you expect to get a good stand.

A full stand on ten acres is a lot more profitable than 60 per cent of a stand on twenty acres and it is impossible to have a uniform stand of corn, unless one plants seed of high germination. Planting too much seed of uncertain germination results in too many stalks in one hill and one or none in the next and this lowers the yield and quality of the crop produced.

If you have not the materials handy for a rag doll tester, then use a sawdust box or sand-box germinator, using clean sand.

**The Rag Doll Tester**  
The majority of the farmers of Michigan have tested seed corn some time or other by the rag doll method, or have heard of it, and know how to go about it, but for the benefit of those who know nothing about the test we are giving directions:

Cut cloth (cambric, muslin, or flannel) into strips five feet long and ten inches in width. Bisect lengthwise with heavy pencil line. Beginning about fifteen inches from end draw eleven cross lines at right angles to center line, three inches apart. Number spaces from one to ten on upper side of line and eleven to twenty on lower side.

Select and number ears to be tested. Dampen cloth and lay out smoothly on table. Remove six kernels from different parts of ear number one and place germ side up in space number one, tips pointing in same direction. Proceed with

each ear in like manner. When spaces are filled roll carefully so as not to displace kernels and tie roll around center with string, place each roll as finished in bucket, cover with lukewarm water for several hours. Drain, and cover top with damp cloth or newspaper. Place in warm room. After several days moisten with warm water. On seventh day test is usually ready to read.

To read test unroll cloth carefully on table and study kernels in each square. Discard all ears corresponding to squares showing dead kernels which produced weak or mouldy sprouts. Save for planting ears with kernels showing strong, clean, stem and root sprouts.

(Editor's Note: Further information can be found by reading Bulletin No. 289, "Corn Growing in Michigan." Write the Bulletin Office, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, for this bulletin.)

### LENT AND SELF-DENIAL

(Continued from Page 11)

tain rich man who fared sumptuously day by day but forgot his poor neighbor. Yes, we do find our Lord vigorously condemning every satisfaction of our lower natures which disengages us from Christian love and service. The Kingdom of God is our highest good and it, therefore, claims our exclusive devotion. All selfish hindrances must be renounced.

But we are called upon also, to recognize the vanity in much of our intellectual or higher self. Freedom of thought and a broad culture are much to be desired; yet here we see a selfish and anti-spiritual trend. We have a great itching to be great, and to many this is to detach oneself from manual work, cultivate intellectual attainments, and keep oneself before a constantly admiring world. To win a name we will pay any price. But what is in a name when daily the unholy demands of self are robbing life of strength and sapping it of character?

The ideal of Jesus Christ was quite different. He was narrow. That is, he set boundaries for himself. He shut himself up within safe limitations. He chose a narrow field of service. He lived, worked, and died in a little corner of the earth that was as insignificant to the cultured and great of the world as it was small. He could have been a world-wide figure, but he chose to spend his strength with saw and hammer in the home carpenter shop and in helping those of his own land.

He chose to do but one thing. He could have done many others. The spirit of the times wanted him to move out into the world-wide circles of usefulness; wanted him to broaden out; but he said he would rather be narrow. There were other roads to take but he would take the narrow and self-denying one to Jerusalem and the Cross, and, "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow me." Even so, every community has a thoroughfare called, "The Way of the Cross," upon which, those who walk in His steps, must tread.

He denied himself in intellectual belief. The world said to keep broad. Don't be so positive. This is narrowness and bigotry. Jesus Christ tolerated none of this. To him certain standards of duty and destiny were true. Others were false. He made the right his standard and put it into action. And, unyieldingly, he denied himself of the false.

Finally, Jesus' self-denial and the narrow way must be concreted in our lives. Until we undertake an unusual and year-round program of self-denial, the world will travail in thirst, hunger, lust, and war. And until this takes place the church will drag impotently along.

The narrow, confined stream is one of force and power. When unconfined, it broadens its sweep and becomes a putrid swamp. So with men. Ask Edison, Ford, Steinmetz, Conwell, or Woodrow Wilson. But hear the call of the Christ, "Follow me." Yes, it is the way of self-denial, but it will keep you out of the shadows and bring you home to God.

### 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.

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Write for shipping tags and prices, or Ship to

## BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

Ship to Blue Valley Creamery in City nearest you:

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**BLUE VALLEY BUTTER** to good butters

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### No Money Down!

Try the HARP 30 Days FREE

Try the imported ball bearing Harp Separator free for 30 days. The easiest turning, closest skimming separator made. Unsurpassed for easy cleaning and durability. Compare it with any other machine. If it doesn't live up to all statements ship it back to me, and I will pay the freight both ways.

**10 MONTHS TO PAY!**  
Selling in Europe 70,000 separators a year. Duty free. Write for prices and descriptive folder today.

**THE HARP SEPARATOR CO.**  
Dept. 39A 115 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

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### DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

**BE COMFORTABLE—**  
Wear the Brooks Appliances, 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., 297 STATE ST., MARSHALL, MICH.**

### Galloway Challenges The World To Beat This Separator

Made in 4 sizes

**90 DAY FREE TRIAL ON YOUR OWN FARM**

**\$475**

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

**WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY**  
363 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

### RHEUMATISM

I have returned home after 2 years' service in France with the A. E. F.

While in France I obtained from a noted French physician a prescription for the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given it to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription costs me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today.

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### 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.**

### FAMOUS Lacta No Duty Cream Separator

Never Beaten in Open Competition

**\$500 Down ONE YEAR To Pay 30 Days FREE TRIAL**

Finland's wonderful Cream Separator at prices that defy all competition. The Prize-Winning LACTA now SOLD DIRECT to you—and a year to pay.

### A Positive Self Balancing Bowl

that will not get out of balance. No vibration. Runs light and free. No trouble to clean. Simple construction. Finest material and workmanship. Perfect oiling system. Skims perfectly. A special

### Spare Parts Service

Maintained for every LACTA user. If not satisfied after 30 days' FREE Trial send it back at our expense.

### Every Shipment PREPAID

Immediate delivery. No long waiting—and a written **GUARANTEE** with each separator. You take no chances. Every penny of your investment fully protected. Try the LACTA. You must be satisfied in every way or your money will be refunded.

### Prices

No.	Capacity	No. of Cows	Price	How to Pay
3	350 lbs.	5 to 6	\$53.00	\$5 with Order
4	500 lbs.	6 to 10	65.00	Balance 12 Monthly Payments.
5	675 lbs.	10 to 15	77.00	

**Get FREE Catalog!**  
Investigate TODAY. Get the best separator at the lowest price. Write. Don't wait. Postal will do.

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U. S. Representatives  
Dept. 118, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

### MYERS HONOR-BILT DOOR HANGERS

"MYERS MEANS MERIT"

CAN'T get off the track. They stay on—always. This, with patent adjustable feature make Myers Door Hangers absolutely superior. Roller bearings permit easy "push and pull." Twelve styles to fit every need. Myers dealers everywhere handle Myers Door Hangers and the world-famous line of Myers Pumps and Hay Tools. Be sure it's a Myers. See your dealer. Let him point out the Myers improvements. Or write us for catalog.

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

### Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

You can now get any size of the New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from our factory for only \$2 down, and on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay.

We quote Surprisingly Low Prices and allow payments as low as

**ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH**

No interest to pay—no extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

**30 Days' FREE Trial** on your own farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 already in use on American farms. Easiest of all separators to clean and turn.

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### CALF CHOLERA REMEDY

Will save your calves. Scours leads to calf cholera if neglected. At the

**First Indication of Scours**  
Give Dr. David Roberts Calf Cholera Remedy. For sale by dealers or postpaid \$1. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get The Practical Home Veterinarian without cost. Veterinary Advice Free.

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### HEAVES

Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. One can at \$1.25 often sufficient. **NEWTON'S Compound for Worm Expelling, Conditioning, Heaves, Indigestion.**

Distemper, Coughs, 65c and \$1.25 cans. At dealers or post-paid. **The NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio**

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE M. B. F.**

# 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. 687, 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 thriving, 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 package of Walko—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. 687, Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to instantly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. ....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. No war tax.

### FARMER PUTNAM'S PHILOSOPHY

THIS here eat more food propaganda is a good thing and I believe in pushin' it along, fur the benefit of humanity. Them experts sez we got to have more vittymines in the blood. They're all agreed on that, even the doctors is, at present. But when it comes to collecting them vittymines they is differences of opinion, some sayin' milk has got the most, some sayin' that meat is alive with 'em, some askin' us to take their word fut it that oranges is fifty per cent vittymines, others that cheese is rich with 'em, others sez tomatoes is made outen vittymines, others that green vegetables, like spinach, is the natural habitat of the true vittymine, others recommendin' cabbage, others carrots, because of their peculiar golden yellow color which is also good fut the complexion and kin be used inwardly to color the hair instead of henny, and so on and so forth, etc.

I been workin' on a bulletin of my own; that's how I come to have so much information on the life history and habits of the vittymine and my honest conclusions, after long and painful study of the subject is, that the people that recommends all them various kinds of vittymine infested foods is correct; that they do inhabit asparagus, tomato, spinach, carrot, cabbage, orange, apple (I bit into one onct in a apple, so I know) also, they are found in beef, pork, and mutton; also in milk which is fairly lousy with 'em accordin' to our food experts. My scientific conclusion which I'm givin' out herewith fur the benefit of humanity, is that the true vittymine is related to the California sea; that it hops about from plant to plant, from fruit to vegetable, from cow to goat, from pig to pullet, leavin' life givin' energy with all it comes in contact with.—Thos. Jefferson Putnam, Specialist in Rural Devilment.

### SHORT COURSE IN FARM EXPLOSIVES AT M. A. C.

ONE week's course in blasting and handling explosives will be an unusual type of school to be offered at Michigan Agricultural College, April 14 to 19 inclusive. The instruction will be under the supervision of L. F. Livingston, Extension Specialist in Agricultural Engineering and is a part of the program for the safe distribution and use of Sodato, the new war salvage explosive, 1,500,000 of which will be placed in the state this year.

The instruction will consist of lectures and moving picture demonstrations of safe and economical methods of handling explosives to be given each forenoon. The afternoons will be confined to field stumps, rock blasting and ditching. Sufficient acreage of each of representative classes of work are available in the immediate neighborhood of the College to give the student a good working force, the number enrolling in these courses will be limited to forty men. For further information write to Short Course Department, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

### U. P. PRODUCES WORLD'S CHAMPION GUERNSEY

AGRICULTURAL development workers throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are smiling complacently over the world's production record recently established by Rilma of Bay Cliffs 93480, a pure-bred Guernsey from the herd of the Bay Cliffs Stock Farm, at Big Bay, Marquette County. J. B. Deutsch is proprietor of the farm and owner of the herd. Rilma of Bay Cliffs has hung up a record of 15,884.7 pounds of milk and 821.70 pounds of butter fat and her average test was 5.24 per cent. The record entitles her not only to first place in class D. D. but also places her fourth in class D. Rilma topped the former world's record in class DD by thirty-five pounds of butter fat.

Rilma's ancestry points to her grandsire Frank Rilma 21901 as the outstanding animal among her forefathers. Frank Rilma has over fifty registered daughters and over forty registered sons while the records of a number of his daughters appear in the Advanced Register.—L. D. Tucker.

# CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers

If you want pure bred chicks that are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, that grow and will make you a profit, get our new low prices and free catalog before you buy.

Tom Barron White Leghorns Heavy Type Brown Leghorns R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds Park's Barred Rocks

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. — low prices.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box B HOLLAND, MICH.



## Wingarden Strain

### WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

Here's what you get when you buy Guaranteed Wingarden Baby Chicks

- (1) Pedigreed stock, sired by males whose dams had records of 260 to 280 eggs per year, and grand dams 288 to 304 eggs.
- (2) 100% live delivery.
- (3) Chicks guaranteed to be healthy.
- (4) Absolutely pure bred.
- (5) Absolutely no culls.
- (6) Stock that withstands winter cold as well as summer heat.
- (7) Free entry in our animal flock performance contest, whereby you may obtain 200 of our best Barron English White Leghorns free. We know the quality of our stock because we maintain 42 hatchery farms of our own, instead of buying eggs wherever available.

Sired by Hollywood and Funk Farm Males  
White and Brown Leghorns. Anconas.

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

Wingarden HATCHERY & FARMS ZEELAND, MICH. Box B

### 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 burners, "Tycos" thermometers held so chicks can't break it when hatching. Detroit Breeders, too. Write for low combination price today!

Detroit-Alliance Incubator Co. Dept. 10 Alliance, Ohio FREIGHT PREPAID

### WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

TANCRED—BARRON, 200 to 300-egg bred lines. Wonderful layers of large white eggs that bring premium prices. Over 2,000 selected breeders on free range. Get quality chicks from these tested layers mated to high record pedigreed males, 1 1/2 cents and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Write at once for valuable illustrated catalog and latest price list.

J. PATER & SON, R. 4, Hudsonville, Michigan.

### LOOK! 100,000 CHIX. BEST PUREBRED.

M. A. C. method tested stock. Can ship at once. Barred Rocks or Reds, Black Minorcas 15c; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns 15c; Sheppards best Anconas 14c; Orpingtons 10 1/2c; Black Langhans 18c; Large Brahmas 20c. Heavy broilers Chix 12c. Mixed spotted Chix 10c. Hatching eggs. Add 30c extra if less than 100 ordered. Catalog tells about our extra selected stock. Good bank reference. Bookman Hatchery, 26 Lyon, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

### S. O. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—FROM

culled, healthy flocks of heavy layers on free range, headed by Kerlin males, April \$12.00, May \$11.00, June \$10.00 per hundred, prepaid. 100% delivery. Hatched right in a Wishbone Mammoth, 10% with order, balance one week before shipment. Some fine Silver Wyandottes, 20c each, no less than 25.

WISHBONE HATCHERY, Sebawaing, Michigan.

### QUALITY Chicks & Eggs

45,000 PURE BRED BREEDERS. 15 varieties. Best laying strains. Incubate 25,000 eggs daily. Catalog Free. Prepaid prices. Free live delivery.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

### SELECTED BARRED ROCK AND WHITE

Wyandotte cockerels from high producing stock. White Wyandotte chicks for April \$18 per 100. Barred Rock chicks for April \$18 per 100. White Leghorn chicks for April \$15 per 100. Order now. C. W. HEIMBACH, R. 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

### 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.

### BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE GET OUR

prices on White and Brown Leghorns and White Rocks. Prepaid Parcelpost, Satisfaction Guaranteed. De Koster's Hatchery, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

### BABY CHICKS BARRON S. O. W. LEG-

horns. Special low prices. 100% alive delivery guaranteed. Write for price list. HENRY WATERWAY, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

### LEE'S LICE KILLER

The Old Reliable Has proven itself year after year the one sure way to rid poultry on roasts, etc. No dusting, dipping, greasing, banding. Get it of your drug or seed store, or write us for particulars and valuable free book. GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Nebr.

### DON'T LOSE BABY CHICKS

CERMOZONE, 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, Nebr.

### BOWERS Colony Brooder

Burns any fuel—costs less

This brooder raises more and better chicks at lowest cost. Stove is sturdy, safe, air-tight, self-regulating—best in world to hold fire. Burns soft coal—cheapest brooder fuel—perfectly. Also hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator maintains uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly over chicks; gives pure air, ample room. 500 and 1,000 chick sizes. Guaranteed. Lowest prices. Express prepaid E. of Rockies. FREE—\$3.00 stove pipe outfit sent free with brooder if you order NOW.

F. M. BOWERS & CO. 1416 W. Wash. St. Indianapolis, Ind.

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, Brahmas.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. LEADING VARIETIES. 100% Arrival. Priced right.

THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE Geese and Buff Rock Cockerels. Blue Ribbon prize winners. Buff Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15.

BALDWIN & NOWLIN, Laingsburg, Mich., R. 4.

LEGHORNS PULLETS BARRON ENGLISH AND FERRIS Americans Leghorns. Eight weeks, eighty-five cents. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, one dollar. Ready April twenty-first. Early hatches make bigger, stronger birds. Early fall and winter eggs.

RUFUS MORSE, Belding, Michigan.

TANCRED HOLLYWOOD AND WYCKOFF Males head my carefully selected breeding pens. Choice eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. My stock is of the very best. Write me.

F. ARTHUR MARTIN, Indian River, Michigan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS RHODE ISLAND REDS TOMPKINS STRAIN to make room for young stock. I will sell after November 1, 1923, 50 2 year old hens at \$2.00 each; 25 1 years old hens at \$3.00 each; cockerels at \$2.50 and up. All these cockerels are from my best 3 year old hens that layed 205 eggs or better in their pullet year. Quality breeder of Rhode Island Reds.

WM. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich., R. 1.

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

EDW. H. GRYDER, Alamo, Michigan.

S. O. R. I. RED PURE BRED EGGS FOR setting. 15-25 or 100-\$8.00.

LOUIS MORRIS, Mt. Morris, Michigan, R. 1.

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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. MARTIN STRAIN. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100.

MRS. R. GRAY, Millington, Michigan.

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.

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.25 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Large type White Pekin Duck eggs \$1.25 per 12.

MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

TURKEYS TURKEYS: Pure Bred Bronze Toms. One or two years old. May hatch. Heavy, vigorous, healthy. Price \$10.00. Chas. S. Cleland, Decorville, 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.

(Poultry ads. continued on page 23)

**KARSTEN'S QUALITY**

**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.

**KARSTEN'S FARM** BOX X ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

**Our Baby Chicks**

Can't be beat because they are hatched from Michigan's leading pedigreed flocks, culled by genuine poultry experts, for higher egg production and because we hatch only in tested mammoth machines. Rocks, Reds, White Leghorns, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons. Large instructive catalog tell all about them. Prices 9c up.

**MICHIGAN HATCHERY and POULTRY FARM**  
Box 2, Holland, Michigan.

**CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS \$12 PER 100.**  
\$6.25 for 50, and \$3.25 for 25. Barred Rocks and Reds \$16 per 100, \$8.50 for 50, and \$4.25 for 25. White Wyandottes and Rocks \$17 per 100, \$8.75 for 50, and \$4.50 for 25. Buff Orpingtons \$18 per 100, \$9.25 for 50, and \$4.75 for 25. \$5 on each 100 chicks with order will book your order. Balance two weeks before delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference: R. L. 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.**

**CHICKS** Strong, Healthy, From Heavy Layers. S. C. Tom Barron Eng. White Leghorns, \$12.00 per 100. Barred Rocks and 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. C.** White Leghorns, Barron Strain, America's greatest layers, from our own breeding pens, chicks \$15, eggs \$5.50 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.

**C. W. BOVEE, North Star, Michigan.**

**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. C.** Buff Leghorns. First hatch March 3rd.

**J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.**

**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 .....

**Inspected and Approved**

**Baby Chicks**

From Best Egg Laying Strains in the World

Tancred, pedigree-sired and Tom Barron, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Parks' Barred Plymouth Rocks.

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

**Hatched in World's Best Incubator**

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

**LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R 8, Box 8, Holland, Mich.**

**EGG BRED CERTIFIED CHICKS**

From our free range flocks of Hollywood and Barron improved English White Leghorns, 250-300 Egg-Bred line. Sheppard's Strain of Anconas direct. Parks strain of Br. Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Quality and high egg yield due to 11 years careful breeding on our modern 65 acre farm. Culled, mated, rated by experts. Strong vigorous chicks. 100% live delivery. Extra selected chicks 100, \$14.00; 500, \$85.00. Barred Rocks 100, \$18.00; 500, \$85.00. Write for catalog and prices. Selected Special Star matings. Postage prepaid.

**Town Line POULTRY FARM ZEELAND MICH.**

**ROYAL EGG-BRED CHICKS**

200 Egg Strain S. C. English White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Our pen of White Leghorns to 1st prize (best W Leghorn pen in the show) in production class in the largest utility show in the country held at Zeeland, Mich., Dec. 23. Prof. E. Foreman of M. A. C. judging. 12 years of careful breeding for high egg-production, combined with 8 years of highly successful hatchery methods gives you chicks that grow into money makers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and prices.

**ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS**  
S. P. Wiersma, Zeeland, Michigan, R. R. 2.

**Chicks With Pep**

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

**Holgate Chick Hatchery, Dept. B, Holgate, Ohio.**

**FREE CHICKS**

In Contest Many Breeds Every One a Winner

Pure Breed Practical Poultry D. W. Young American type Leghorns, also English type. You will be interested in the egg records our customers report. Send for our descriptive matter and price list.

**STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION**  
Masonic Temple, Kalamazoo, Mich. (Member International Baby Chick Association)

**Strong, Healthy Chicks**

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

**Timmers Hatchery, R3, Box M, Holland, Mich.**

**Baby chicks dying**

**How to stop it in 48 hours**

White diarrhea kills half of all the chicks hatched, yet this loss is easily prevented, easily stopped. For years, thousands of poultry raisers have stamped out the trouble almost entirely, by putting Avicol in the drinking water. Within 48 hours, the sick ones are lively as crickets. Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind., says: "I was losing 15 chicks a day before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since." Avicol costs nothing to try. Readers are urged to write to Burrell-Dugger Co., 311 Allen Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., sending 50c as a deposit for a package by mail prepaid (or \$1 for large size holding nearly 3 times as much). If you prefer, send no money but deposit the money with the postman on delivery. If Avicol doesn't stop your chick losses immediately, if you're not fully satisfied, the money deposited will be promptly refunded by the manufacturer.

**M. A. C. TO CONDUCT POULTRY CULLING SCHOOL**

A ONE-WEEK poultry culling school is to be conducted at the Michigan Agricultural College from June 30 to July 5 by the poultry husbandry department, according to Prof. Ernest C. Foreman, head of the department.

It is planned, according to college officials, to develop several men qualified to cull flocks on a commercial basis. Certificates will be issued to students who satisfactorily complete the course as an assurance of their reliability. If the men are fast cullers they will be able to earn adequate pay at 2 or 3 cents a head.

A rapidly increasing demand for instruction in this specialized field is said to have developed, and with the launching in July of the certification service in which the M. A. C. poultry department and the Michigan Baby Chick Association will cooperate, the services of competent and reliable cullers are expected to be in considerable demand.

Plans of the M. A. C. poultry extension division also include 10-day culling campaigns, between July 1 and Oct. 1, in four counties and two days each in all other counties desiring help.

**HENS MAY HAVE TUBERCULOSIS**

I have Rhode Island Red hens which seem to be in healthiest kind of condition and occasionally there will be one that will start to droop around and refuse to leave their perch to eat and then later seem to be lame in one leg and keep that way for a long time before they die. Please inform me what it is all about and what to do for them.—J. H. D., Dighton, Mich.

The clinical symptoms described would indicate that Tuberculosis may be present in this particular flock. Associated with the leg weakness which you intimated is present, one usually finds that the hens become greatly emaciated and moreover they become dull and anaemic, and are inclined to mope around. Their appetite, however, remains good, and in addition the hens will be found to drink considerable quantities of water.

It may be advisable to forward one or more specimens to Doctor Stafseth of the Bacteriology Department, East Lansing, for post mortem examination in order to definitely determine the ailment or disease now prevalent in your flock.

Intestinal worms would also induce a form of leg weakness and may cause such a condition known as "going light." A post mortem examination in the case of Tuberculosis, would reveal nodules on the liver and in most cases, bunches on the long intestinal tract. These are creamy white in color. In the case of intestinal worms, the entire intestinal tract, including the ceca would reveal various species of parasites including cecum worms, round worms, and possibly tape worms. In treating for intestinal worms, we would recommend using one teaspoonful of oil of American Worm Seed and one of turpentine to each twelve fowls. This can be given in a moistened mash after the birds have been starved for twelve hours, and should be followed with Epsom salts at the rate of one pound per hundred birds, in the drinking water. Lime should be liberally used on the roosts and dropping boards following this treatment.

If Tuberculosis is present, the poultry house should be well lighted and ventilated, dropping boards incorporated, and all factors eliminated that tend to create unsanitary conditions. The young stock should be raised on new ground away from the parent flock. The old stock should be tested by a veterinarian, and the reactives eliminated, or if the flock is but an ordinary one, it may be advisable to dispose of them after the heavy spring laying season, and thoroughly disinfect the house and yards.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

Teacher—Johnny, give me a sentence using the word "diadem."  
Johnny—People who drink moonshine diadem sight quicker than those who don't.—Walworth Kewanee Craftsman.

**RHEUMATISM**

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

HIGHEST QUALITY CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS



Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State. Pure Bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, Strong, Well-hatched Chicks from tested Hogenized Free-range stock that make wonderful winter layers.

HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

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 and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas 8.00 15.00 72.50 140.00

White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 8.50 16.00 77.50 170.00

Silver Wyandottes 8.50 16.00 77.50 170.00

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. Varieties Prices on 50 100 500 1000

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 9.50 18.00 85.00

Blue Andalusians 9.50 18.00 85.00

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.

LARGE, HUSKY CHICKS

Purebred, high quality chicks from certified, tested flocks on free range. Varieties Prices on 25 50 100 500 1000

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns \$3.50 \$6.75 \$13.00 \$62.50 \$120.00

Anconas 3.75 7.25 14.00 67.50 130.00

Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds 4.50 8.50 16.00 77.50 150.00

Assorted Chicks 2.75 5.50 10.00 50.00

Extra Select Stock \$2.00 per 100 higher. Well hatched in modern machines. Each order carefully packed under our personal attention. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Bank reference. 1924 catalog ready.

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



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.

CLOVERLEAF POULTRY YARDS

R. R. No. 2-B

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

SUNBEAM HATCHERY



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

Varieties Prices on 50 100 500 1000

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.

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 Postpaid Prices On: 25 50 100 500 1000

English Wh., Br., Bl. and Buff Leghorns \$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00 \$120.00

Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.00 140.00

Wh. and Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Minorcas 4.50 8.75 17.00 82.00 160.00

Sil. Wyandottes, Buff and Wh. Orpingtons 5.00 9.50 19.00 92.00 180.00

Black Langshans, Light Brahmans 5.00 9.50 19.00 92.00 180.00

Prices quoted are for Chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from OUR EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS will be \$3.00 per 100 higher and Chicks from our Fancy Stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Also eight week pullets \$1.25 up. Postpaid.

100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references. You cannot go wrong. Order from this Ad. Thousands satisfied. Thirty-four varieties. Ten years' experience. Our slogan: The best chicks are cheapest, not the cheapest chicks best. Babion's Fruit and Poultry Farms, Lock Box 354-A, Flint, 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 \$13. Brown Leghorns \$14-\$13. Anconas, Barred Rocks. Large, illustrated catalog FREE. RURAL POULTRY FARM, Zeeland, Mich. Box 110.

Great Northern Hatchery. Pure Bred Selected Flocks. 100 Per Cent Live Delivery. Strong sturdy northern grown Chicks. Selected, pure bred stock. Healthy flocks on free range insure strength in every Chick. Order from this Ad. Varieties Prices on 50 100 500 1000

QUEEN QUALITY CHICKS. from Best Blood Line Free Range Flocks. Developed and Culled by Experts--Barron Strain English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Sheppard's Anconas. Sturdy, Healthy Chicks. Just a little more for your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Catalog. QUEEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM :: ZEELAND, MICH.

Certified Pure Bred Baby Chicks. Trapped 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.

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 250 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, poppy 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.

SELECT STOCK. at commercial prices so why take others. We have bred the Barron strain S. C. W. Leghorns for 8 years and kept improving all the time. Our foundation stock from M. A. C. from pedigreed stock with egg records up to 279. We have customers from the northern part of the state that are getting from 60 to 70% egg production from the winter months. We also hatch the famous Sheppard Anconas and Barred Rocks. Write for our catalogue and order early so you can get them when you want them. Byron Center Poultry Farm and Hatchery, G. C. KEISER, Byron Center, Michigan.

MEADOW BROOK. HENRY DePREE & SONS. One of the Founders of the Chick Industry 21 Years in Business. Pure-bred stock carefully developed for years. Order from this ad and get chicks just when you want them. Prepaid prices on 50 100 500

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.

HUNDERMAN'S FIRST-CLASS CHICKS \$10 and UP. We are heavy producers of pure-bred chicks. Flocks on free range. Culled by an expert. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order today from this Ad. and get chicks when you want them. Varieties Prices on 25 50 100 500 1000

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 catalogue with prices. WOLVERINE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. 2

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.

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

BEST CHICKS at Low Prices. Send for free catalog describing best bred chicks in the country. Tom Barron and Pedigreed White Leghorns, Michigan's Champion Winter Laying Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. No better chicks anywhere at any price. Satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 23, Holland, Mich.

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 trapped 280 egg hens. Free catalog. Write for prices. Reliable Hatchery and Farms, Route 3, Holland, Mich.

Pure Bred Baby Chicks. We have been carefully developing our flocks for eight years. Every chick pure bred and from stock carefully culled, for type and production. Our chicks give satisfaction. Order today and get chicks when you want them. Prices on 50 100 500

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

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

Quality Chicks at Reasonable Prices. English White Leghorns, Park's Strain Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Reds and Anconas. My pen (16) at the 1923 Mich. Contest finished third among all heavy breeds, four hens making records over 200 eggs each, and one with a record of 284 eggs was seventh highest individual for the entire contest, 990 birds competing. Catalog free. PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

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

"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

CHICKS FROM LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns bred for winter egg production. Blue Ribbon winners. Winning eleven out of a possible fourteen prizes at Muskegon's Gold Medal show. Flock culled by Michigan Agricultural College expert. Farm under state supervision. Chicks from our own flocks only. 50 chicks \$8.00; 100 \$15.00; 500 \$70.00. C. E. LAY EGG FARM, Francis M. Kent, R. 4, Muskegon, Michigan.

Pure Bred Chicks. Can ship immediately. Broiler Chix \$11 1/2 c White Rocks \$16 c W. or B. Leghorns \$13 c W. Wyandottes \$16 1/2 c B. Rex or Reds \$15 c Buff Orpingtons \$16 1/2 c Sheppard's Anconas \$15 c Black Minorcas \$16 c Extra selected standard bred chicks \$4.00 per 100 more. Add 35c if less than 100 ordered. Good bank reference. Circular free. Lawrence Hatchery, BF, R. 7, Grand Rapids, 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. C. Barnes, Prop. Box 351, Breckenridge, Michigan.



# MARKET FLASHES



## FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

### Promising Farm Outlook

**T**HE general agricultural outlook for this year is promising for farmers who are out of debt and cultivate not too large tracts of land, while diversifying their products and exercising care in intensifying the yield of every acre. Where farm machinery is needed, it should be bought, even if time is required to make payment, and all manure piles should be spread carefully over the soil. It is pointed out by the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just out that farmers are undertaking a normal production of products, while they are still confronted by difficulty of securing helpers, even at high wages and the general disparity between prices of farm and city products. Business interests are extremely prosperous, and the consumption of food is the largest ever known, yet the situation is not such as to warrant any expansion in production. Farmers are feeding plenty of cattle, while the hog industry is described by the agricultural department as going through a period of liquidation and discouragement; but this may be expected to right itself ultimately by curtailment of the number of sows bred. In this matter conservation is advised, and it should not be forgotten that in former such times heavy production and low prices brought about such reduction of breeding as to result in a hog shortage. The sheep industry is neglected by so many farmers that there is a shortage and unusually high prices, although Michigan makes a good record of flocks. Poultry production is expanding all the time, but no faster than the demand, and good prices are paid for poultry and eggs. As regards the dairy industry, the Department of Agriculture says: "The dairy industry has expanded to the point where gross domestic production, in terms of milk, slightly exceeds gross domestic consumption. Although 18,000,000 pounds net of butter and 64,000,000 pounds of cheese were imported during 1923, stocks of condensed milk and other products, more than equivalent to these imports, were piled up within the country. Judging from the number of cows on farms, there will be a further increase in domestic produc-

## MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat easy after small decline. Corn unchanged. Oats and rye dull. Steady demand for beans and prices firm. Butter and eggs in demand. Potatoes firm. Good supply of poultry. Dressed calves in demand. Trade in cattle, hogs and sheep fairly active.

(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.)

tion in 1924. Foreign surplus production is likewise steadily increasing. This competition, coupled with the already heavy production in this country, and the possibility that consumer demand may not be definitely maintained at levels predicted upon great industrial prosperity, suggest the necessity for conservatism as to further expansion in dairy production."

### Decrease in Wheat Area

Michigan wheat farmers are naturally deeply interested in the wheat acreage of the United States, as they have suffered extremely financially from the greatly excessive crop of wheat harvested last year, and judging from all that can be learned, the future of prices is going to be fixed mainly by the size of the crops of winter and spring wheat to be grown this year. With European conditions so abnormal and no prospect of any substantial early betterment, the American farmers must learn to depend mainly on the domestic consumption, and this, of course, means much smaller crops than those recently grown, for war time crops obviously imply sales at losses. The recent report issued by the Department of Agriculture is an extremely important one to every farmer interested in wheat, and unless the spring wheat farmers change their minds, there is a promise of a marked reduction in the acreage. Reports were received from 43,000 farmers as to what crops they plan to put in, and while the answers show that the spring wheat area promises to be 14 per cent less than in 1923, there is an indicated increase of 3.2 per cent in corn, 7 per cent in oats, 9 per cent in barley and 54 per cent in flax seed, the latter being due mainly to the unsatisfactory price for wheat in the northwest. In the corn belt states there is an indicated gain of 3.5 per cent in corn acreage. The total

corn acreage promises to be the greatest on record, with the single exception of 1917, when 116,730,000 acres were harvested. The spring wheat acreage as indicated brings the total under that grain to the lowest in over twenty years, and, taken in connection with the 40,190,000 acres seeded to winter wheat, suggests of 56,347,000 acres, the smallest since 1917, when the harvested area was 45,089,000 acres. Still, the total is about 10,000,000 acres above the pre-war average. The spring wheat acreage is placed at 16,156,000 acres, comparing with 18,786,000 last year.

### The Grain Markets

It has been found impossible to boost prices of wheat permanently under existing conditions abroad, and there has been a marked decline since the time, a number of weeks ago when wheat was selling in the Chicago market for future delivery around \$1.13 a bushel. Our market is all the time above normal export standpoint, with exporting countries underselling us, and prices are on a domestic consumption basis. Notwithstanding the large decline in prices, wheat is selling away higher than Canadian wheat, when exchange is figured, prices being much lower than in March last year, and it is startling to look back and recall that a little more than two years ago May wheat sold on the Chicago Board of Trade close to \$1.40. European countries have been getting plenty of wheat from Argentina, and other exporting countries, and the wheat exports from the United States from the first of last July to the first of March were reduced to 120,000,000 bushels, or 48,000,000 bushels less than a year earlier, leaving a superabundance for home consumption. The visible-wheat supply in this country was reported a short time ago as 61,656,000 bushels, comparing with 46,470,000 bushels a year ago. The most important recent event was the increase in the duty on imported wheat to 42 cents a bushel. In answer to inquiries as what to do with wheat on farms, it may be answered that numerous farmers are waiting for further information regarding spring wheat acreage. Of course, it is impossible to know what future prices will be. A short time ago May wheat sold at \$1.04½, comparing with \$1.22 a year ago.

Corn prices have weakened recently on unincreased marketings, the visible supply in this country having risen to above 25,000,000 bushels, while exports from our shores continued much less than a year ago. Rye is still sold at far lower prices than last year, and exports have been surprisingly small. The rye visible in this country is up to 21,641,000 bushels, which compares with 17,518,000 bushels a year ago. Oats exports are not very large, although prices are low, but they look high if compared with two years ago when they sold down to 37 cents. About the same time May corn sold below 59 cents. It is reported that farmers of McLean county, Illinois, are planning to hold their surplus corn for \$1 a bushel. Sales for May delivery were made in Chicago of corn at 77 cents, comparing with 74½ cents a year ago; oats at 47½ cents, comparing with 45 cents last year; and rye at 67 cents, comparing with 84¼ cents a year ago.

### Red Clover and Seed Corn

From many parts of the country reports are that there is going to be shortly a large demand for not only seed corn, but also for red clover seed. Farmers have been testing their seed corn, and in a great many instances the germinating power is

found to be much too low for planting.

### Larger Cattle Movement

Increased receipts of cattle in Chicago have lowered prices at times, following previous reduced supplies and higher values. Recent sales of the greater part of the beef steers were at \$8 to \$10.75, the choicer class of heavy steers bringing \$11 to \$12 and yearlings going at \$10.50 to \$11.50. No very desirable steers went below \$9.25, and common lots sold for \$6.85 to \$8 and inferior lots at \$4.50 and over. Fat cows and heifers sold at \$6.50 to \$9.90, but only a few sold as high as \$8.50. A year ago the best steers were selling at \$10.35. Canner and cutter cows go at \$2.50 to \$3.75, while calves bring \$5 to \$12.25. A fair demand exists for stockers and feeders at \$4.50 to \$8.75, the bulk selling at \$6.25 to \$7.50. The cattle industry is profitable so far as well finished kinds are concerned, but common lots are poor sellers. Thus far this year fewer cattle have gone to market than a year ago.

### Good Demand for Hogs

Considering the huge marketings most of the time, hogs are selling better than might be expected, the local and eastern shipping demand being on a large scale, as low prices stimulate the consumption of fresh and cured pork products and lard. Hogs in the Chicago market sell largely with a range of 50 cents, with prime heavy butchers going the highest and the best light bacon hogs nearly as high. Recent receipts of hogs have averaged 230 pounds, being nine pounds less than a year ago. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date aggregate 11,400,000 hogs, comparing with 10,326,000 a year ago and 7,983,000 two years ago. Hogs are higher in Chicago, with sales recently at \$6.50 to \$7.65, comparing with \$7.10 to \$8.40 a year ago and \$6.30 to \$6.90 nine years ago.

### High Prices for Lambs

Despite reactions now and then, prices are extremely high in the Chicago market, where woolled lambs have brought from \$15.75 to \$16.75, with culls selling at \$13 and over and shearing and feeding lambs at \$14.25 to \$16. A year ago prime lambs sold at \$15.50 and eight years ago at \$11.90. Yearlings have been selling at \$12.75 to \$15, wethers at \$10.25 to \$13.25, ewes at \$5 to \$11 and bucks at \$6.75 to \$8.25. Shorn lots sell \$1.50 to \$2 lower than unshorn lambs and are preferred to woolled. These are great times for the sheep industry.

### BEANS

Bean prices at Detroit declined during the fortnight ending Saturday, March 22nd, but advances took place bringing prices back to about what they were two weeks ago. The market is firm at Detroit. The eastern markets report an unsettled market with supplies good. Many close students of the bean market are of the opinion that we will not see higher prices the remainder of the season. Many eastern dealers are putting pea beans up in cartons and disposing of them readily with a good profit for their trouble. With the price per pound two or three cents higher the stock in packages finds a better market than bulk beans of the same quality.

### POTATOES

A firm tone prevails in the market for old potatoes at Detroit. Eastern points are not proving a very good market for old potatoes, and trade is dull with irregular prices. Government estimates on the intended acreage for this year show a decrease of 2 per cent under a year ago for the entire U. S. Michigan's acreage is expected to be from 8 to 10 per cent under that of last year.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.06; No. 2 white, \$1.07; No. 2 mixed, \$1.06.  
Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.11½.  
Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.32½.

**IF**---You are discouraged  
with bean growing or  
---the market does not  
suit you the

## JUDSON JR. BEAN SORTER

will make you an enthusiastic bean grower, because you get the profits.

Mail us samples of your beans, we will tell you the possible gain awaiting you.

Many Michigan farmers have made from \$300 to \$1000 in the last three months picking their own beans.

Ask address of your nearest Judson Jr. dealer.

Demonstration Branch and Sales Warehouse, Durand, Michigan.

JUDSON MICHIGBEAN CO.

Factory and Main Office, 407-9 Fort St. E., Detroit, Mich.

## Kalamazoo Ensilage Cutters

"The World's Standard"

Center-shear cut means better ensilage, smoother running, less power, no clogging of blower. One lever starts, stops and reverses. Big capacity. Perfectly balanced. Malleable, unbreakable knife wheel insures absolute safety and makes fast cutting practical. Three sizes to meet every farmer's need. Special Terms to Early Buyers. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. Dept. 144 Kalamazoo, Michigan



Write for Catalog

Own your own cutter this year—don't depend upon somebody else to cut your ensilage. Every cutter will work overtime this year. Play safe—order yours now. Write today for catalog.



**Week of March 30**  
**TEMPERATURES** at beginning of this week in Michigan will be above the seasonal normal due to the storm center that is expected to be over the state at this time. More or less general rains may be expected at this time. Snow is probable in some counties as the temperature falls 10 degrees or more below freezing about Monday or Tuesday. Winds will be stronger than the average during early part of this week.

The balance of the week from about Tuesday will be generally fair with the probable exception of about Friday when some threatening weather is expected. The days will be warm and sunny while the night will be cool to cold.

**Week of April 6**  
 Little or no storminess of any severe character is expected in Michigan this week. Most of the period will be sunny days and star light nights except for the period around Thursday and Friday. On these last named days moderate showers and wind storms are to be expected.

**April Wet and Cold**  
 The month of April will prove backward to most farmers of the state with temperatures below the usual standard and rainfall more than the seasonal amount.

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY**

**O. I. C.**

**O. I. C.'S:** 75 LAST SPRING PIGS, PAIRS not akin. From 8 good strong sires. Also fall pigs. Recorded free. 1/4 mile west of depot. **OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.**

**20 BRED GILTS**

O. I. C.'s and Chester Whites. Bred from champion stock at farmer's price. Booking orders for Spring pigs. **JOHN GIBSON, Fosters, Mich.**

**HAMPSHIRE**

**HAMPSHIRE-BRED GILTS AND BOARS** at bargain prices. Write your wants. 12th year. **JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.**

**SHEEP**

**5 SHROPSHIRE EWES OF THE WOOLY TYPE,** registered and priced right. **DAN BOOHER, Ewart, Michigan.**

**DOGS**

**FOR SALE—MALE FOX HOUND 17 MO. OLD.** A good one will sell cheap. **RALPH ELMER, Harrisville, Michigan.**

**POULTRY BREEDERS**

**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.**

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—REDUCED** prices. Hens \$7.00; Toms \$9.00. **MRS DON ROSS, Marlette, Michigan.**

**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 50c EACH** 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.**

**FARM LANDS**

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.** 1. APPROXIMATELY 10 acres in Bangor Twp. Bay Co. 2. Approximately 20 acres in Hampton Twp. Bay Co. 3. Approximately 45 acres in Bangor Twp. Bay Co. All adapted for general or truck farming, dairying, located near the City. For further particulars inquire **UNION MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Bay City, Michigan.**

**FARM FOR SALE—80 ACRES 5 MILES** east of county seat on main road. Large frame house, orchard, no barn. 80 acres cleared, plenty of firewood, pastures. \$1600. One mile to school. **J. U. HENNING, White Cloud, R2, Mich.**

**Cured Her Rheumatism**

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, B67, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget. (Adv.)

**Corn**  
 Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 81c; No. 4, 77c.  
 Chicago—Cash No. 3 yellow, 77 @ 79c.  
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3, 77c; No. 4, 75c.

**Oats**  
 Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 49 1/2 c; No. 3, 47 1/2.  
 Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 c; No. 3, 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2 c.  
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3, 47 1/4 c.

**Rye**  
 Detroit—Cash No. 2, 66c.  
 Chicago—Cash No. 2, 66 3/4 c.  
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 81 1/2 c.

**Beans**  
 Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.70 @ 4.75 per cwt.  
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.40 per cwt.

**Potatoes**  
 Detroit—\$1.50 @ 1.66 per cwt.  
 Chicago—\$1.25 @ 1.40 per cwt.  
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$2.00 @ 1.50 per cwt.

**Hay**  
 Detroit—No. 2 timothy, \$21 @ 22; No. 1 clover, \$20.50 @ 21; standard & light mixed, \$22.50 @ 23, per ton.  
 Chicago—No. 2 timothy, \$21 @ 24; No. 1 clover, \$20 @ 22; light timothy & clover, \$24 @ 26, per ton.  
 Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 2 timothy, \$14 @ 15; No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 14; standard & light mixed, \$15.50 @ 16, per ton.

**STATE GASOLINE TAX IS AN INVISIBLE TOLL GATE**

(Continued from Page 3)

But no matter how attractive a proposition, such as the gas tax, may appear in theory and principle, it is only the part of common sense to see if that system has ever proved successful in practice. We naturally wonder about the matter of collections, are they complete and cheap or incomplete and expensive? Senator William M. Connelly of Spring Lake, champion of the gas tax in the recent session of the Legislature has made a particular study of this phase of the subject. As a result of this research he writes:

"A tax on gasoline is easily and cheaply collected. It has been stated by the opposition that the collection of a gasoline tax would create an army of soft job holders in the employ of the state and could only be collected at an enormous cost. This is the old game of the obstructionist, to base a poisonous argument on a dishonest hypothesis. The tax on gasoline would be remitted under sworn statements by the distributors, who would collect the tax from the retailers. The Secretary of State will handle the collections with probably two additional employees. The State of Indiana is collecting its gas tax at a cost of \$7,000 per year. Is Michigan less competent or efficient than her neighbor? No." Senator Connelly goes on to give the figures for a long list of states, showing what each raises and the cost of collection in each case.

By doubling the length of this article it would be possible to give in full a list of 21 reasons for a gas tax which Senator Connelly has compiled, but lack of space prevents that. Let us merely hint at a few of them:—a workable rebate provision has been written into the proposed bill to exempt gasoline used other than in motor vehicles. The revenue would take care of the interest and sinking fund of our \$50,000,000 highway bonds and leave a balance sufficient for trunk line maintenance and amortization of the large sum of reward money due the counties. The tax on gasoline is a comparatively painless method of procuring highway finances. It is spread over the year on an easy installment plan, it does not hit like a tax payable the first of the year when the coal bill, Christmas presents, general property taxes, etc., have reduced the payer to the brink of bankruptcy.

Thirty-six different states have a gas tax and declare it is a success, so why not give it a try here in Michigan?

Hank says to his wife the other night, "I sure miss that cuspidor."  
 "You always did miss it," says Mrs. Beasley, "that's why I threw it on the trash pile."

**A Cash Crop For You Every Month!**

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,

**Invest In Consumers Power Company Preferred Shares**

Tax-Free in Michigan  
 (The Company pays the taxes)

**6.6%**

and Safety

Complete information and facts gladly given. Write Securities Department—Jackson, Mich. Or ask our Employees.

**FARMERS! Prices Now Ready On M-I-C-H-I-G-A-N**

**PRISON Binder**



**MADE Twine**

Made In YOUR OWN FACTORY at Jackson, Mich. BUY NOW and SAVE MONEY

We are first to announce Binder Twine prices for 1924 season. The prices are very low considering condition of Yucatan sisal situation which is serious. Prices will be higher. Don't wait. See the secretary or proper official of your farm organization today. They have the prices. Do it today! Tomorrow prices may be higher. Prices direct on request. Write to

**HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden,**

**MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICH.**

**MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE SAMPLE and Prices on Michigan Standard Binder Twine**

Harry L. Hulbert, Director State Industries, Jackson, Mich.

Send me free sample and prices on Michigan Standard Binder Twine

Name .....

P. O. .... Michigan

# Old Leaky ROOFS Made Like New

## WITH **SAVEALL** LIQUID ASBESTOS ROOFING

It makes no difference what kind of roofs you have—SAVEALL ROOFING, will stop the leaks—stop the damages—stop the repair bills and save you the cost of buying a new roof.

We will show you how to SAVE and RENEW every one of your old, worn-out, leaky roofs with SAVEALL Liquid Asbestos Roofing, for just about one-fifth the cost of a new roof—and we will do it—prove it 4 months before you pay.

SAVEALL ROOFING comes in liquid form ready to spread. It is composed of genuine rock fibre asbestos combined with gilsonites, minerals and pure asphaltum gums, made under our own special process. A roofing brush is all you need to apply it and when spread on your roof it penetrates and covers every crack, crevice, joint or seam, nail hole or rust spot and makes your old roof just as good as new.

### 4 Months Trial Before You Pay

**FREE** With every order sent in from this advertisement, we will also include **absolutely FREE** a Roofer's Brush for applying Saveall Roofing and a 25 lb. drum of our Plastikite Patching Cement for patching leaks around chimneys, flashings, gutters, cornices, etc. Send coupon at once and get this **FREE** Roofer's Brush and Patching Cement.

One gallon of SAVEALL covers an average of about 70 square feet of roof surface.

You take no risk when you put SAVEALL on your old roofs. We will ship you all the SAVEALL you need without a penny of pay in advance. You put it on and then after four months' trial you pay only if pleased. If not satisfied—you say so—we will cancel all charges and you won't owe us a cent.

### GUARANTEED 10 YEARS

SAVEALL Roofing has been sold on this liberal "4 Months Before You Pay Plan" for years. It gives you a new roof surface which is not affected by heat or cold, does not rot, rust or decay and is guaranteed for 10 years. SAVEALL is furnished in Black only and is shipped in Steel Barrels or Steel Half Barrels. One gallon will cover about 70 square feet of roof surface. Never sold by Jobbers, Retailers or Salesmen. You buy it direct from the manufacturers—use it four months before you pay, and get our lowest factory prices.



**MAKES OLD SHINGLE ROOFS WATERTIGHT AND AS GOOD AS NEW**



**STOPS RUST AND LEAKS IN SHEET METAL ROOFING WITH ONE COATING**



**RENEWS AND WATERPROOFS PAPER, GRAVEL OR COMPOSITION ROOFS**



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We also make a complete line of Paints, Varnishes and Enamels. We can save you money on all kinds of paint. Every gallon guaranteed and we give you

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## SEND NO MONEY! Just the Coupon

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The Franklin Paint Co., 8221 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio  
Gentlemen:—Please ship me the following as per Special Offer:

.....Steel Half Barrels Saveall Roofing (40 gals.)

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It is understood you are to include FREE one Roofer's Brush and 25 lb. Drum Plastikite Patching Cement. I agree to use Saveall in accordance with directions and will pay in FOUR MONTHS, if it does what you claim. Otherwise I will report to you promptly and there will be no charge for the amount I have used.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Shipping Station..... State.....

Put check mark here if you want Prices and Color Card on Paint.

### We Allow All Freight Charges

Now is the time to make your old roof as good as new with SAVEALL on our "4 Months Free Trial Offer"

Send no money. Just fill out coupon for as much SAVEALL as you want. We will ship it to you at once. You simply pay the small freight charges on it when it arrives, and at the end of the 4 months trial period you pay for it if it fulfills all our claims, deducting the freight charges you have paid. If not satisfactory, we agree to cancel the charge. Don't let this chance slip by. You also get a roofing brush and 25 lbs. of Plastikite Patching Cement FREE if you act quick. Fill out the coupon and mail it TODAY.

**THE FRANKLIN PAINT CO.**  
8221 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

### PRICES

on **SAVEALL Liquid Roofing**  
East of Mississippi River and north of Ohio River including New England States, Ky., Va., West Va., Mo., Minn., Iowa, and North Carolina.

**75c per gal. in Barrels**  
**78c per gal. in 1/2 Barrels**  
Beyond these boundaries a few cents more per gallon. Just enough to cover the increased freight charges.