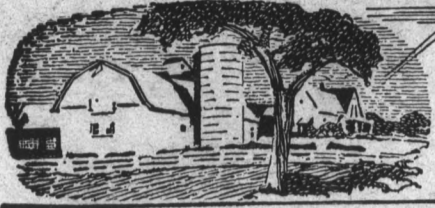
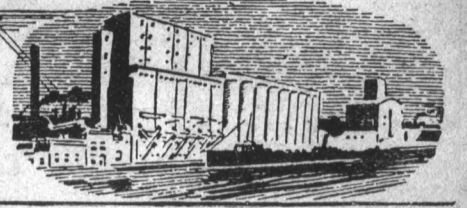


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924

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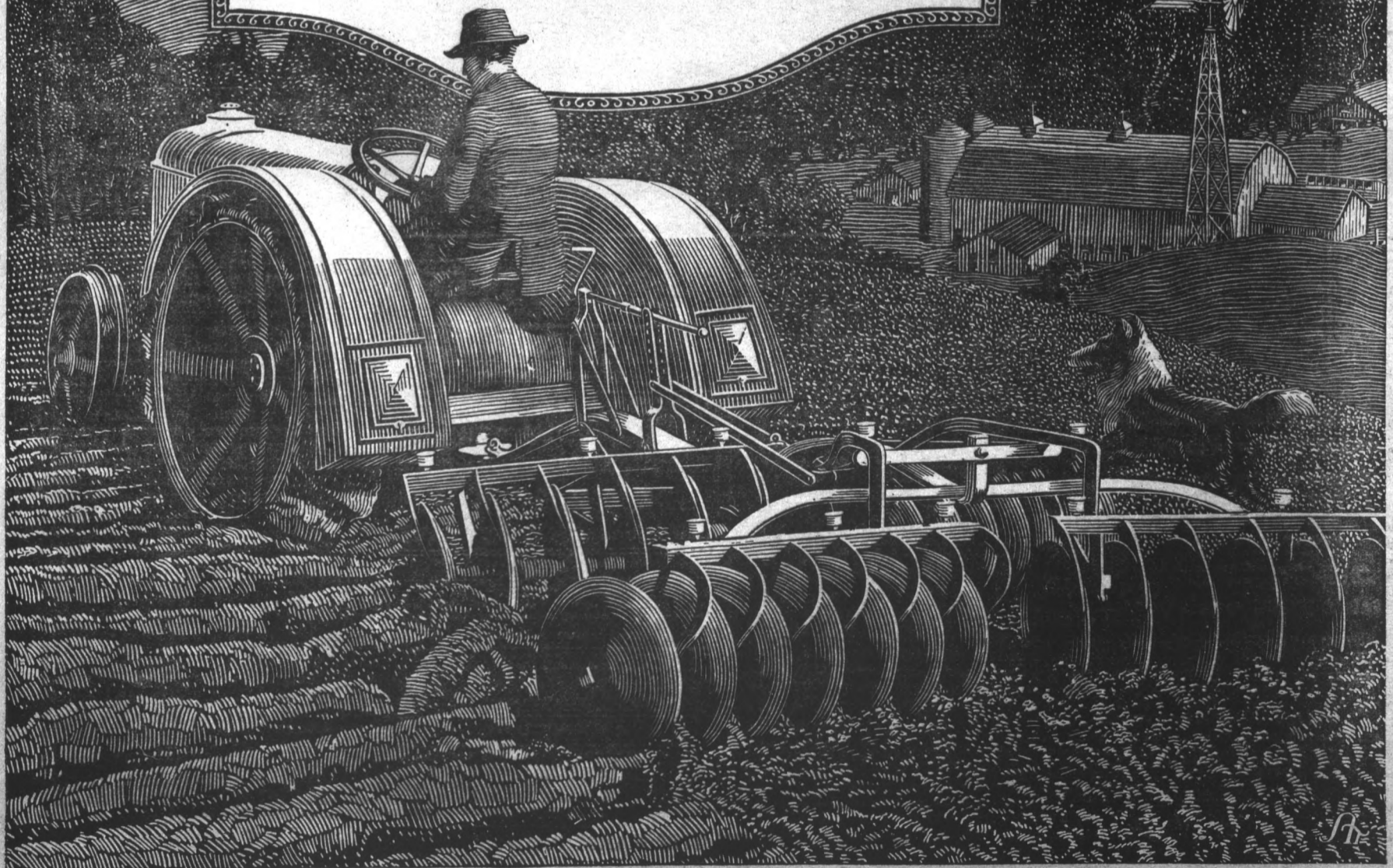
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SATURDAY
April 12th
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VOL. VI. No. 17

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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

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What Funds Are Spent Must First Be Raised

General Property Tax for State Purposes Is Not Only or Even Principal Source of State Revenue

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

I SAT in a farmers' organization meeting a few days ago and heard a certain program of action carefully explained and its many merits lauded by various people. Then one rural sage arose and said, "I am glad to hear that you are all favorable to the plan, but let us have a little criticism. Let us not merely be 'yes men.' When everybody agrees things look weak and sick. An organization can only grow strong by overcoming opposition and by receiving vigorous criticism."

And so it is with no little pleasure that we receive the accompanying letter from Mr. David H. Brake of Fremont asking some searching questions about the amount of revenue raised to run the state government of Michigan and who bears the burden directly and indirectly. It is flattering to receive this notice from Mr. Brake, for although he does not say so in his letter, he is none other than the Honorable David H. Brake, representative in the State Legislature from Newaygo county. We are convinced that Rep. Brake asks these questions in the spirit of fairness and friendliness for he is himself a staunch friend of tax reform in Michigan. He voted for the Byrum Income tax bill in the 1923 Legislature and even went so far as to vote to pass the Warner gas tax bill over the Governor's veto.

Taxation is Live Issue

The comments and compliments which we are receiving on this series of taxation articles is most encouraging and prompts us to go still deeper into the subject. It shows that Michigan farmers are awake as never before to the importance of this great subject of taxation and to the absolute necessity of prompt measures to bring relief. Such interest is not surprising. Just as in Detroit traffic there are just two classes of people, the quick and the dead, so in rural Michigan today we must be alert on these great public questions or we shall soon find ourselves sold off from our farms and homesteads through the operation of the general property tax which is fast becoming confiscatory.

Pardon this digression. From here on I shall stick to my subject and attempt to answer briefly, fully and convincingly the very pertinent and timely questions asked by Mr. Brake. I shall seek to avoid ending any tirade or wordy discussion as to the evils of high taxation, great as they certainly are, nor on the sad waste of public money, frequent as that is; nor on the growth of the bureaucratic class which will finally, it seems, equal the taxpayers in number.

Seen and Unseen Taxes

Yes, Mr. Brake, I did say and it is true that out of every dollar of general property tax which an individual pays, only about eleven cents goes to the state government and the remainder is spent by the various local units up to and including the counties. But you are also quite right, Mr. Brake, in your surmise that the general property tax for state purposes is not the only or even the principal source of state revenue. It is true beyond a doubt that we do pay an indirect tax and that the corporation tax, for instance, is no doubt passed on to the ultimate consumer.

The facts are that in Michigan the general property tax is only one of the many "taxes" which have been devised to raise an ever increasing amount of revenue. However, it should be noted in passing that in the local government units,

IN your article, "The Time is Ripe for Tax Reform in Michigan," on page 3 of the March 1st issue, you say; only about 11 per cent of the taxes are levied for state purposes. I am asking for information. Does that 11 per cent pay the cost of state government? We are told that the cost of state government has more than doubled since 1909. Do we not pay an indirect tax? Don't we pay a corporation tax, which goes into the general fund of the state, when we buy the manufactured product of these corporations? And in other ways don't we pay an indirect state tax?—David Brake, Newaygo County.

where the big proportion of tax money is spent, the general property tax is still the principal source of revenue.

Money Spent Must Be Raised

In figuring the total tax load of maintaining our state government we must therefore add together all of the revenue raised from all the various sources, or perhaps a better way would be to take the total of all our state expenditures, for it is apparent that whatever is spent must first be raised or else it must be borrowed to be repaid later. And so we may well approach this problem with the understanding that if Michigan spends a dollar she must have a dollar in revenue to meet that expenditure and also if Michigan has that dollar in revenue, we the people of Michigan must contribute our share toward the raising of that revenue.

We must also recognize that there is always a tendency that the tax will be "passed on" to the ultimate consumer. Of course the unorganized farmer can hardly hope to pass on his general property tax, for as a rule he sells on a buyers' market and has no voice or control in determining the price to be paid for his products.

Likewise it is extremely difficult to pass on a personal income tax such as is now being proposed in Michigan. This levy is made after the year's business is over and the profits determined and it is hard to see how the burden can be dodged or shifted.

Of course the gas tax would be passed on to the ultimate consumer but in that case that is the way it should be, for then the person who derives the benefits from improved highways will pay in proportion to the benefit derived, which is certainly no more than right.

Four Sources of Revenue

For the purpose of this discussion we may note that exclusive of bond issues, there are in Michigan today four principal sources of revenue, as follows:

The general property tax.

The specific taxes levied against the railroads and other utilities.

The corporation tax.

The various automobile taxes.

The first of these, the general property tax, has been kept down surprising and this fact has been used by the administration in an effort to bolster up claims of economy and efficiency in state government. For the year ending June 30, 1924, this item amounted to an even \$16,000,000, which was less than that for any of the preceding three years. This fact is widely advertised. Little is said about the growth of other forms of taxation.

For instance, let us examine a few figures relative to increase of the specific taxes upon railroads, express

companies, telegraph and telephone companies, etc. We may be sure that the utilities which pay this tax will demand it back from us, the people, in increased tolls and freight and passenger rates. For the year ending June 30, 1920, this tax amounted to \$9,457,349.50. Three years later it had increased to \$11,870,079.16.

Corporations Pass It On

The corporation tax, the third source of revenue, is one of the newer forms of raising state revenue. This was determined upon by Governor Groesbeck when he first came into office in 1921. It was supposed to be an emergency tax and it was stated that if the corporations would submit to this tax for two years the law would be repealed. But such was not the case. The 1923 Legislature amended the law so that it will probably raise more revenue than in the past. While during the year ending June 30, 1921, there was no corporation tax, during the next two years a total of more than \$11,000,000 was raised by this means. During the first four months of the present fiscal year \$5,385,838.57 was received from this source.

There appears to be little doubt but what in the long run this corporation can be quite successfully passed on. Previous to the 1923 legislature, George Lord, then a member of the house of representatives and by reason his acknowledged experience and ability along taxation lines chairman of the special legislative committee on taxation inquiry, asked Rep. Franklin Moore at one of the hearings of this committee what he thought about the rates for the state corporations tax, and Mr. Moore said: "I am not concerned about that. Every corporation, including the one I am interested in, always passes on to the consumer every class and kind of taxation heaped upon it. The terms of your corporation tax do not interest me at all."

Autos Are Revenue Getters

The fourth general class of state property receipts is an interesting one to study. In it we find a growing multiplicity of taxes upon the automobile. Almost every year has found some new tax of this nature and the rapidly increasing number of automobiles has made this one of the principal sources of state revenue. There is the automobile license fee, the driver's license, the certificate of title, the chauffeur's license, the transfer fee, etc. From these sources the revenue in the past two years has been as follows: Year ending June 30, 1922, \$7,817,205.97; year ending June 30, 1923, \$10,389,440.09.

We note that the automobile is paying a considerable sum toward state expense, but we cannot help

but wonder whether or not the burden is as fairly distributed as it would be under a gas tax system. We fear not.

Michigan during recent years has found another important source of revenue and that is from the sale of bonds. During 1922 we sold \$30,000,000 worth of soldier bonus bonds. A total of \$50,000,000 of these road bonds have been authorized by the voters and about \$38,000,000 of them have been issued to date.

Space, time nor patience does not permit a detailed statement of all the various minor sources of revenue. Suffice it to say that practically everything from hunters and barbers on down is licensed for fees that are more than nominal.

Total Receipts and Expenditures

To get a clear conception of this whole rather complicated situation, let us examine the total revenues of the state for the past few years in order to ascertain a view of the actual development of taxation conditions. Excluding from our calculations the revenue derived from the sale of soldier bonus bonds we find that receipts have been as follows: Year ending June 30, 1920, \$48,926,554.30; year ending June 30, 1922, \$73,072,192.49; year ending June 30, 1923, \$88,499,301.15.

Let us also examine the matter of disbursements. Shorn of all the vagaries of bookkeeping and disregarding as before the item of soldier bonus, we find the following to be the corrected totals for disbursements: Year ending June 30, 1920, \$39,981,589.59; year ending June 30, 1922, \$64,999,814.30; year ending June 30, 1923, \$71,449,831.16.

Centralization and Efficiency

Such then is the situation in Michigan today. The people have demanded more and more things of the state government. A big bureaucratic system has developed. Under our present administration it has been centralized and supposedly made wonderfully efficient. We do not dispute the fact that it is indeed centralized. We are a little more in doubt as to the claim for efficiency.

Let us see how this centralized and so-called efficient state government works. Alleged "reform" comes high sometimes if we can believe the figures published in the "Michigan Tradesman" relative to the cost of running our prisons. The following comparative tables of the cost of the prisons in 1916 and 1923 are startling:

Ionia	\$52,225	\$ 807,700
Marquette	39,175	531,572
Jackson	Nothing	1,168,581

\$91,400 \$2,507,853

Woodbridge N. Ferris was governor in 1916, followed by Albert E. Sleeper on January 1, 1917, and the good record of the prisons was continued during his administration. Otis Fuller was warden of the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia then and until the present state administration took hold.

The Tradesman continues: "There are two stock explanations of these figures by the governor and his defenders. In the first place they claim big building programs cost a lot of money and secondly that the population of the State prisons have all increased enormously. Now as a matter of fact, building programs are not the larger part of any of these increases in expenses. That can be verified by the records of the auditor general. In the second place it is a fair proposition to maintain that if 100 prisoners back in

(Continued on Page 19)

Robust Beans Yield 25 to 30 Bushels Per Acre

In Experiments at M. A. C. Over Period of Four Years Robust Beans Produced One-third More Per Acre Than Other Michigan Variety

By FRANK A. SPRAGG

Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College

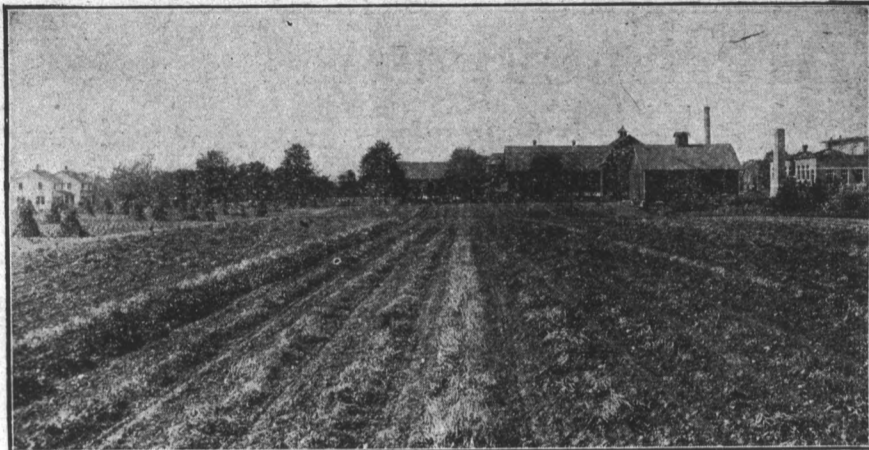
THE bean crop is very sensitive to its surroundings and yet responsive to proper conditions. A crop of beans can be made or destroyed quicker than almost any crop that I know. Because of these facts care must be taken to put them in the proper place in the rotation. They are not gross feeders. Alfalfa for example can be depended upon under most conditions to leave the soil richer than it found it. The same is true of clover in a less degree. Beans, however, although a legume, need to have not only a good supply of fixed nitrogen at hand but to have it in an immediately available form. To insure a good crop, beans should follow alfalfa or clover plowed not later than May 1, if possible. The month of May should be devoted to frequent dragging not only to pre-cultivate the crop and kill weeds before the beans are planted, but to get the soil bacteria at work manufacturing available food, and getting the soil warm and in good tilth to give the bean crop a "send off." If this is done, the beans which should be planted about June 1 will get a good start and be able to outrun their troubles. Plant diseases like blight, for example, take time to develop. The growing of the common varieties of beans is a race for time between the bean crop and its diseases. If the diseases win the race and get the upper hand the crop is a failure, but if the conditions are such that the bean crop wins the race the crop is a success. Thus, more depends upon the farm and the farmer in the case of growing beans than in the production of oats or barley. Let us now turn our attention to varieties of beans.

Varieties of Beans

All that an improved bean can do is to produce more or better quality than the common sorts under the same expense. There are special problems in growing certain varieties that need to be known to get the best results. The Early Wonder and other navy beans of its class are very susceptible to bacterial blight and therefore need exceptionally good conditions for growth. The Early Wonder is an early variety and farmers have found that by planting it about the last week of June they still can have a long enough growing season to mature a crop before frost. Farmers have also found that these beans get a quicker start in late June than in early June, and by that means are able to make a fair growth before the blight develops. The blight will catch up with the Early but may only hinder it from giving a fair yield. Its quality may still be good. Blight usually takes more or less leaves from the Early Wonder all summer, compelling it to develop new leaves. The leaves are the factory that the plant has to produce starch. If the leaves are killed by disease, the plant must use up much starch in the production of new leaves. The plant may be working hard all summer and yet have a very poor crop, because it has been forced to devote so much energy in repair work. The Early Wonder may be likened to a weak harvester or other machine that is not able to withstand the conditions and must be continually repaired to continue its work. We make statements like this only by comparison. If we use the best machines that is available, that is all that can be done; but let us be sure.

Robust Good Yielder

On an average of four years at the Michigan Experiment Station the Improved Robust has yielded (1917-1920) an average a half more beans per acre than did the Early Wonder, under the same conditions. In other words the Early Wonder produced less than 16 bushels per acre while side by side with it for an average of four years the Improved Robust yielded 24 bushels per acre. It cost no more to plow or fit the land, nor to plant and tend the Robust than it did in the case of the Early Wonder. These low yields were due to the fact that the crop was poor in 1918 although the old line Robusts yielded 31.5 bushels to the acre at M. A. C. in 1920. In that year Im-



This is a view of the bean varietal series of 1914 at the M. A. C. Two rows were planted to one variety and two rows to another variety, throughout the series. This is a view at harvest time and the puller has shoved the two rows of one variety into one, thus each puller-row represents a separate variety. The Robust was planted in each fifth plat throughout the series. The Robust plants have lost their leaves and are ready for harvest. The other varieties have their leaves. This is partly because they never drop all their leaves, largely because blight had been taking off their leaves all summer. Thus they are not ripe.

proved Robust yielded 34.6 bushels per acre at M. A. C. Farmers get similar results.

We quote from the Bean and Pea Journal, "Wm. Myers, a farmer living near Carsonville, Michigan, grew 52 acres of beans during the season just passed. Forty acres were of the Robust variety from seed certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, while the other twelve were of the common type. Early conditions seemed unfavorable to the later maturing Robust beans, but they made a rapid growth in late summer and threshed out seven bushels per acre more than did the commons. The quality and pick were equal, so the extra yield of 280 bushels at \$4.50 per cwt. gives Mr. Meyers an added income of over \$700.00 because of using Robust seed."

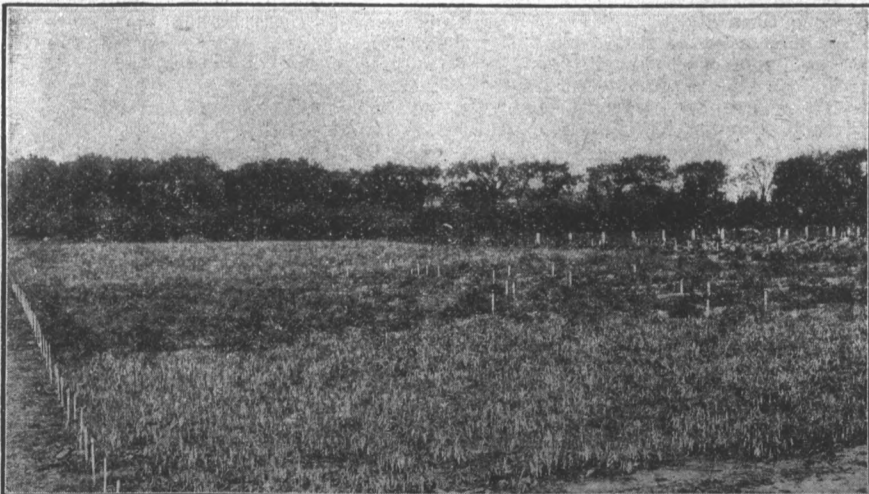
A farmer "near Bay Port who grew both Robusts and common beans reports much more uniform ripening of his Robust beans with an increased yield of five bushels per acre."

"An Ithaca grower got 25 bushels per acre on nine acres; one from McGregor 30.7 on 10 acres; one from Mildand 31.5 on seven acres, and one from Charlotte 33 bushels per acre on four acres." And Mr. Howard C. Rather, Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association states that on the average the 41 producers of pedigreed Robust obtained 21.6 bushels per acre. This is really a good showing when he observes that "Michigan's average bean yield the past two years has been 10.5 and 11.5 bushels per acre respectively."

Must Plant Earlier

These results cannot be obtained, however, unless the farmer knows and gives the Robusts a chance. They must be planted in good season. The first week of June is recommended and should be lived up to as a planting time for Robust beans. Some say that they can't, but they have been able to put in their oats and their corn before this, and we believe that they can plant the beans on time too. The principal trouble with these farmers is that they have been growing Early Wonder or some other bean of that type and experience has shown them that the Early Wonder becomes badly diseased when planted early. Then they try planting the Robust beans in the last week of June. The result is that the Robusts are caught by frost and they condemn the variety. The habit of the farmers in the bean districts is the principal obstacle in the way of the spread of Robust beans in those sections.

The Robust is a variety that the market has not been able to distinguish from other varieties of white navy beans. When beans get wet and swell in the field they are apt to dry with wrinkled coats, the coats now being too large for the beans. This is not a characteristic of any variety. They all do it, and careful observation of bean experts both at M. A. C. and over the state shows that the Robust do not wrinkle any worse than other varieties do. Some few elevator men evidently call all wrinkled beans "Robusts" and some have no doubt sold them as such. I quote from the Michigan Bean and Pea Journal: "A representative of an eastern concern picked what he called Robust beans out of a car of Michigan beans, the quality of which was objectionable to him. These beans were planted and they matured eight days earlier than known Robusts planted by their side the same day, and showed none of the plant characteristics of the Robust bean, the only



This is a view of the bean nursery at M. A. C. in 1917. One notes a line of stakes at the left. These mark the individual progenies. The view is taken at harvest time. The beans in the foreground and again in the distance are Robust, which have dropped their leaves and are ready for harvest. The progenies between the two blocks of Robust are also common navy beans. They are of the Early Wonder type, but because of the hot sun at blooming time they lost their flowers, had to set a second crop, and are not ripe as yet.

place where the two varieties can be positively distinguished.

"Another elevator man who said positively that there was not a Robust bean in his community, claimed as much trouble from wrinkled beans as any dealer in the state."

A large elevator man, in central Michigan, says that he intends to discount "Robusts" a dollar next year. On being shown a lot of Robust beans grown at Eaton Rapids, that were not good enough to pass the inspection requirements of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, he stated that that was one of the best lots of beans he had seen this year, not knowing that they were Robust beans. He can't tell Robust beans. We will be glad if elevator men would discount wrinkled and other injured beans in favor of those that have been taken care of, but we must object when they call them "Robusts."

The Robust variety comes from a healthy individual plant that was selected from among a lot of commercial beans containing mosaic in 1908 Investigation at the New York Experiment Station showed the Robust bean to be immune to mosaic, and as a result I am told that almost all of the white pea beans now grown in the state of New York are of the Robust Variety.

Later Than Other Varieties

The Robust is a later bean than other varieties. It takes more time in developing a root system, but in the end develops a larger root system than ordinary varieties. The earlier varieties are first to bloom, while later the Robusts bloom profusely and has a very much larger setting of pods. The Robust cannot be said to resist drought any more than other varieties. In a test planted on sandy soil, the drought killed the beans in late summer. In such cases as this, other varieties have yielded more because they set their pods earlier and had more mature beans when the hot spell struck. However, under such condition the Robust beans could just about as well be planted two or three weeks earlier than is safe for other varieties, and produce a larger crop of beans because they too had had time to mature their crop of beans.

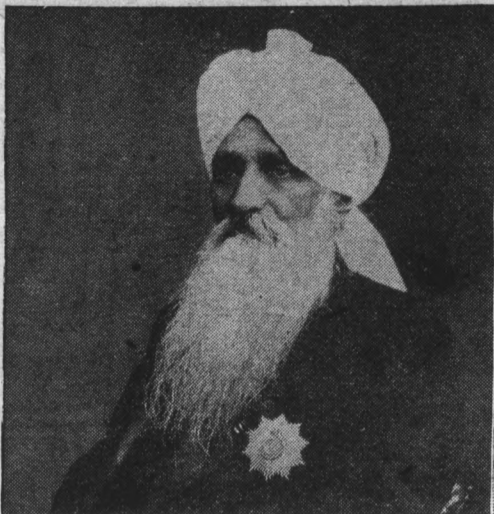
When the drought does not actually kill the crop, the Robust is able to set pods in hotter sun than can the common varieties. In 1916 the Robust was the only variety that had a good setting of pods at M. A. C. as other varieties dropped their flowers during a hot spell at blooming time. Most of them lost the second set of flowers and failed completely.

The leaves of the Robust are usually more wrinkled and drawn in at the edges than are those of other varieties which may be quite flat. The leaves of most varieties turn yellow and drop more or less all summer probably due to bacterial blight. The Robust being resistant to blight, holds its foliage and maintains it in a profuse development until a few days before harvest time, when the foliage turns yellow and drops off as a whole. The Robust actually matures the crop, and drops the leaves at maturity. Because of this characteristic, it will normally withstand frost that will kill the leaves without injuring the pods. The foliage then opens up, and the pods mature rapidly. A month before harvest the Robust is usually picked out as the greenest variety in a series. And yet if blight has so hindered the development of other varieties by dropping leaves, that they are not able to complete the work, the Robust may be ripe first. Also the Robust is the only variety that will drop all of its leaves at maturity. All other varieties will have some green leaves even when the pods are shattering the seed.

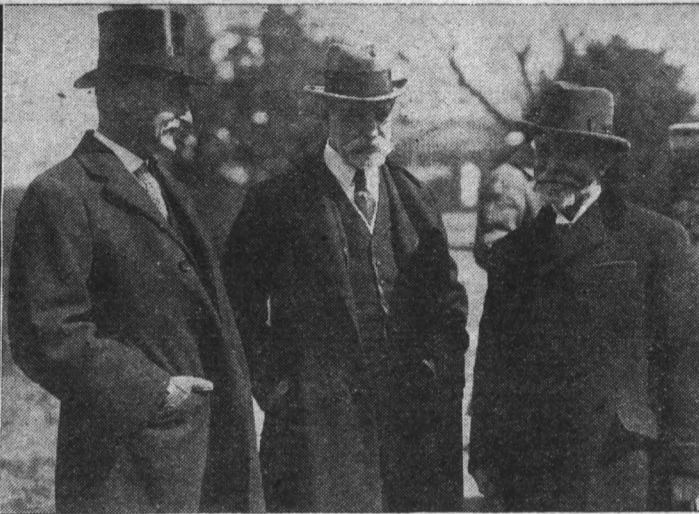
In growing a crop of beans, make sure that it is going to have an abundance of food and good healthy conditions. Otherwise you are apt to have a "stunted calf" on your hands that will never be worth raising. But, if you are going to grow beans why not have a strong robust variety? Among the navy beans there are two classes. One of these

(Continued on Page 26)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



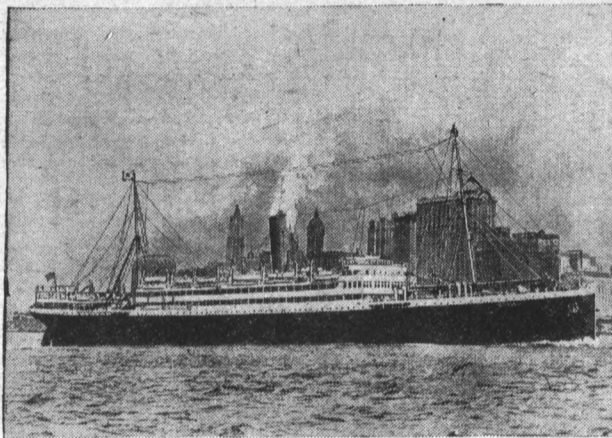
KING'S FAITHFUL INDIAN SERVANT.—Sir Prabasham Kar Pattani, one of the few millionaires of India, is Knight Commander of the British Indian Empire.



NOT A WAR CONSULTATION.—Left to right: Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, and Ambassador Jusserand of France having an informal chat at Washington.



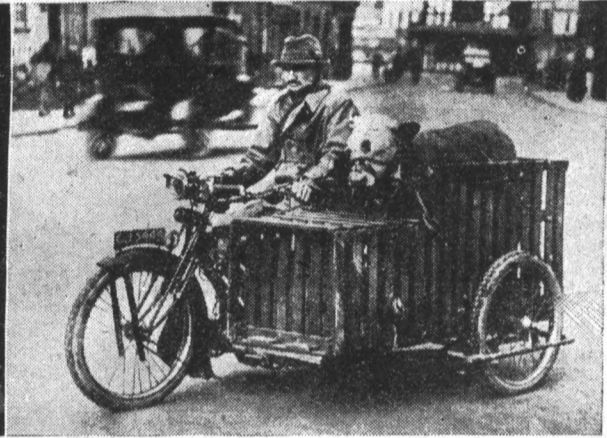
"GRANDMOTHER OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION" PASSES 80.—Catherine Breshkovsky, who on her 80th birthday, just passed, is still in the best of health.



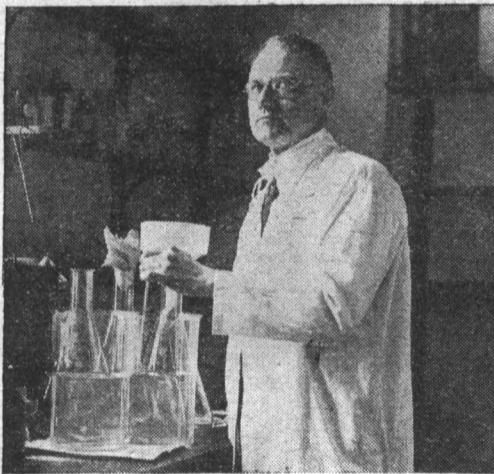
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET STEAMER SEIZED AS LIQUOR AND DRUG CARRIER.—The SS Orduna was seized recently and on board was found \$10,000 worth of liquor. Officers and crew were arrested on charges of smuggling. The seizure was made on 3 counts: Violation of the U. S. Customs law, Federal Narcotic law and National Prohibition law.



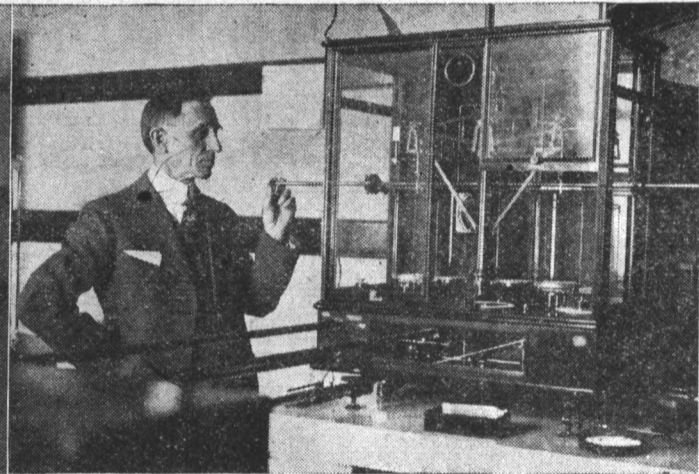
MISSING LINK IS REJECTED.—Carl W. Akeley's statuette "The Chrysalis," representing the ascent of man from the form of a gorilla, was rejected by the National Academy of Design for its annual exhibit. Judges declared it lacked merit.



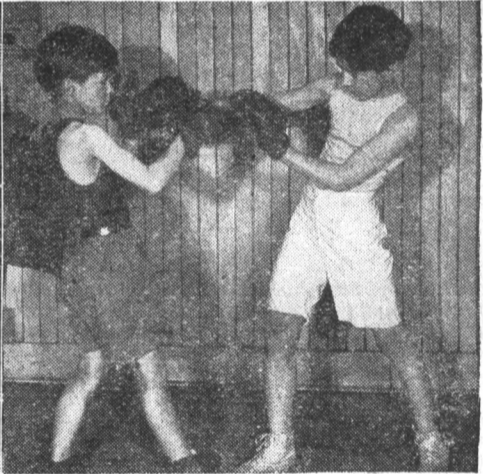
OFF TO MARKET WITH THE FATTED CALF.—Over across the ocean, in England, the farmers have a new way of hauling their calves to market. They use a motorcycle with a side car, the side car being made out of a crate. This one here seems to know his fate beforehand, according to the sour expression on his face. How would this outfit work on rough roads, we wonder?



BY AND BY WE'LL NEVER GET TIRED.—Dr. Fred S. Flinn, of the Public Health Service, who is studying the power of certain chemicals to offset the toxic poisons produced by daily labor. The Germans experimented some along this line during the World War with success.



MOST SENSITIVE SCALE IN THE WORLD.—Mr. A. T. Peinkowsky, of the Bureau of Standards, at Washington, is here shown with the most sensitive set of scales in the world, so delicate that the moisture of one's finger will throw them off balance. It has been kept enclosed in glass as any passing person can throw it out of balance from body moisture.



TEDDY ROOSEVELT, III.—Theodore Roosevelt 3rd (right) is a chip of the old block of the Roosevelt family, as is shown by his menacing attitude while boxing with Hector Elizalde, son of the Minister of Ecuador to Washington, D. C.



"ARISE, PICK UP THY BED, AND WALK"—Dr Gabriel Bidou, eminent paralysis expert of France, who has treated many a paralytic with wonderful results. He is rapidly becoming famous.



TWO AMERICAN ARCHBISHOPS ARE MADE CARDINALS.—This shows (left to right): Archbishop George W. Mundelein, of Chicago, and Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, of New York on board ship just before they sailed for Rome to attend Lateral Consistory where they were recently made Cardinals.



ONE OF IRELAND'S BEAUTIES.—Lady June Butler, of Ireland, has been acclaimed by beauty judges as the Emerald Isle's most beautiful woman. She is well known in the social circles and is a prominent hostess.

(Continued from Mar. 29th Issue)

THE government had just given a lot of land away in Oklahoma and what was called Indian Territory. At that time everything was booming in the south. All the gang thought of at every town was to get land. Some of the boys were going over to the territory and marrying squaws so they could get some of the land they had, and I was almost on the verge of doing the same thing when a fellow one day told me I was a bright fellow and gave me a job. I was glad of it, as I hated to think of hooking up with a savage.

The fellow I hired out to was about as clever a fellow as I had ever met. Tommy Conner they called him, and he had the head to put the stuff over. It seems that he had come to Texas for his health. He didn't have anything on me, as I had, too, but the climate had done him so much good that he had a wonderful plan worked out.

Tommy got a lot of the sage brush land lined up and the crew I was with worked hard to get a small stream of water headed onto it. After a couple of years we had about as pretty a spot as there was in the United States. It was only about 40 acres big, but it was sure some garden spot. Conner then goes to Kansas City and interests a lot of fellows with money in his game. They come down to the place and look it over, and I was the fellow who showed them our place. Conner held a meeting, and they decided that here was a big chance to make a killing. Land about our place was selling pretty cheap and now and then a fellow was so glad to get rid of a section that he threw it in so that he wouldn't have to pay taxes on the sage bushes.

So I was commissioned to feel around and buy up the land. In order to keep up appearances, I opened a real estate office in town. Conner and his gang furnished me with the money I had and in a few months we owned land on each side of us. Meanwhile the beauty spot in our desert had been improved so that it had a hotel on it and a fence around it. The road from the station had been fixed up and it was lined with good looking plots which had gardens that were watered and kept up at considerable expense. That winter several meetings were held by our company and the boys from Kansas City and Chicago had some great times at the hotel. I was part of the company now as a reward for my work in the real estate office and we decided to keep my office going for future sales work.

In the latter part of the winter Conner announced that an advertising campaign was to start that spring to sell our land. Things were looking fine in our park and the land along the highway from the railroad sure looked as good as any place I have ever been. The irrigation system was working fine and the pipes were cleverly concealed. No one would have guessed that we hadn't had a rain for months.

The gang planned to invite all the editors of the farm papers to come down to look over our new section of the country. We named it the "Future Heart of the Agriculture of America" and we were going to run special trains down from the north, and every fellow who bought from us was to get his fare back. Things started fine. The first trainload of people who arrived were met by Conner at the station and welcomed like they were Columbus finding America. That boy had the line. I helped show the gang about and generally was handy with the fountain pen when checks for land were made out. Conner took the crowd out to our hotel and entertained them while they staid in Texas. He saw to it that they talked to no others than people connected with our company, and after a few days of talking those fellows decided that Texas was the place for them. Money was what we wanted, but Conner did take a few Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio farms as part payment.

The boys working for us in Kansas City and Chicago and other points sure kept a good crop of prospects coming to us, and the prices we got for that land were good.

FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Grafter—By Himself

A TRAVELING medicine show, selling "snake oil," was the cause of Pete Dexter's beginning of a life of graft. Pete has told how he happened to take up the career of living on easy money obtained at other people's expense, and how he went from the medicine show to working for himself.

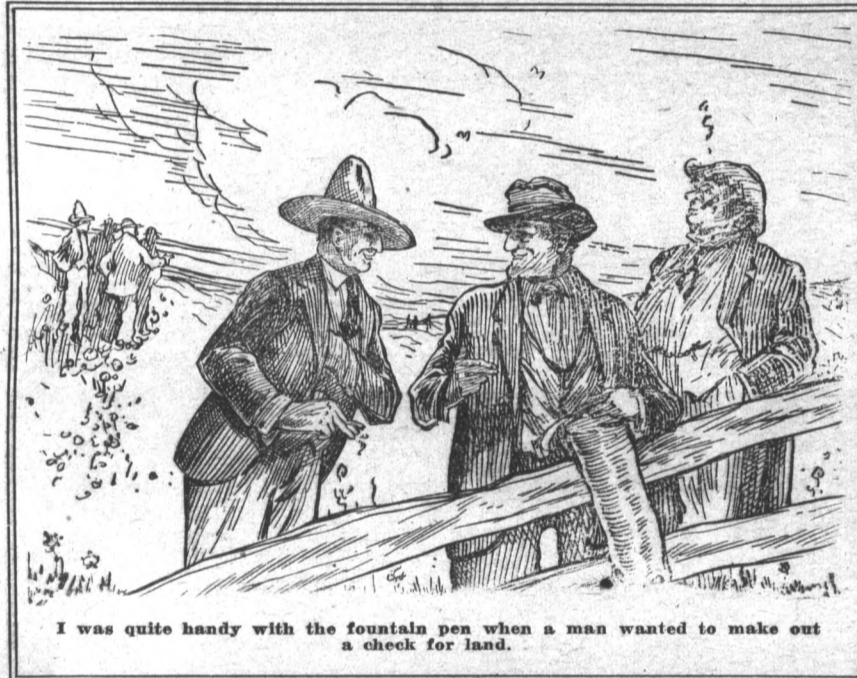
A mail order deal in which he sold spoons in Florida, and then a job of canvassing in South Dakota gave him an idea of how easy some folks were to take in.

The canvassing graft got him into the tea and coffee business, and the premiums he offered sold the goods, but Pete never delivered the premiums, altho he left each section a little richer than when he started.

A winter in California gave him his first taste of the stock selling game. Dexter also found that the life of a deluxe faker also has its ups and downs and just when he thought he was getting away big, he came to work one morning to find the police there first. Dexter escaped, and about all he took along was experience. He hopped a freight train for Texas. He was getting to be a high-class faker, he admits, and this installment shows us some real inside stuff on a big land deal Dexter had a hand in.

Lots of the bunch that came down thought Conner was charging too much for the land, and they would come to my office before they boarded the train for home. I would figure their case at once and confidentially show them maps of farms that could be had right in the same

section as Conner's land and at a little cheaper price. Generally I got the stragglers, and Conner sure was generous with me in commissions. At the end of the year I had over \$30,000 in the bank and that was a small part to what the rest of the gang cleaned up.



I was quite handy with the fountain pen when a man wanted to make out a check for land.

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.)

YEAR TO REDEEM FARM

I have a farm in Kalkaska county and being a subscriber to your paper I am asking for advice. The banker at Kalkaska is threatening to foreclose at once, the mortgage is \$725. He requests me to sign and send him a quit claim deed stating that if he sells it for more than the mortgage what is over the mortgage will be mine. If I do not sign the deed and he forecloses, has he the right to sell farm at once, or do I have a year in which to redeem it? Would I have the privilege of renting the place after he forecloses or not? Do you think it possible for me to secure a loan from the Federal Farm Loan Bank? Would I have to live on the farm to get the loan or not. What would be the expense to secure a loan. The assessed valuation of the farm is \$2500.—J. H. D., Durand, Mich.

—The mortgagor would have to give you three months notice before foreclosure sale. After the sale, you would have a year in which to redeem the farm. I would not advise you to sign a quit claim deed under these circumstances. You would be entitled to all the rents from the farm until the year had expired after the mortgage sale.

Write to the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, Minn., and tell them just

what security you have. They will inform you as to how much, and on what terms, you borrow it.—Asst. Legal Editor.

CANNOT VOTE WITH FIRST PAPERS

Please tell me if I can vote in my township with a first paper or not?—J. S., Turner, Mich.
—We assume you mean that you have taken out your first naturalization papers and desire to know if you can vote. In reply will advise you that you cannot under the present law.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

RIGHT OF PEDESTRIAN ON HIGHWAY

What right has a person on foot on the trunk line? Has he a right to part of the gravel, for a path, or should he get off of it entirely, for convenience of cars?—O. R., HERSHEY, Michigan.

—A pedestrian has equal rights on a highway with other persons traveling by automobile or otherwise, but the rights of persons using the public highway for traveling, whether on foot or otherwise, depends upon facts and circumstances surrounding each particular instance,

(Continued on Page 22)

When the prospects moved in and began to find out what suckers they had been, we all beat it, and I sure had to keep under cover for a long time. If I hadn't changed my name and taken my money in my grip, I never would have staid clear for there was some row. But I sure learned how easy people like to give away their cash.

By this time I decided I was a promoter, so I frowned on the old lines and felt ashamed that I had mixed up in such little deals. So I began to look for big game.

Electric railways were then the popular craze. In St. Louis I met a fellow who had a plan where by an electric line was to be built to operate on an elevated track. Storms had been bothering lines built on the ground, and his scheme appealed to me as one that ought to sell, so after talking with the inventor, Mr. Henry Trainer, we formed a company. I furnished the money and he turned over the patent rights to me.

The first thing we did was to open an office in St. Louis, and as I had met a few fellows from St. Louis while working with Conner in Texas, I called on them and offered to let them in on my new company. Several of them were rather prominent in town and agreed to become directors in the new company, which we called the National Electric Service and Transport Company. I had a lot of certificates engraved and a young newspaper man whom I had met wrote up a description of the new type of railroad for our catalog. He had a friend who was an artist and for a few dollars he drew some sketches of the proposed railroad.

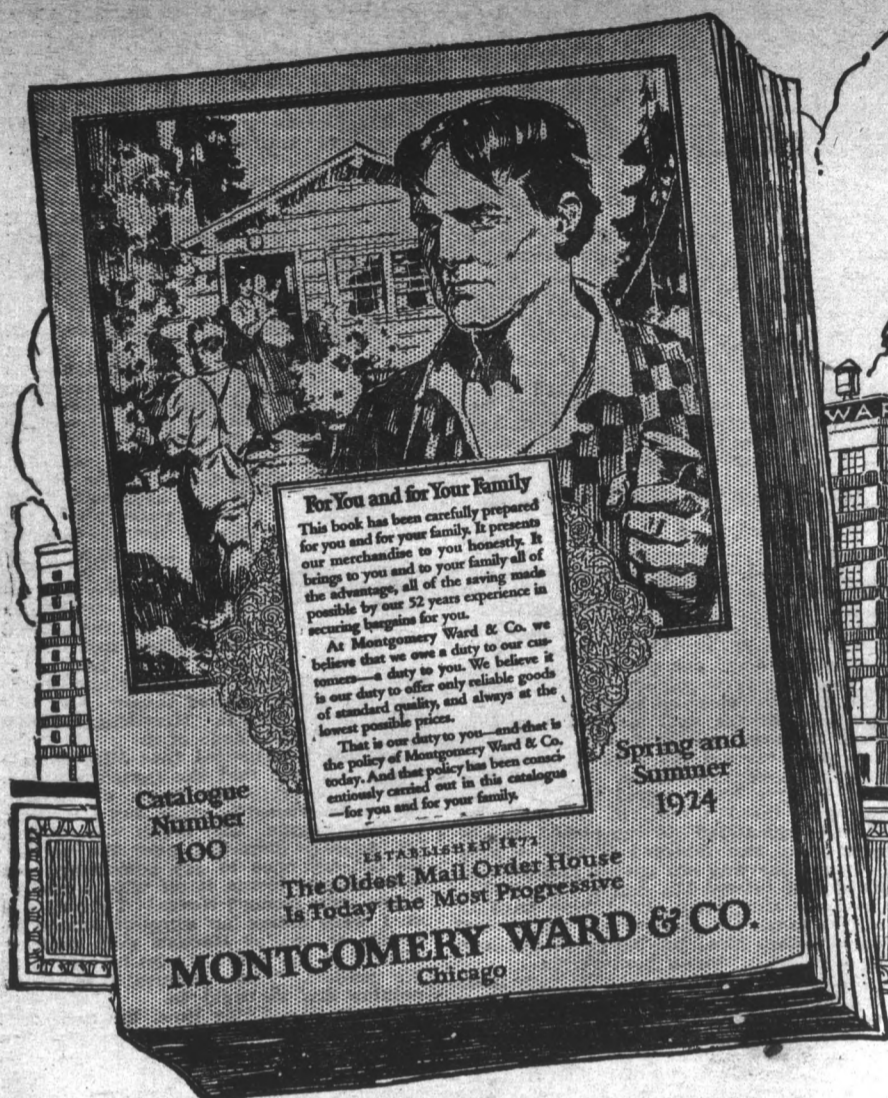
We had a small model of the new system built for our window and it sure worked pretty. Several of the newspapers sent men to interview us and that helped us a lot. We also ran a lot of advertisements and announced that our first line was going to be built in St. Louis. We also had a bunch of fellows lined up to sell the stock. Operations began in a short time and that stock went like hot cakes. We had a hard time filling the orders, and many a night we had to sit up till two and three o'clock, making out stock certificates and keeping things in good order. I was president and drew a big salary. Several directors who saw the money rolling in decided they had better start out, so I opened branch offices in various cities for them and put up more miniature railroads. The stock sold fine for some time and all the boys were getting on in great shape, as I allowed them liberal commissions. Then things slacked up. Seems that the city fellows wanted action. So we gave them a dose of that.

Just outside the city was an old building with a pretty fair layout. It had been built for a watch factory but had gone broke. I found it could be purchased for about \$8,000, so the board of directors announced one day that the first power plant was to be started. The old watch factory had been secured and was to be remodeled. We spent a few thousand for some architects' plans and more advertising, and that sure speeded the stock sales. Business was better than ever. We announced that the original capital stock of \$2,000,000 was almost subscribed and as soon as we secured the full amount the first line would be built.

About this time, some fellow got peeved at a salesman and started a lawsuit, which lasted several months. With no sales in the meantime we announced that as long as there was a legal tangle we couldn't do anything, closed the branch offices and many of the directors left, leaving me and Trainer, the inventor, alone.

One day we heard that a bunch of stockholders were holding a meeting to see what could be done to save their money. Trainer told me about the deal, but not until it was too late. Then a fellow came with a warrant for my arrest and I had to put up a bond to account for the money paid to the company. It took about a year to get out of that mess, and when I did I was sadder, wiser and poorer. I saved a few thousand, but the railroad that was to have been built still remains a dream.

(Continued in April 26th issue)



Our Policy

As we serve—so shall we succeed

This business is founded upon the solid rock of Service to our Customers.

As we are of service individually to you, so shall we win and keep your patronage.

As part of our service to you we select for you and sell only goods that will give you satisfaction—only goods that will stand your inspection and use.

As part of our service to you we always offer you a saving. Fifty million dollars' worth of goods have been manufactured and bought for cash to make possible the low prices this book offers.

Twenty-four hour service in filling your orders is part of our work for you. Most of our orders are actually shipped within twenty-four hours, nearly all within forty-eight hours.

Our platform is one of Service. To be of real service to you is the basis upon which we solicit your patronage.

That for fifty-one years we have been of service, that today we are offering Service and a Saving and Satisfaction to over five million customers is the basis of our success.

As we serve—so shall we succeed.

What Can We Do For You?

A Personal Message from the President of MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

As you turn the pages of this new Spring and Summer Catalogue there is just one thought uppermost in your mind:

"What is there of interest in this book for me?"

How much saving is there for me?

What can Montgomery Ward & Co. do for me?"

In imagination I look into the homes of over five million customers into which this book goes, and in each I seem to hear these same questions asked.

And as I sit here in my office and look around at over one hundred acres of floor space, filled with new merchandise, I see the answer so plainly, the many advantages, the great saving, that I wish there might be some way of bringing you more closely together—you and Montgomery Ward & Co.—so that you might learn for yourself the answers to your questions.

If I could draw up a chair with you there at your own living room table and turn with you the pages of this Catalogue, I would tell you the most interesting business story you have ever heard.

It would be a story of how thousands of our bargains are secured, how our low prices are made. It would be a romance of

ready cash and the tremendous buying power your patronage gives us. And of travel—travel through every part of this land and in Europe, searching for good merchandise at the lowest possible prices.

Do you know how our goods are bought—how our bargains are found? Let me give you an example: Here is a manufacturer who has a reputation for making the best goods, who lacks capital, who lacks business, so that his plant operates on half-time part of the year.

But he knows how to make good goods. We furnish the needed extra capital, we give him orders that make the wheels turn all day and keep his employees busy all the year. His own earnings are increased and his cost of manufacture cut far below anything he has ever known. And this saving goes to those who buy goods at Ward's—to our customers. What can we do for you?

You want to buy goods at a saving. You

want to buy goods that will give you complete satisfaction. You want prompt service. You want your orders filled promptly, and your letters answered promptly—and you want your patronage appreciated.

At Montgomery Ward & Co. you get all these things. These are the advantages that are waiting here for you.

A saving—yes, we try always to offer you a saving; but always a saving on goods of Ward Quality. *I cannot lay too much stress on "Quality."* We do not sell "cheap" goods. It is our policy to offer you only goods that will stand up, that will give service, that will do exactly what you want them to do.

It is easy to sell at seemingly low prices. All you need do is to buy *low-priced goods*. Cut something out of the quality, out of the service, and you can always make a low price. *At Ward's we never sacrifice quality to make a low price.*

And, for fifty-one years this has been the policy of Montgomery Ward & Co. For fifty-one years in every dealing with every customer we have tried to follow a "deal as you would be dealt by" policy.

Millions of people will buy from this Catalogue—at a saving. The same saving, the same guarantee of satisfaction exists for you. We solicit your patronage. We will deal with you as you would be dealt by. And your orders and letters will always be appreciated at Montgomery Ward & Co.

Theodore F. Mercedes
President

24-Hour Service

We have perfected our service for you. After much study and testing new systems and employing experts we have perfected a system that makes certain your orders will be shipped promptly.

Our records prove that during the past year most of our orders were shipped in 24 hours—nearly all of our orders within 48 hours.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Established 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago

Kansas City

St. Paul

Portland, Ore.

Ft. Worth

Oakland, Cal.

(Continued from March 29th issue.)

"YOU can imagine there wasn't much time left for books. I think, when he first went there, he thought he was still going to write the great poem, the great play, the great novel that was to bring him fame and money. But she soon learned better. Hattie had little patience with his scribbling, and had less with the constant necessity of scrimping and economizing. She was always ambitious to get ahead and be somebody, and, of course, as the babies came and the expenses increased, the demand for more money became more and more insistent. But Jim, poor Jim! He never was a money-maker. He worked, and worked hard, and then he got a job for evenings and worked harder. But I don't believe he ever quite caught up. That's why I was so glad when this money came—for Jim. And now, don't you see? he's thrown his whole lost youth into Fred. And Fred—"

"Fred is going to make good. You see if he doesn't!"

"I hope he will. But—I wish those Gaylords had been at the bottom of the Red Sea before they ever came to Hillerton," she fumed with sudden vehemence as she entered her own gate.

CHAPTER XIV

From Me to You With Love

It was certainly a gay one—that holiday week. Beginning with the James Blaisdells' housewarming, it was one continuous round of dances, dinners, sleigh-rides and skating parties for Hillerton's young people, particularly for the Blaisdells, the Pennocks, and the Gaylords.

Mr. Smith, at Miss Maggie's, saw comparatively little of it all, although he had almost daily reports from Benny, Mellicent, or Miss Flora, who came often to Miss Maggie's for a little chat. It was from Miss Flora that he learned the outcome of Mellicent's present to her mother. The week was past, and Miss Flora had come down to Miss Maggie's for a little visit.

Mr. Smith still worked at the table in the corner of the living-room, though the Duff-Blaisdell records were all long ago copied. He was at work now sorting and tabulating other Blaisdell records. Mr. Smith seemed to find no end to the work that had to be done on his Blaisdell book.

As Miss Flora entered the room she greeted Mr. Smith cordially, and dropped into a chair.

"Well, they've gone at last," she panted, handing her furs to Miss Maggie; "so I thought I'd come down and talk things over. No, don't go, Mr. Smith," she begged, as he made a move toward departure. "I haint come to say nothin' private; besides, you're just like one of the family, anyhow. Keep right on with your work, please."

Thus entreated, Mr. Smith went back to his table, and Miss Flora settled herself more comfortably in Miss Maggie's easiest chair.

"Sure they're all gone," said Miss Maggie cheerily.

"Yes; ain't it time they did, to my way of thinkin'. Mercy me, what a week it has been! They haint been still a minute, not one of 'em, except for a few hours' sleep—toward mornin'."

"But what a good time they've had!" exclaimed Miss Maggie.

"Yes. And didn't it do your soul good to see Mellicent? But Jane—Jane nearly had a fit. She told Mellicent that all this gayety was nothing but froth and flimsiness and vexation of spirit. That she knew it because she'd been all through it when she was young, and she knew the vanity of it. And Mellicent—what do you suppose that child said?"

"I can't imagine," smiled Miss Maggie.

"She said she wanted to see the vanity of it, too. Pretty cute of her, too, wasn't it? Still it's just as well she's gone back to school, I think myself. She's been repressed and held back so long, that when she did let loose, it was just like cutting a puckering string of a bunched-up ruffle—she flew in all directions, and there was no holding her back anywhere; and I suppose she has been a bit foolish and extravagant in the things she's asked for. Poor dear, though, she did get one setback."

"What do you mean?"

"Did she tell you about the present for her mother?"

"That she was going to get it—yes."

Across the room Mr. Smith looked up suddenly.

"Well, she got it." Miss Flora's thin lips snapped grimly over the terse words. "But she had to take it back."

"Take it back!" cried Miss Maggie.

"Yes. And 'twas a beauty—one of them light purple stones with two pearls. Mellicent showed it to me—on the way home from the store, you know. And she was so pleased over it! 'Oh, I don't mind the saving all those years now,' she cried 'when I see what a beautiful thing they've let me get for mother.' And she went off so happy she just couldn't keep her feet from dancing."

"I can imagine it," nodded Miss Maggie.

"Well, in an hour she was back. But what a difference! All the light and happiness and springiness were gone. She was almost crying. She still carried the little box in her hand. 'I'm takin' it back,' she choked. 'Mother doesn't like it.' 'Don't like that beautiful pin?' says I. 'What does she want?'"

"Oh, yes, she liked the pin," said Mellicent, all teary; "she says she never heard of such foolish goings-on—paying



Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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all that money for a silly, useless pin. I—I told her 'twas a present from me, but she made me take it back. I'm on my way now back to the store. I'm to get the money, if I can. If I can't, I'm to get a credit slip. Mother says we can take it up in forks and spoons and things we need. I—I told her 'twas a present, but— She couldn't say another word, poor child. She just turned and almost ran from the room. That was last night. She went away this morning, I suppose. I didn't see her again, so I don't know how she did come out with the store-man."

"Too bad—too bad!" sympathized Miss Maggie. (Over at the table Mr. Smith had fallen to writing furiously, with vicious little jabs of his pencil.) "But Jane never did believe in present-giving. They never gave presents to each other even at Christmas. She always called it a foolish, wasteful practice, and Mellicent was always so unhappy Christmas morning!"

"I know it. And that's just what the trouble is. Don't you see? Jane never let 'em take even comfort and now that they can take some comfort, Jane's so out of the habit, she don't know how to begin."

"Careful, careful, Flora!" laughed Miss Maggie. "I don't think you can say much on that score."

"Why Maggie Duff, I'm taking comfort," bridled Miss Flora. "Didn't I have chicken last week and turkey three weeks ago? And do I ever skimp the butter or hunt for cake-recipes with one egg now? And ain't I going to Niagara and have a phonograph and move into a fine place just as soon as my mourning is up? You wait and see!"

"All right, I'll wait," laughed Miss Maggie. Then, a bit anxiously, she asked: "Did Fred go to-day?"

"Yes, looking as fine as a fiddle, too. I was sweeping off the steps when he went by the house. He stopped and spoke. Said he was going in now for real work—that he'd played long enough. He said he wouldn't be good for a row of pins if he had many such weeks as this had been."

"I'm glad he realized it," observed Miss

Maggie grimly. "I suppose the Gaylord young people went, too."

"Hibbard did, but Pearl doesn't go till next week. She isn't in the same school with Bess, you know. It's even grander than Bess's they say. Hattie wants to get Bess into it next year. Oh, I forgot; we've got to call her 'Elizabeth' now. Did you know that?"

Miss Maggie shook her head.

"Well, we have. Hattie says nick-names are all out now, and that 'Elizabeth' is very stylish and good form, and the only thing to call her. She says we must call her 'Harriet,' too. I forgot that."

"And Benny 'Benjamin'?" smiled Miss Maggie.

"Yes. And Jim 'James.' But I'm afraid I shall forget—sometimes."

"I'm afraid—a good many of us will," laughed Miss Maggie.

"It all came from them Gaylords, I believe," sniffed Flora. "I don't think much of 'em; but Hattie seems to. I notice she don't put nothin' discouragin' in the way of young Gaylord and Bess. But he pays 'most as much attention to Mellicent, so far as I can see, whenever Carl Pennock will give him a chance. Did you ever see the beat of that boy? It's the money, of course. I hope Mellicent 'll give him a good lesson, before she gets through with it. He deserves it," she ejaculated, as she picked up her neck-piece, and fastened it with a jerk.

In the doorway she paused and glanced cautiously toward Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, perceived the glance, tried very hard to absorb himself in the rows of names and dates before him; but he could not help hearing Miss Flora's next words.

"Maggie, hain't you changed your mind a mite yet? Won't you let me give you some of my money? I'd so love to, dear!"

But Miss Maggie, with a violent shake of her head, almost pushed Miss Flora into the hall and shut the door firmly.

Mr. Smith, left alone at his table, wrote again furiously, and with vicious little jabs of his pencil.

One by one the winter days passed.

At the Duffs' Mr. Smith was finding a most convenient home. He liked Miss

What Calf Club Work Did For Me

By ARTHUR NYLAND, Gobeitic Co. Calf Club Champion

I HAVE been asked to tell of my experience as a calf club member. I first became interested in

calf club work during the summer of 1921. My brother Walfred and I became members of the calf club in Erwin township at the same time. As the requirements to become a calf club member are that one must own a highgrade or pure-bred calf of one of the dairy breeds, my brother and I each became an owner of a pure-bred and registered Holstein Heifer. Mine was given me by my father, and Walfred bought his. My calf was 6 months old and Walfred's was about 5 months old. We were both eager to become members of the livestock judging team that our county agricultural agent, Mr. Gunderson was organizing about this time, so we took part in the livestock judging classes that were being held on the farms of the county at that time. The boys from Erwin township who were members of my calf club were Nicholas Puumala, Tom Hendrickson, John Koivisto, my brother Walfred, and myself. Several Ironwood township boys, Axel Kilponen, Carl Johnson, Onnie Kangas, Luther Olson, Leonard Nyland, Wm. Erickson and Conrad Walquist also were members of our judging class. We judged classes of dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep at the farms of C. E. Johnson, Raymond Dick, and K. Gunderson. We had good times riding around

together and learned many valuable things in judging livestock.

We were all anxious to be members of the livestock judging team that went to the U. P. Farmers' Round-up at Chatham, August 12 and 13th. J. K. Jackson took all the Erwin township club boys to Chatham in his big 7 passenger studebaker car. It was the first and longest automobile trip we had ever taken, and believe me we had a good time. The weather was beautiful and the roads were fine and we had a big, comfortable car. We made short stops at Iron River, Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette and saw many beautiful lakes along the way. We started from Ironwood at 10 o'clock in the morning and had lunch at a little spring just outside of Watersmeet, and had supper on the beautiful Presque Isle at Marquette, where we saw deer running at large and other wild animals in cages.

We got into Chatham about 10 o'clock. We slept in tents while at Chatham, and took part in the setting-up exercises, games and the livestock judging events. There were about 5,000 people there. We saw and learned many new things. I had such a fine time on this trip that I decided that if there was ever a chance to go again, I wanted to go so last summer I again took part in the calf club work and judging classes and was again lucky enough to made the trip.



Here we have some of the members of the Gobeitic County Calf Club work. Directly above the cross marked on the picture, is Arthur Nyland, author of this story about club work. On his right stands his calf, while his cow is shown at the extreme right end of the picture (to his left).

Maggie better than ever, on closer acquaintance. The Martin girls fitted pleasantly into the household, and plainly did much to help the mistress of the house. Father Duff was still as irritable as ever, but he was not so much in evidence, for his increasing lameness was confining almost entirely to his own room. This meant added care for Miss Maggie, but, with the help of the Martins' she still had some rest and leisure, some time to devote to the walks and talks with Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith said it was absolutely imperative, for the sake of her health, that she should have some recreation, and that it was an act of charity, anyway, that she should lighten his loneliness by letting him walk and talk with her.

Mr. Smith could not help wondering a good deal these days about Miss Maggie's financial resources. He knew from various indications that they must be slender. Yet he never heard her plead poverty or preach economy. In spite of the absence of protecting rugs and tidies, however, and in spite of the fact that she plainly conducted her life and household along the lines of the greatest possible comfort, he saw many evidences that she counted the pennies—and that she made every penny count.

He knew, for a fact, that she had refused to accept any of the Blaisdell's legacy. Jane, to be sure, had not offered any money yet (though she had offered the parlor carpet, which had been promptly refused), but Frank and James and Flora had offered money, and had urged her to take it. Miss Maggie, however, would have none of it.

Mr. Smith suspected that Miss Maggie was proud, and that she regarded such a gift as savoring too much of charity. Mr. Smith wished he could say something to Miss Maggie. Mr. Smith was, indeed, not a little disturbed over the matter. He did try once to say something; but Miss Maggie tossed it off with a merry: "Take their money? Never! I should feel as I were eating up some of Jane's interest, or one of Hattie's gold chairs!" After that she would not let him get near the subject. There seemed then really nothing that he could do.

It was about this time, however, that Mr. Smith began to demand certain extra luxuries—honey, olives, sardines, candied fruits, and imported jellies. They were always luxuries that must be bought, not prepared in the home; and he promptly increased the price of his board—but to a sum far beyond the extra cost of the delicacies he ordered. When Miss Maggie remonstrated at the size of the increase, he pooh-poohed her objections, and declared that even that did not pay for having such a nuisance of a boarder around, with all his fussy notions. He insisted, moreover, that the family should all partake freely of the various delicacies, declaring that it seemed to take away the sting of his fussiness if they ate as he ate, and so did not make him appear singular in his tastes.

Of the Blaisdells Mr. Smith saw a good deal that winter. They often came to Miss Maggie's, and occasionally he called at their homes. Mr. Smith was on excellent terms with them all. They seemed to regard him, indeed, as quite one of the family, and they asked his advice, and discussed their affairs before him with as much freedom as if he were, in truth, a member of the family.

He knew that Mrs. Hattie Blaisdell was having a very gay winter, and that she had been invited twice to the Gaylords'. He knew that James Blaisdell was happy in long evenings with his books before the fire. From Fred's mother he learned that Fred had made the most exclusive club in college, and from Fred's father he learned that the boy was already leading his class in his studies. He heard of Bessie's visits to the homes of wealthy New Yorkers, and of the trials Benny's teachers were having with Benny.

He knew something of Miss Flora's placid life in her "house of mourning" (as Bessie had dubbed the little cottage), and he heard of the "perfectly lovely times" Mellicent was having at her finishing school. He dropped in occasionally to talk over the price of beans and potatoes with Mr. Frank Blaisdell in his bustling grocery store, and he often saw Mrs. Jane at Miss Maggie's. It was at Miss Maggie's, indeed, one day, that he heard Mrs. Jane say, as she sank wearily into a chair:—

"Well, I declare! Sometimes I think I'll never give anybody anything again!"

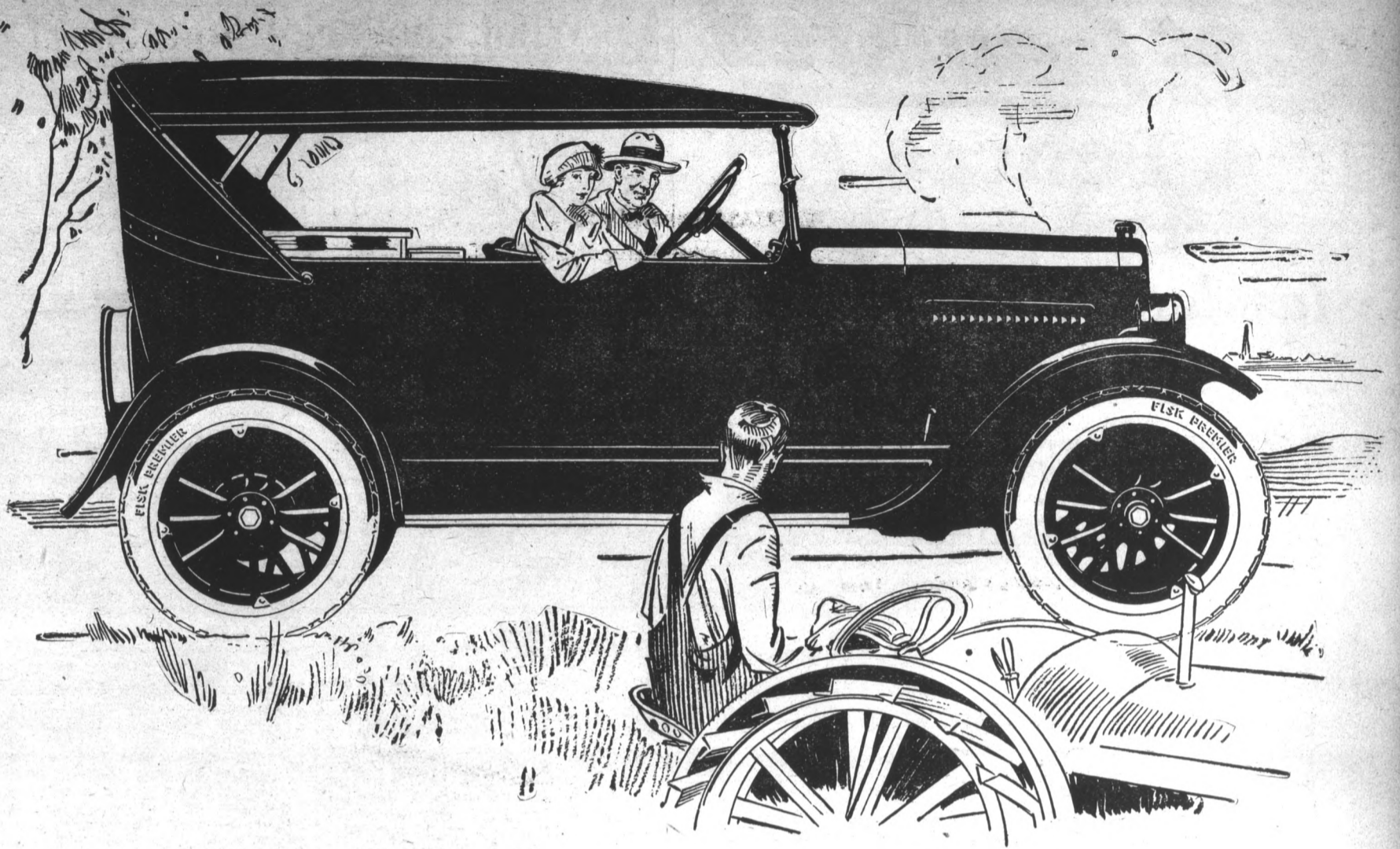
Mr. Smith, at his table, was conscious of a sudden lively interest. So often, in his earlier acquaintance with Mrs. Jane, while he boarded there, had he heard her say to mission-workers, church-solicitors, and door-way beggars, alike, something similar to this: "No, I can give you nothing. I have nothing to give. I'd love to, if I could—really I would. It makes me quite unhappy to hear of all this need and suffering. I'd so love to do something! And if I were rich I would; but as it is, I can only give you my sympathy and my prayers."

Mr. Smith was thinking of this now. He had wondered several times, since the money came, as to Mrs. Jane's giving. Hence his interest now in what she was about to say.

"Why, Jane, what's the matter?" Miss Maggie was quering.

(Continued in April 19th issue.)

My family and me are all very much interested in The Business Farmer and do not want to be without it as we find a great deal of valuable information in it. Wishing you all success.—Chas. A. Hardy, Washtenaw County.



Overland is a Big Car in Everything

When you size up Overland, detail for detail, part for part, it is all very clear why people up and down the country call Overland the most automobile in the world for the money.

Overland is a bigger money's worth and a bigger satisfaction because in many details it is a bigger car.

The bigger Overland engine gives you big-car power that laughs at the hills.

Patented Triplex Springs give you big-car riding ease—a springbase 30 to 60 inches longer than any other car of its size. The bigger Overland axles give you big-car strength and reliability.

Big-car performance with light-car economy! Big-car satisfaction at a light-car price! Low upkeep—slow depreciation! You are both money-wise and automobile-wise when you buy an Overland.

Other Overland Models: Chassis \$395; Roadster \$495; Red Bird \$695; Champion \$655; Sedan \$795; Spad Commercial Car \$523; all prices f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., TOLEDO, OHIO

WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO. Ltd., TORONTO, CANADA

Overland
Touring \$495
 f.o.b. Toledo

Zinc Insulated

No Extra Charge **TRADE MARK** **Fences** **40% to 100% More Zinc**

Insulated Against Rust

The more zinc on the wire, the longer the wire fence will last.

Wires used in Zinc Insulated Fences receive more than **DOUBLE** the usual heat treatment in the *zinc bath*—the proper and only way to give a heavier coating of galvanizing with lasting quality.

This better process not only applies more zinc to the wire, but makes the coating uniform and inseparably a part of the steel. It insulates the wire with more zinc and with no cracking, flaking or peeling off.

All the following brands of Farm Fence

AMERICAN, ANTHONY, ROYAL, NATIONAL, ELLWOOD, U. S.

Are now Zinc Insulated—At No Extra Charge.

We make only one grade of fence, every brand Zinc Insulated—and sell it at no higher price. Think of it!—fence that will outlast any fence you have used before—yet costs no more than ordinary grades of farm fence. Only our quantity production, vast resources and equipment make this offer possible.

Hang your fences on Arrow Tee-Steel Posts for greater strength, durability, dependability and long life. Built like a railroad rail—will not bend, twist, buckle or work loose. The large Anchor plate locks firmly into the ground while being driven, forming the most solid anchorage. Closely spaced notches enable you to attach every line wire to post, if desired. Many other big features.

Your local dealer carries Zinc Insulated Fences and Arrow Tee-Steel Posts in stock for quick delivery. We stand back of him for your protection.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

Beautify Your Home at Our Expense

BEAUTIFUL BRIDAL WREATH

AND 4 OTHER HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Planting a few shrubs this season will soon make your home a beauty spot and a greater joy to live in. Also, if you should later decide to sell it, you will find it more salable and worth a few hundred dollars more. Our collection consists of the following five most desirable varieties. They are not little, green-house-rooted cuttings, such as are often given in offers of this kind. These shrubs are all field grown, healthy and thrifty, and are sure to give satisfaction. We would recommend that you accept our special offer without delay, as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath)—A leader among shrubs, and a beautiful ornament at all seasons. A round and graceful bush with arching branches, covered with white flowers in early summer. No doubt the most useful of all shrubs.

that nearly everyone is familiar with. Flowers profusely in late summer and early fall, when few other shrubs are in bloom.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—Handsome bush with pink and white flowers in the early spring, followed by beautiful and showy red berries during summer and fall.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—The first shrub to bloom in the spring, the golden yellow flowers appearing before the leaves, frequently while the ground is still covered with snow. Branches cut off in winter and put in a vase of water will bloom in the house.

SYRINGA (Mock Orange)—One of the finest of the tall shrubs. Valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Flowers white and very fragrant. Beautiful for cutting.

These are the five grandest shrubs for all climates, and will be delivered to you, by parcel post, at the special offer below.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

ALL FIVE SHRUBS, above described, shipped from our Michigan nursery, direct to your mail box, postage paid and safe arrival guaranteed, for **ONE DOLLAR**, which includes a One Year New or Renewal subscription to **THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER**. This may apply on your own renewal or add any new name **ONE FULL YEAR**.

Order of **THE BUSINESS FARMER**, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

What the Neighbors Say

EVERY CITIZEN PAY ACCORDING TO ABILITY

DEAR EDITOR: Your editorials don't suit me as well as they used to, but the one on taxation (March 1) is good, and the more I study the problem, the clearer I see a progressive income and inheritance tax as the ultimate solution.

To tax real estate for public improvements that increase its value seems fair enough. So does a sales tax on gasoline for highway repairs. Import duties to protect the home market, and small taxes or license fees to cover expenses of administering certain laws may be expedient. But for general revenue purposes let local, state and national governments cooperate in building a simple, efficient tax collecting machine and let every citizen pay according to ability.

Make no exemptions and no unfair discriminations against the rich. Let every citizen declare his or her net income annually, under pledge of secrecy as now. Let each, whether poor or rich, pay on the first one thousand dollars a light tax, say one-half of one per cent. Make it one per cent on the second thousand, add one-half of one per cent for each succeeding thousand, until the rate reaches fifty per cent, and let all above that point pay that rate. Apply the same taxes except such as noted above. Allow corporations to keep a reasonable undivided surplus, but treat stock dividends as part of the incomes of those to whom they are issued, which they certainly are.

To object that the high rate on big incomes "withdraws capital needed for business expansion" is nonsense. Does the government destroy the money it collects? No, it does just as any private citizen or corporation would—pays its running expenses and debts. When it pays running expenses its employees put the money back into circulation just as quickly as if they were working for the steel trust or Standard Oil. When it pays its debts its creditors, mostly American citizens, have so much capital free for re-investment. If the general effect of the system is to somewhat reduce the fortunes of the very rich, the light tax on small incomes will tend to increase the number and the resources of small capitalists, whose capital is just as available for business expansion as if they were rich. And as the rich pay high rates only on their superfluous thousands, they are safe from absolute ruin.

I have not tried to figure out just what the minimum rate should be; one-half of one per cent may be too low for present needs. I do know that the average small farmer could pay ten times that rate and still save money on that deal, and believe that to attempt to exempt small incomes entirely, would be a serious mistake.—Stacy Brown, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

NO MORE TAX EXEMPT BONDS

DEAR EDITOR:—Your editorial on taxes and write up by Mr. Powell should draw forth considerable comment. The old saying "Two things are sure, death and taxes" is right, only it ought to be worded like this: "Taxes will be sure death to the Farmer if they are not reduced."

It is impossible for the farmer to keep the wolf of taxes from camping on his doorstep and at times he gets right into the house. We have been told repeatedly that this law and that scheme would reduce our taxes but instead they have been going up and up until we are obliged to sell crops at a disadvantage to meet them.

I have been paying taxes in our county (Isabella) for twenty-five years and they have almost been as high as rent for my farm the last four years. It has been impossible for me to make the repairs that are needed let alone build new buildings.

I have seen and read more printed matter about how to reduce taxes in the last year or two than I could carry and none of it has lowered my taxes one cent. Every office holder has promised to lower taxes. Before he was elected he always had some sure fire schemes that would do the trick. "Just elect me and you will soon see how your taxes

will go down!" he would tell us. I think that high taxes has been the best campaign material for a lot of office seekers that ever was invented.

Now to my mind we as property owners and farmers should demand that instead of wasting so much good printer's ink, we get some action. Let's dig up the hidden treasure in the state, the tax exempt bonds, and put a tax upon them will help to bear the burden of taxes along with the farmers and property owners.

These bonds and stocks should be classed as personal property and taxed as such just as the farmers stock and tools are taxed. If the tax exempt bonds were made to go on record in the county or state where they were issued and a tax put upon them at that time, they would be paying in proportion to the farmer's mortgage or contract.

The farmer's business is too large for him to hide it. He is too broad minded to do it if he could, so let us get down to business and do something that will take the mill-stone of taxes from his neck and give him a square deal.—W. H., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

WHY HAVE COUNTY AGENT?

DEAR EDITOR: I have read your valuable paper from the first issue, and think it is the best farm paper. I read so much about reducing taxes, that I cannot keep quite any longer. Why not commence at home to cut taxes? Now what good is a county agent, when 75 per cent of the farmers are opposed to him? I claim we can get along just as well without him. I have attended the county agents' meeting at the Farmers' Institute meeting and Farm Bureau meeting, and have heard their talk for the past four or five years, and all they could talk about was potatoes, potatoes, potatoes, and that was all they could talk about, until now you can hardly give potatoes away. Now all you can hear is dairying, dairying, dairying, and in four or five years they will run that in the ground.

Why don't they let the people vote on whether we want a county agent or not? I will wager that it will be voted down by 75 per cent. The board of supervisors say the state pays a certain per cent for the county agent's salary, but who is the state? It all has to come out of our taxes just the same. We are paying too many white collar fellows, running around at our expense.

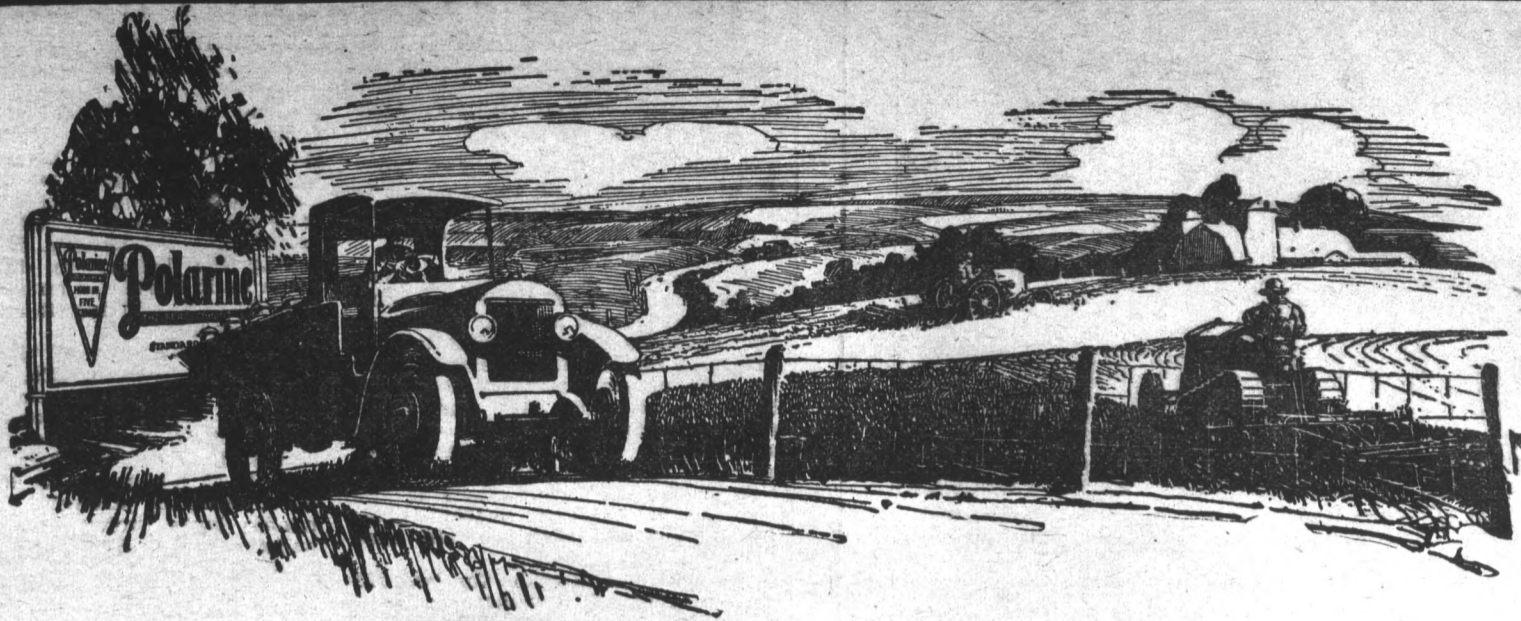
Now let us vote on the question, and if they get one vote in favor of the county agent, then I will be in favor of him also. As for me I can't see where he has done us one cent worth of good. In the last 3 months I have received about a half dozen circulars asking if I wanted any dynamite. I don't know of any farmers around that want to buy a half car of dynamite.—H. E. Coblenz, Charlevoix County.

TRADE WHEAT AT \$2

DEAR EDITOR:—Foreign made farm machinery, builders' hardware, cloth and clothing, shoes and thousands of farm necessities can be laid at our shores so cheap that in trade the farmer would get twice what he does now.

The high tariff party, G. O. P. (or Gasoline, Oil and Petroleum) says by their actions, "Mr. Farmer, we're behind a great big tariff wall and you'll pay war prices for our stuff, regardless of what your stuff brings, or go without tools, building material, clothes and shoes till you learn who's boss," and because the majority of north center and eastern states great grand fathers were Lincoln Republicans, then these great grandsons think they must give 2 bushels of wheat for goods worth only 1 bushel and say nothing because the tariff men want cheap food for their factory help and double prices for factory goods.

That leaves plenty of profit to pay ten times as much for a new car as the average farmer can pay to have a car for each one of the rich man's family and one for a hired man to air the dog with.—C. H. Merrifield, Van Buren Co.



Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

Makes Record in Protecting Bearings

"Burned bearings on a crankshaft or elsewhere", says a leading automotive authority, "means that the bearing is cut, caused by friction from lack of oil."

Polarine protects bearings, by maintaining at all times, an unbroken cushion of oil. That it can do this, is due solely to its correct scientific structure.

One Polarine user writes: "In checking back records of the last five years (during which we have used only Polarine Oils and Greases) on the upkeep cost of our tractors and trucks we had only one case of burned out bearings, and this one case was the fault of neglect on the driver's part to supply the necessary amount of oil."

"This, with eleven tractors and trucks running continually, we believe is some record."

Numerous other letters tell a similar story.

Polarine minimizes friction because it maintains its body. It maintains its body because (First) it is made from selected crude. (Second) because it is refined and treated by a special process to remove those elements which tend to form gum, carbon and other impurities. (Third) because it undergoes elaborate laboratory and field tests which check up the refiner in his efforts to produce a lubricant which will stand up under all temperature and mechanical conditions.

The chart at the left tells the right grade for your tractor to give you perfect protection against friction.

The essence of economy is to drain your crankcase frequently and fill up with the correct grade of Polarine. Your tractor will give you better service and it will last longer.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS		CULTIVATORS	
Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable	H	Acme	H
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12	H	Aro	H
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models	S. H.	Avery	H
All Work	S. H.	Bailor	H
Andrews-Kincade	S. H.	Bocman	H
Appleton	S. H.	Boles	H
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30	S. H.	Boring	H
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models	S. H.	Centaur	H
Automotive	H	Do-It-All	S. H.
Avery, C. & Road Racer	H	International	H
Avery, Track Runner	S. H.	Kincade	H
Avery, Other Models	S. H.	Merry Garden	M.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest	S. H.	Motor Mucultivator	S. H.
Motor	S. H.	New Britain	H
Bates, Other Models	H	Red E.	H
Bear	S. H.	Spry Wheel	S. H.
Best Tractorlayer	S. H.	Utilator	H
Big Farmer	S. H.		
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27	H		
Case, 22-40	S. H.		
Case, Other Models	S. H.		
Cletrac, F.	H		
Cletrac, W.	S. H.		
Coleman	S. H.		
Dart	S. H.		
Eagle	S. H.		
E-J	S. H.		
Hillwood	H		
Farm Horse	S. H.		
Fitch	S. H.		
Flour City, Junior and 20-35	S. H.		
Flour City, Other Models	S. H.		
Fordson	S. H.		
Fox	S. H.		
Frick	S. H.		
Gray	S. H.		
Hart-Parr	S. H.		
Heider	S. H.		
Holt, 2-Ton	H		
Holt, Other Models	S. H.		
Huber	S. H.		
Indiana	H		
International	H		
J. T.	S. H.		
Khumb	S. H.		
La Crosse	S. H.		
Lauson	S. H.		
Leander	S. H.		
Leonard	S. H.		
Liberty	S. H.		
Lincoln	S. H.		
Little Giant	S. H.		
McCormick-Deering	H		
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30	S. H.		
Minneapolis, Other Models	S. H.		
Mogul	S. H.		
Moline	S. H.		

KEY

- L.—Polarine Light
- M.—Polarine Medium
- H.—Polarine Heavy
- S.H.—Polarine Special Heavy
- E.H.—Polarine Extra Heavy

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) station.



Standard Oil Company, (Indiana) 910 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois 3486

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

BATTERIES—THEIR USES AND CARE IN RADIO

IN radio work there are two types of batteries used and these two types are again divided into three classes according to the use to which they are put.

The two types are—1st. Dry batteries, and 2nd. Storage batteries. The three classes are "A" batteries, "B" batteries and "C" batteries. Be sure and remember these classes as we will constantly refer to A-B-C batteries all thru our work with radio. As far as we now know there will only be these three classes but as radio invention and experimentation progresses we are likely to find use for batteries in another place in our set and then we will have "D" and "E" batteries.

We will first describe the two different types of batteries, as some of you will be using one type and others will use the other type. Remember that both are good and that each type is used for a particular purpose for its convenience as well as economy.

A dry battery has a voltage of 1.5 when new and this gradually drops as the battery ages or is used. The effective amperage is around 30 on a No. 6 battery and very much lower on the small light type of batteries. All dry batteries are figured as delivering 1.5 volts per cell.

All dry batteries are made for intermittent service, and if used steadily will lose their life very quickly; therefore remember that whenever you are not using your batteries on your radio set they should be disconnected.

A storage battery, one cell, has an effective voltage of 2 and even when discharged will show a voltage of almost 1.5 tho it cannot deliver any amperage when discharged.

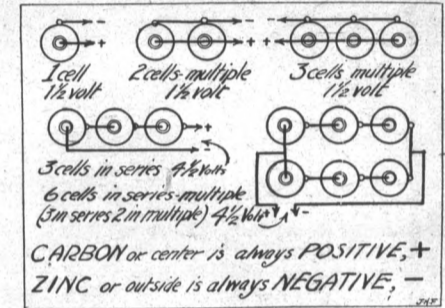
The common example of a storage battery is the lighting or starting battery in an automobile, which for the Ford is composed of 3 cells placed in one case and delivering 6 volts. The Dodge using 6 cells and giving 12 volts. House lighting plants have a group of 16 cells giving 32 volts.

The advantage of each type for radio as we see it from the standpoint of the farmer or rural community is all in favor of the dry battery except in a few favored instances. These advantages are as follows:

The dry battery is,—Cheap, considering its convenience. It is convenient. Easy to secure at most hardware stores, no matter how small the town. Light in weight and easy to carry about. No dangerous acids to spoil rugs, floors or clothes. No expensive charging equipment required. Long life, if given care. In this connection with long life re-

member that the life of the battery depends upon three things.—1st, the manufacturer, if he is reliable he will make a good battery. 2nd, Using the correct battery for its particular purpose. 3rd, Care in not abusing the battery, that is only asking the battery to do only as much as it is able to do and not overloading it. Giving it a rest period frequently.

The advantages of the storage battery are —Long life, with care they will last 5 to 7 years and even longer. Noiseless operation over long periods of operation. Rechargeability, they can be charged as frequently as necessary to keep them up to working strength. They can handle large volumes of current under a steady load for longer periods than a dry battery. They do not need rests to recuperate. For radio sets using several tubes and where large volume is desired storage batteries seem to give the best results at present. (Manufacturers are now working more and more to improve radio equipment especially for dry battery use.)



Dry cells for "A" battery.

urers are now working more and more to improve radio equipment especially for dry battery use.)

Classes of Batteries

The three classes, A-B-C, of batteries are made both in the dry battery form or the storage battery.

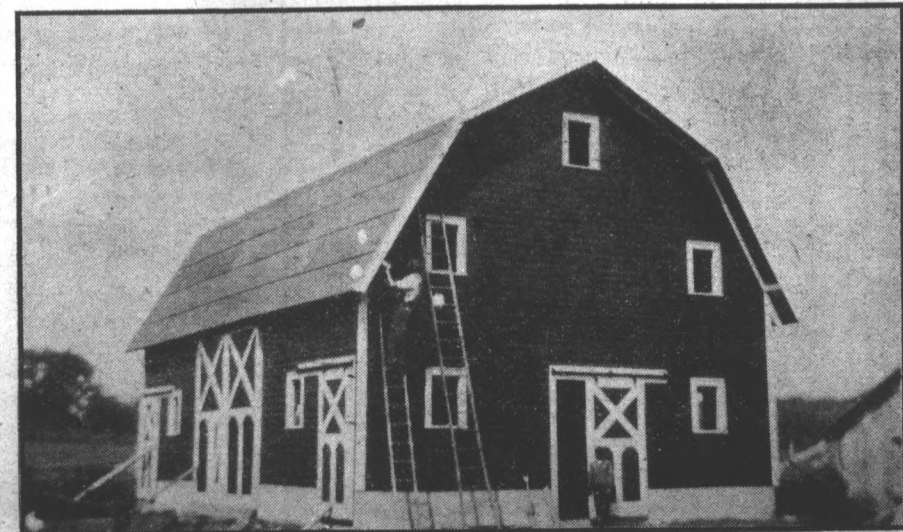
The A battery is the battery that is used for the purpose of heating the filament of a vacuum tube. Remember that the purpose is not to produce light but heat of a certain temperature. Some tubes do not show any light when the filament is heated and others are very bright, just like an ordinary electric light such as the UV-201 or C-301 tube.

The B battery is the battery that supplies the energy for making the sounds in your telephone receivers. It also supplies the energy for amplifiers that give great volume.

The C battery is only used with certain types of sets, and quite generally in amplifier circuits to give what is called "bias" to the grid element of a vacuum tube a negative value greater than it would have if a C battery were not used. This more effectively controls the action

OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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



MRS. CECELIA WIRTH, EAGLE, MICHIGAN, OWNS THIS NEW BARN

"Here is a picture of my 'Honor Bill' barn that was put up during June and July last year," writes Mrs. Cecelia Wirth, of Eagle, Michigan. "It is 28 feet wide by 42 feet long, and cost \$1,015. The photo was taken while it was being painted shortly after it was built, as you will observe."



"Harrowing Apr. 7 '23"—PICTURE AND TITLE FROM AN AUTOGRAPHIC KODAK NEGATIVE.

Kodak Picture-Records

Kodak pictures play a definite part in your business. The illustration above, for example, plus the title and date you wrote on the film at the time by means of the autographic feature, is a complete picture-record. Each year you'll find it invaluable for reference.

The Autographic Kodak gives you just the pictures you want—gives them the easiest way and the cost is little enough. Catalog free at your dealer's or from us.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

Implements Cost Less under the MOLINE Plan

because all wastes are cut out. See your Moline dealer or write to us

NEW MOLINE PLOW CO.
Moline, Ill.

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

Free Roofing Book Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We sell direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 1350

LOW PRICED GARAGES Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles.

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FREE Samples & Roofing Book

SAVE HALF Your Paint Bills USE INGERSOLL PAINT

PROVED BEST by 80 years' use. It will please you. The ONLY PAINT endorsed by the "GRANGE" for 50 years.

Made in all colors—for all purposes. Get my FREE DELIVERY offer From Factory Direct to You at Wholesale Prices. **INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK—FREE** Tells all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Valuable information FREE TO YOU with Sample Cards. Write me. DO IT NOW. I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. Oldest Ready Mixed Paint House in America—Estab. 1842.

Protect Seed Potatoes

TREAT WITH J-J CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE Obtainable through your Bureau or Agent. Trial box, making over 30 gals. solution, mailed for 75c. Write today. J. SCHANZENBACH, 74 Cortlandt St., New York.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your churning hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. Dept. 34 Albion, Mich., U. S. A.

of the tube and adds life to B batteries that are used in amplifier circuits. It also helps to clear up the quality of the sounds received so that they are more life-like. (Prevents what is called distortion).

A batteries may be of the single cell type such as one No. 6 dry battery or a group of cells so arranged that they will give the desired voltage for the tube being used and also give longer life. If batteries are connected in "series" the voltage increases with the addition of each additional cell. If batteries are connected in "multiple" or "parallel" the effective life is increased, the amperage or volume of current that can be delivered is greater and the voltage remains the same as in a single cell. Batteries may be also connected in "series-parallel" to both increase amperage and voltage.

See the diagram showing different methods of connecting batteries for use as A batteries.

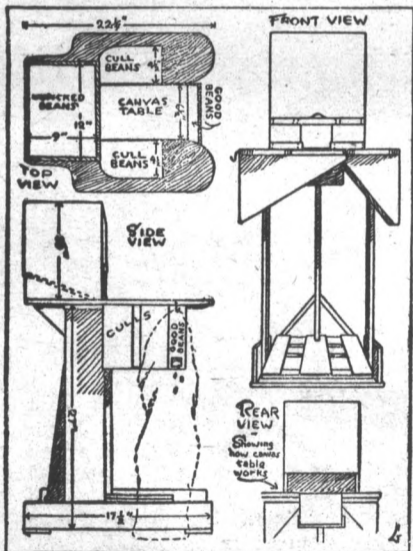
Remember that if you are using a WD-12 tube that requires 1 1/2 volts to heat the filament that if you use 2 cells connected in multiple that you will get nearly three times the life from 2 cells that 1 cell would give you and in many instances a much longer life than above stated. It is economy to use 2 cells instead of 1 cell every time. If you are also using amplifiers never use less than 3 cells in multiple.

B batteries are a group of small cells connected in series and mounted all within on case and sealed over with sealing wax. Sometimes called a "block" battery, meaning that the small cells are assembled into a block or one large battery. Quite generally people believe that the B battery is one battery that gives a high voltage, that is correct, as we call a group of cells a battery, also we call a single cell a battery. The 22 1/2 volt B battery is a group of 15 cells each with a voltage of 1 1/2 making a total of 22 1/2 volts. B batteries are also made with voltages of 45 or 90.

FARM MECHANICS

MAKE THIS AND PICK YOUR OWN BEANS AT HOME

HERE is our home-made bean picker. I will describe it and how it operates as best I can. There is a hook on the left arm above the chute to hang a bag on for the clean beans. It hangs over the end of the chute. It does away with a pail or any container that might spill or be a temptation for little hands. The canvas table revolves. The end of the arm on paddle does not fasten to anything. There is no wheel on end of roller



of canvas table to fasten it to. The peddle rests on a rod (grooved to fit) in bottom frame. The piece on end of arm acts as a clutch on the canvas. It has a little rod through it so that the piece can turn. When the peddle is up it releases the canvas and when pressed down takes a hold and carries it along. The chute for the clean beans is right in front and under the left arm. The chute is 14 1/4" by 6" by 16" and is 2" wide. The opening is only 2" square. I will answer any questions.—Mrs. R. O. Reese, Wilhamston, Mich.

"I hear they have established a home for telephone operators."
"And what did they name it?"
"Listen Inn."

EXCEPTIONAL RIDING COMFORT

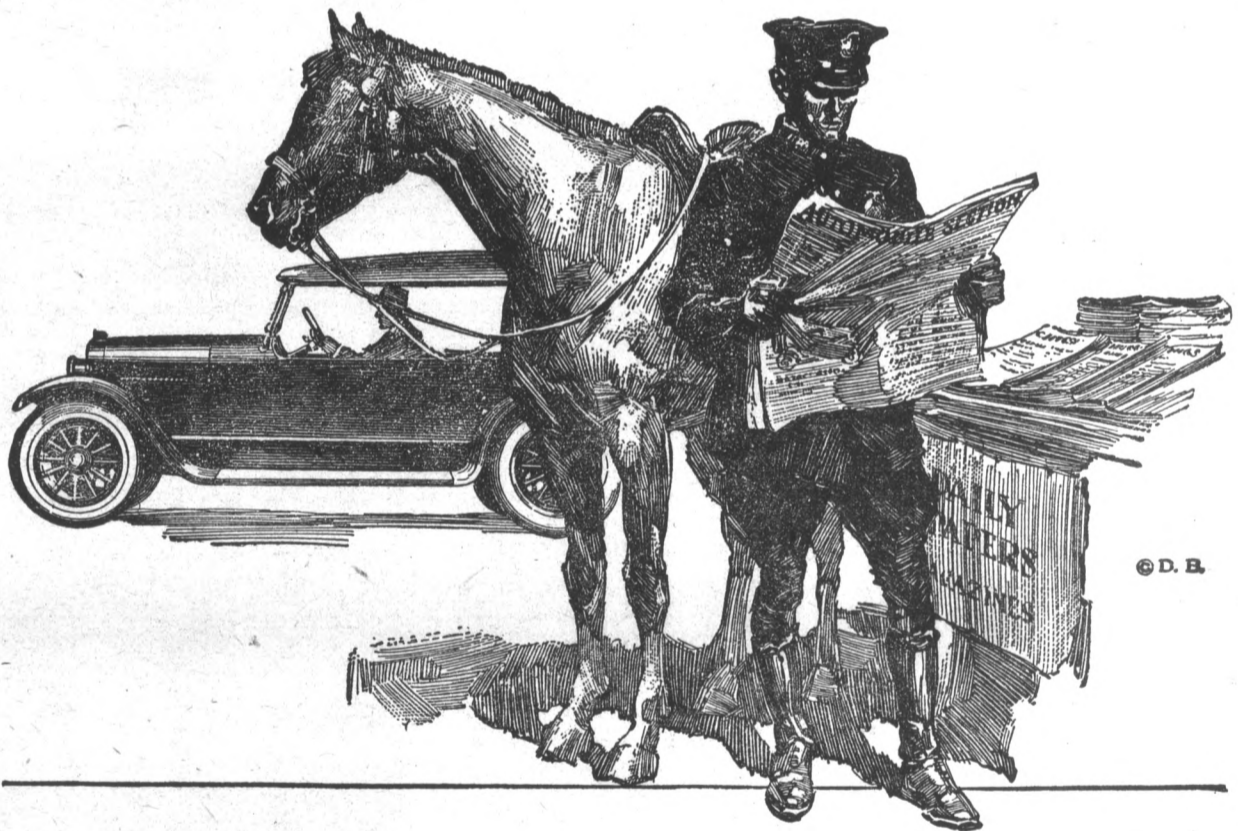
Owners continue to comment on the marked riding comfort of Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

Increased chassis length, low-swung body and generous seat depth have much to do with this

Primarily, however, it must be accredited to the greater buoyancy of the new spring equipment. The rear springs are ten inches longer, and underslung.

The price of the Touring Car is \$895 f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS



SAVE MONEY

The Manvel Direct Stroke Windmill still leads after more than sixty years' dependable service. Thousands of them have run thirty years without upkeep expense.

The Manvel Fits Any Tower Working parts encased; adjustable direct stroke; broad ball-bearing turntable. All made in our own factory—hence low price, high quality. The Manvel saves you money. Write for free book describing our wood and steel mills, towers, tanks, etc. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 744 Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED!

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25 Broad Street

New York

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1924

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

TAXATION IS THE LIVE ISSUE

WE questioned a little whether we would insert the figures given in Mr. Powell's article in this issue taken, by him from "The Michigan Tradesman," which show that the cost of operation of three state prisons has increased from \$91,000 in 1916 to over \$2,500,000 in 1923.

Rather, however, than to dull the point of this particular article in the important series which Mr. Powell has been contributing to our columns, we are inserting them with the promise that in the next issue we will have a statement from the governor or someone close to the administration which will clear up this point.

We want our readers to know that we believe in giving both sides of every question as accurately as it is humanly possible. This is in keeping with a fixed policy of THE BUSINESS FARMER that we do not try to do the thinking for our readers, largely because we have no political or other affiliations which force us to draw conclusions which may not be our own. We believe the real mission of a farm paper, or other publication which stands for anything, is to bring to the searchlight of public opinion, the facts which otherwise might be hidden and therefore discovered only after it was too late.

Whether you agree with everything Mr. Powell says or not, you will be as interested in this present article as any which has appeared in the series.

THE MEAT IN THE NUT

"The real trouble with the farmer, beyond all others combined, is his inability to reduce his output with the fall in demand. No matter in what terms it is put, the sum and substance of the farmers' lack of prosperity during the past three or four years is overproduction."

THE above recent statement by Mr. B. H. Hibbard, a noted economist, puts into the fewest possible words the exact status of agriculture in America, but, of course, it does not answer anything, excepting to point the direction in which the farming business must be kept moving.

If there were as many individual producers in any other line of business as there are in farming they would have identically the same problem which the farmer today faces.

If there were, instead of a half dozen shoe manufacturers in Michigan, ten thousand manufacturers of shoes, it is obvious that the price of shoes would be very hard to control, and that if an overproduction were reached those manufacturers who found their warehouses overloaded and their banks pressing, would sell at prices which would eventually ruin them.

And it is just as obvious that when enough of the ten thousand were forced into other lines of business a slump in the production of shoes would cause a shortage: prices would rise, and those in the shoe manufacturing business would again make a profit.

The only way out of the dilemma to keep the shoe manufacturing business on a normal basis would be for the ten thousand to get together and decide how many shoes they were going to manufacture to take care of the demand.

So as Mr. Hibbard says "the real trouble is the

farmers inability to reduce his output with the fall in demand," and certain it is that until the farming business is organized, this condition must continue to exist.

There is a way out. California and its successful growers exchanges have pointed the way. It means: Michigan bean men, potato men, fruit-growers, beet growers—get together, stick together and just as sure as the coming of a bountiful harvest to this state in the season just ahead, will success crown your endeavors.

A man who criticizes the organization of farmers to which he belongs without offering to help right any wrong that may be going on is a traitor to his calling and to his neighbors, and unfortunately the things you can do to him in Michigan without being guilty of "attempt to do great bodily harm" are all too good for him!

SPRING IS HERE

SPRING is here and if you have not felt the tingle of it in your blood you had better start in on a course of sulphur and molasses! But speaking of that well known old despot of childhood, we noticed recently that a very able physician declared such spring remedies were entirely unnecessary and that if people would follow simply the dictates of their appetites and the products of the field and garden as they come with the changing seasons there would be no need for dopes or medicines of any kind.

What can be finer these nice mornings than a dish of rhubarb at breakfast, and even as a dessert for supper, too? The way I like to eat it is with ginger cake made rich with molasses. My, what a combination they make! I presume, however, the cake does away with most of the good effects that otherwise would come from the rhubarb.

Make up your mind you will not take any medicine this spring. If you have the hangover of a cold, eat plenty of onions prepared in any manner but fried, and see if it does not give you relief.

There is a drug store in the backyard of every farm house and a doctor sits with you at every meal—none other than Ole Doc Moderation!

ROBUST BEANS WIN FAVOR

IN Prof. Frank A. Spragg's article in this issue continuing his series on seed development in Michigan, this authority points out that Robust beans which have been largely developed by the Michigan Agricultural College are yielding an average of one-third more than any other Michigan variety.

That the bean growers of Michigan have not been more eager to take up the Robust bean as a staple is largely due to lack of information on the subject and we are pleased to present this article for the benefit of our readers and in continuation of our policy to secure the best known authority on agricultural subjects which we attempt to treat in these columns.

We sincerely believe that it would pay every reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER to carefully read this series by Prof. Spragg and file them away for future reference as this really represents the result of many years of study and application to a subject to which most of us give too little attention in the ordinary conduct of our farming business.

It will behoove you to watch for the continuation of these articles each complete in the issue in which it appears, but all contributing to a general summary of the development of seed in this state.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER

ACCORDING to figures supplied by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, there are now 9,022 farms receiving central station electric light and power in this state.

The rapid spread of power wires over the rural districts of Michigan means an important step in their development and their improvement.

When you consider that electricity means not only light instantly available, heat for cooking and power for running water in the home but ample power for the heavier farm duties, its importance becomes apparent.

It may not be long before the threshing machine which comes to your farm will have mounted on it an electric motor, the wires from which they will connect to your own circuit and there free from danger of sparks the work of threshing or silo filling will be done in short order.

The Public Utilities Commission has interested itself in the development of rural power lines and is doing everything possible to encourage the companies already in operation in the state to extend these wires and thus make electricity available to the largest possible number of farms. This is indeed an encouraging sign for rural life development.

CONVIOT ROAD WORK SUCCESSFUL

THE report of Fred E. Janette, state pardon commissioner for the year 1923 is interesting to farmers in Michigan particularly because it gives an insight into the success of using prison labor to build good roads and maintain them. Those who originally promised nothing but dire results from such an innovation are being won over to the plan as its practicability becomes more and more apparent. After pointing out that during 1923, only 125 prisoners were added to the burden of the state because while 1,971 entered prison gates, 1,846 were paroled. The report has this to say about prison road work:

"Between July 12 and December 31 of last year, 660 prisoners from two of the three penal and reformatory institutions of Michigan, Jackson and Ionia, working upon construction of highways in this state built 25 miles of concrete surfaced roadway and earned an aggregate pay of \$58,000.

"The figures 660 enumerating the prisoners from Jackson and Ionia who were sent out to the road camps constitutes the total number of prison inmates who were given temporary paroles and made 'highway trustees.' They were coming and going all during the period of the work, large numbers of them, more than half of the total being returned to their prison for release on regular parole, to go to their homes, their minimum sentences having expired while they labored. As these were released others were sent to take their places. At no time did the aggregate prison population in all the camps—seven—attain a number in excess of 450. Governor Groesbeck has stated that it is the plan of the administrative board and highway department to employ as a fixed number 800 or more such prisoners in 1924, and to start early and build 100 miles of concrete highway.

"Teach prisoners to work and teach them to like it, and you've started the reformation which all good people hope to see accomplished by prison discipline."

FIGHTING FARM FIRES

"IF farmers only knew it" the secretary of a leading Michigan mutual fire insurance company told us the other day, "they could save themselves millions of dollars in decreased assessments to say nothing of the individual loss and discomfort through fire on the farm. Every farm building ought to be equipped with some sort of a fire extinguishing apparatus so that the fire can be caught at the outset when it is not hard to control, and yet there are hundreds of kitchens and barns in Michigan that have no possible means of fire protection, so if a fire started it would be necessary to run and hunt up a pail of water and then try to extinguish it."

This matter of fire protection is a mighty important one, and if the fire losses in Michigan could be cut down several millions of dollars it would be immediately reflected in the assessments by the mutual companies which largely cover the risks on our farms.

Over at Owosso we understand a fire-truck was purchased recently, the funds for which were provided by the farmers in the vicinity who each contributed a small amount. Enthusiasm for buying this truck was largely aroused by the action of Roy L. Colby, supervisor of Shiawassee township, whose \$12,000 farm home was damaged only to the extent of \$2,000 because of the prompt and effective work of a chemical fire truck from Owosso which responded to his call and made the seven-mile trip to his farm in fourteen minutes.

This fire truck is kept in the central station in Owosso, and is manned by regular city firemen because it contributes to the city's equipment and yet is for the primary use of the farms in the vicinity.

The modern motor-driven fire wagon makes it possible for the isolated farm to have protection and in a radius of five to ten miles from the farm we would say that no better scheme could be worked out than to ask each farmer to contribute the small sum necessary to purchase such a truck. The amount invested would probably be returned many times over in decreased insurance cost.

But you do not need to wait until a motor driven truck is purchased in your vicinity. There are any number of small fire extinguishers on the market, some costing only a dollar or so each. There should be one conspicuously located in every farm kitchen and in every farm building, where it could be reached quickly in an emergency.

Look around your farm right now and see what protection you have given yourself against the fire which may come at any moment. It will be time well spent!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

HOW THEY WILL LIE!

It has come to my attention that certain agents of a farm paper have made the statement that the service rendered by every department of THE BUSINESS FARMER, including the Publisher's Desk, was entirely through the columns of the publication.

How they will lie when cornered. Our readers know, but I want them to tell their friends, that every single request for help or advice addressed to any department of THE BUSINESS FARMER is answered personally by mail, as promptly as possible.

Only those questions which are of general interest are given space in the paper and they do not represent one out of twenty of those answered direct by mail to the subscriber.

So large has the mail become addressed to Farmers' Service, Collection Box, Legal, Woman's and this department, that we have to insist now that the address label from any recent issue, be attached to every request for free service.

Your address label shows the date when your subscription expires and we can only render service without cost to paid-up subscribers. When you do attach this label to your request, no charge of any name or nature will ever be made unless specifically understood by you.—The Publisher.

CHASING BUTTERFLIES

"WHY NOT spend spring, summer and fall gathering butterflies, insects? I buy hundreds of kinds for collections. Some worth \$1 to \$7 each. Simple outdoor work with my instructions, pictures, price-list. Send 10 cents (not stamps) for my illustrated prospectus before sending butterflies."

Can you tell me of any firm that buys butterfly cocoons. We have two large ones, and some say you can sell them and they are worth from two to five dollars, but I have never saw anything about butterflies only this ad. I am enclosing. Can you tell me if they are reliable or only a fraud. You notice they want 10 cents and it seems to be butterflies not cocoons they wish.—F. S.

We are sorry to advise you that we do not know of any firm that buys butterflies, or cocoons. Perhaps there are such firms, but we have been unable to secure the addresses of them.

Along with the butterfly business, one might add the side line of catching will-o-the-wisps, fairies and goblins, which should surely lead once in awhile to the pot-at-the-end-of-the-rainbow!

THE HOUGH FUR CORP. AGAIN

I understand thru your paper—Publisher's Desk—you will intercede in cases of outside swindling. Such is my case. I will state the facts as condensed as possible and then if you are able to help me I will be very grateful to you.

I received a fur list from two fur houses, Abraham Fur Co. and the J. R. Hough Fur Corp., of Miredan, Conn. I had several dollars worth of furs that I trapped in November, and as the J. R. Hough Fur Corp. quoted prices a little higher than the Abraham, I decided to ship to them. I shipped by express the first of December to the J. R. Hough Corp.; shipment consisted of 33 muskrats—eleven of these were extra large, 22 medium—4 skunks, 1 cat, 1 white weasel. Express cost me \$1 and I insured same for \$70. On their lists they said they would pay all express charges and checks were sent our the day furs were received—also agreed to hold all furs separate if so specified (which I did) until customer received check and accepted same; if not satisfied they would return furs. I waited two weeks and got no word of my furs. Asked agent to look them up.

I wrote them and immediately received a check for \$10.75, saying my furs were damaged. I returned the check by return mail and asked for my furs. They sent the check back again with a letter saying the

furs were all spoiled and they had to dispose of them immediately to avoid complete loss. I sent the check back again, as I knew they were lying and demanded my furs. Again received the check back and a duplicate (the exact words) of the letter before. I know my furs were in A-No.-1 shape, thoroughly cured and could not spoil in six months.

I was offered \$38.75 by a buyer at the door here just a few days before I shipped. The Grand Rapids market would have brought me about \$55.00. Hough's list would bring me close to \$70. They sent me \$10.45, did not even allow me my express or will not write a word regarding same. I am sure they have my furs. Can you help me to recover my furs or get full value for them. I did not have a damaged fur, have all my furs marked so I can tell if I get my own furs. My neighbor shipped to the Abraham Fur Co., and he got prices as listed, \$1.90 a piece for medium rats and Hough's allowed me 25c for my mediums and 35c for my large. There were no prices quoted on their lists. This was too low even for even damaged unprime furs. They gave 5c for weasel and 25c a piece for my skunks.

Think I have given you all the facts but if there is anything more you wish to know will be glad to write.

I have taken the M. B. F. for just one year. We all enjoy it, could not get along without it now.—W. O., Kent City, Mich.

THIS is not the first complaint by any means that we have had against this company and we can do nothing as they are very careful not to get themselves caught in any way. Be sure that you are dealing with an honest company before shipping such a valuable quantity of furs again. There are many reliable ones.

SORRY, BUT TOO LATE!

"I read in THE BUSINESS FARMER not long ago about a lady who wrote you for advice about the Underwood Art Goods Company, Portsmouth, Ohio. You stated you would be pleased to hear from any of your readers who had had experience with the above company. Your paper came just a few days too late for my daughter had just sent in a dollar to this company and when she came home she read the article in THE BUSINESS FARMER. But she has not done any work for them yet as she read the article just in time. They wanted her to do \$2 worth of work and send it in, and of course she would never have heard from them again."—Mrs. R. K.

THE MARY JANE APRON

ALTHO early in March we asked the Mary Jane Apron Company of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, to send us the names of several satisfied workers who were making the big money by sewing aprons at home, they evaded our request and sent instead only the printed matter with which they bait the hook. Our readers can draw their own conclusions, as we have already drawn ours.

"NESTLE HOME OUTFIT"

Dear Publisher: Altho I am not a farmer's wife, I am a farmer's daughter, and so enjoy your paper very much.

I wonder if any of your readers have had experience with the "Nestle Home Outfit" for permant waving by "Lanoll Method" so much advertised.

ANOTHER SETTLED

Just a line to let you know that we received the amount, \$12.98. I received the money right away when you got after them. Thank you very much.—Mrs. T. M., Midland, Mich.

HE THAT LOVETH SILVER shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase; this is also vanity. When goods increase, they are increased that eat them; and what good is there to the owners thereof, saving the beholding of them with their eyes?—Ecclesiastes 5:10, 11.

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One-third on tires is a big saving. And this saving is sure—because Riverside Oversize Cords are guaranteed for 10,000 miles service on your car.

And this guarantee is fifty-one years old. It has back of it fifty-one years of straightforward dealing.

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This extra Quality of Riverside Cords has made us the largest retailers of tires in this country. One user tells another. Just try Riverside Oversize Cords. You, too, may as well save one-third.

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Before you buy any tires send for Riverside. Inspect them. Compare them with tires selling for \$5.00 or \$15.00 more. Then, if you don't find them the equal of any first-quality oversize cord made, send them back. We will refund your money. These prices buy 10,000 miles of service—and more.

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SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE	SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE
30 x 3 1/2	\$ 9.75	28c	32 x 4 1/2	\$20.95	45c
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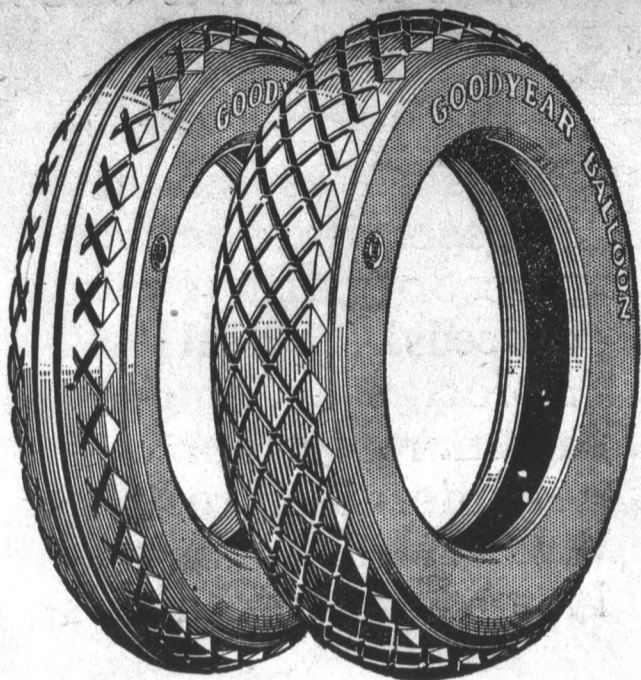
"I have been using Riverside Cord tires for some time and I have got more service out of them than any other tires I have ever used. When I need tires again I will buy the Riverside."
Alfred L. McNay, Williamsport, Ky.

"Would say that the Riverside tires are all right. I have been in the Delivery Business for ten years and find that the Riverside Cord tires last longer than other tires, even those costing a great deal more money."
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

THE POWER OF THE RESURRECTION

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "His power to us-ward *** which he wrought in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and made him to sit at his right hand in the heavenly places." — Ephesians 1:19, 20.

WHAT hath God wrought! This, we are told, is the first message to be sent by wire. And the whole world listened. Why? The discovery of a new and wonderful power was being announced. And then other men aside from Franklin and Morse caught widened visions, and the power of electricity has been entering, day by day into the realm of human life and experience in ever increasing measure. But God is the great broadcaster. And eighteen centuries before men had any organized knowledge of electricity, he announced to the world that a strange and mystical power had been wrought. But few men heard. Yet heaven's radio station is still working. Have you heard the message? How is your adjustment? Have you tried to tune in? But you must have the right wave length to get communicative results.

Well, the message of our text says, this power was wrought in Christ when God raised him from the dead. The resurrected Christ had made men to know that a new life had come into their midst, the power of which they did not understand. But do we yet understand? Ah, that does not matter. Do men understand electricity? But what does it matter? We know it, and feel it, and are using it to give us power and blessing. And tho a strange mystery and one that passes human understanding, we hail the resurrection of Jesus as a triumph for God and the demonstration of a new hope for man.

What strange mystery! O, yes, his disciples had seen their Master still the tempest with a word, had seen him feed the multitude with a handful of bread, and speak life into mortal flesh again; but then, this new resurrection power, this they had not dreamed of. Yes, he said he would rise again; but then, the scene of Calvary, such cruel sufferings, such ignominy, such a decided triumph for his enemies. Now, said Peter, "I go a-fishing." But soon we find this same disciple eclipsing all others in an awestricken zeal for his Christ. Forsooth, "He is risen." And Calvary only makes his reappearance more profound, deepens the disciples' impressions of Christ, and stimulates them to hither-to unknown boldness.

"Who art thou, Lord?" "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest." That was enuf. Paul has his face on the ground. We hear him lamenting. Why did I do it? Why have I gone on in this mad persecution of the Christians? Have I not seen their boundless hope and their undaunted courage? Surely, this Jesus of Nazareth is the risen Messiah. Why did I do it? Lo, he cries out of a disturbed conscience and is given a glorious vision of his Risen Lord, whom he accepts, and whom he, in turn, dies for.

Our text has St. Paul testifying of this power God wrought in raising Christ, and has him praying that we may know of the hope that it brings to us. The apostle taught the supremacy of love and the out workings of this grace so that social justice might prevail. But every Christian knows, too, his other words, "Delivered up for our transgressions and raised for our justification." The materialist has an unhallowed disregard for this teaching but St. Paul makes it the cornerstone of Christianity. Belief in the resurrection power makes that power inhere in us and expresses itself in a new life of love and works. We are spiritual idealists and believe and know that this power is Christ's spirit and influence passing over into the life of man. But faith says, too, that it is the pledge of a ceaseless heaven in the world to come.

But, are we to be but spiritual emanations or disembodied spirits sitting on ethereal clouds and singing celestial halleluiahs? "Dust thou are and to dust thou shalt re-

turn." What stark reality! And what apparent hopelessness! And so the disciples were unprepared for the bodily reappearances of Jesus and "were slow of heart to believe." But did he not walk with them by the way, eat with them by the Galilean sea, and say, "Handle me and see?" Ah, "My Lord and my God," says Thomas. We see the disciples associating with Christ's real body, but raised in incorruption and glorified.

We ascended the Transfiguration Mount to behold our Savior in full and glorified blaze. But why was he not then translated even as Moses and Elijah? Why must we follow him from that far celestial height down to the Cross and to the grave? Listen! "They (Moses and Elijah) spake of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem." Not that he must die for his sins, but that he will die for our sins. Here is the mystery of the Cross. But having finished the work that mortal flesh could do, death and the tomb could not hold the body in which was the power of an endless life. Our Lord came forth with his identity unchanged, his voice and his movements the same, but in the body of his ascension; the body that is today and forevermore. So here is where the apostle gets his conception of a spiritual body, "a house not made with hands," with which all believers will be clothed. We are laid away as wasted and corrupt bodies, but Christ shall fashion anew the body of our humiliation that it may be conformed to the body of his glory.

"And made him to sit at his right hand in the heavenly places." This is the ultimate of the resurrection power. The forty days was but a halt in the way that our Lord might show himself alive by many infallible proofs. And how this re-showing did knit the disciples together in faith and heart and thus prepared them to bear his life and Gospel to the world! After this, said he, "I ascend unto my Father and your Father." And now, after sixty generations, we stand looking into the tomb of Christ and say, "He is risen." We look wistfully to the beyond and say, "He is there." There is infinite satisfaction when we shall have come into the majesty and power, the sweetness and comfort of an endless life with our Risen Savior.

Here, we remember, that friends and kinsfolk of both our Lord and the heralds of the Cross, reckoned them to be beside themselves because of the peculiarity of their life and teaching. What are they saying about you? Well, said St. Paul, "We are fools for Christ's sake." And, friends, when we believe that the spirit of the world to come is our very life blood, why need we care about being called fools. "Foolishness with men," says the converted Saul, "is the wisdom of God." Let us have more of this kind of folly.

A minister went home for the night with a rich farmer, husband of one of his members. This man had a good name and was counted one of the best members in the church. As they entered the house thru a rear shed, the minister noticed several bushels of corn hanging to the rafters. He remarked to the farmer about this corn. "Yes," said the farmer, "that is the finest seed corn I ever raised."

"If I were you I would just keep it there. You will never raise such corn again."

"You must think I am a fool," said the old farmer. "I must plant that corn in the ground or I will have no crop."

"The corn is like yourself," said the minister. "I never knew a man who had so many virtues hanging in his head as you. If only something would rattle down that seed corn out of your head into your heart, you would be a wonderful man."

A few weeks later the minister was sent for hurriedly. As he entered the house, the old farmer shouted, "Glory to God, the seed corn has rattled down."

"How did it happen?" said the minister.

"Well," said the farmer, "I was

currying my old mule, Jack, a little while ago, and he crowded me over against the stall. I struck him with the curry comb and yelled, 'get over.' Then he let drive, and do you see that scratch on my face? That is where his sharp-shod foot grazed me. Then I was horrified at being so near death, and I fell to my knees to thank God for my deliverance, and in all the fracas, the seed corn was rattled down, and now I want my life planted for God."

It pays to be a fool for Christ's sake when death is sure to come and the power of an endless life is at stake.

FERTILIZING POTATOES IN A DRY SEASON

It is comparatively easy to produce big yields of potatoes in a favorable season, but in such a season everybody gets good yields, and the big crop means low prices. The trick, of course, is to produce a large crop in unfavorable seasons when small crops are the rule. Heavy applications of fertilizer give profitable increases in most seasons, but occasionally an extended drought in July and August nullifies whatever beneficial effect the fertilizer might have had, and the farmer feels he has wasted his money, although the chances are that he will cash in on the added fertility in succeeding crops. The problem of the fertilizer user is how to get a profitable return in an unfavorable season.

Mr. Daniel Dean, a progressive potato grower of Nichols, New York, has a method of fertilizer application that apparently successfully combats the summer droughts that are rather frequent in his section. An evidence of his success is that there has been only one year since 1911 when his yield has been less than 230 bushels per acre. Mr. Dean's soil and climatic conditions are similar to those in many potato producing sections in Michigan. His methods, therefore, are at least worthy of consideration and perhaps a tryout under Michigan conditions.

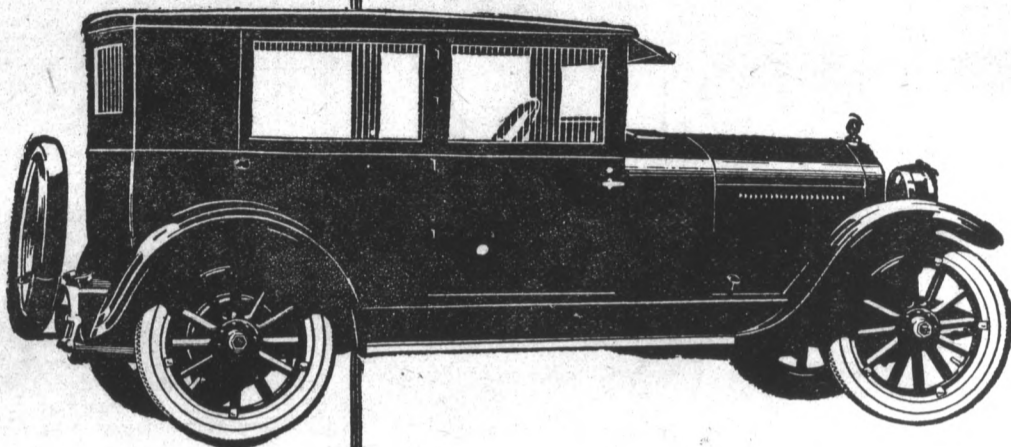
Mr. Dean's theory is that the deeper you can induce the potato roots to go, the more moisture they will be able to obtain, and the better they will stand hot, dry weather in July and August. His method therefore, is first of all to have plenty of organic matter in the soil to hold moisture, and secondly, to apply the fertilizer in such a way as to encourage deep root development in the soil. He ploughs under a clover sod in the fall. Often in addition to the clover sod he ploughs under a top dressing of straw. In the spring he broadcasts 2,000 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, (eastern growers use larger amounts of fertilizers than do Michigan growers), and discs it into the soil. The fertilizer is usually mainly phosphate and potash. Then he immediately plows deeply and prepares the seedbed. The fertilizer is now well below the surface, inducing a greater root development in this lower layer than in the top layer which dries out in dry weather. The result is that the roots have a more widely developed feeding area from which they can obtain water and plant food even in times of drought.

Fertilizer, of course, is not to be wholly credited with Mr. Dean's success. You can't make U. S. No. 1 potatoes with only a grading machine or the use of fertilizer alone. As I have already pointed out, Mr. Dean takes care to maintain the organic matter supply in the soil. His rotation is potatoes, oats, and clover hay. With the plowing under of a clover sod once in three years, and top dressing with straw, he believes he can take care of the nitrogen problem without purchasing this expensive element. Farmers who are unable to grow clover would not be so fortunate.

Mr. Dean plants in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, which he believes is a factor in eliminating hollow heart. He uses certified seed, disinfects seed with corrosive sublimate, and sprays with a high pressure sprayer for fungous diseases as well as for insects. He believes in shallow cultivation and stirring of the soil after each rain to conserve moisture. He knows that high yields mean low costs per bushel and shapes his cultural methods to this end.—Ove F. Jensen.

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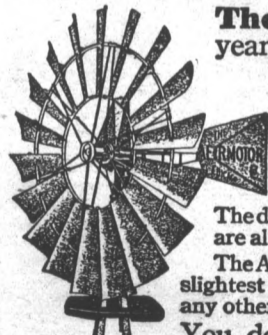
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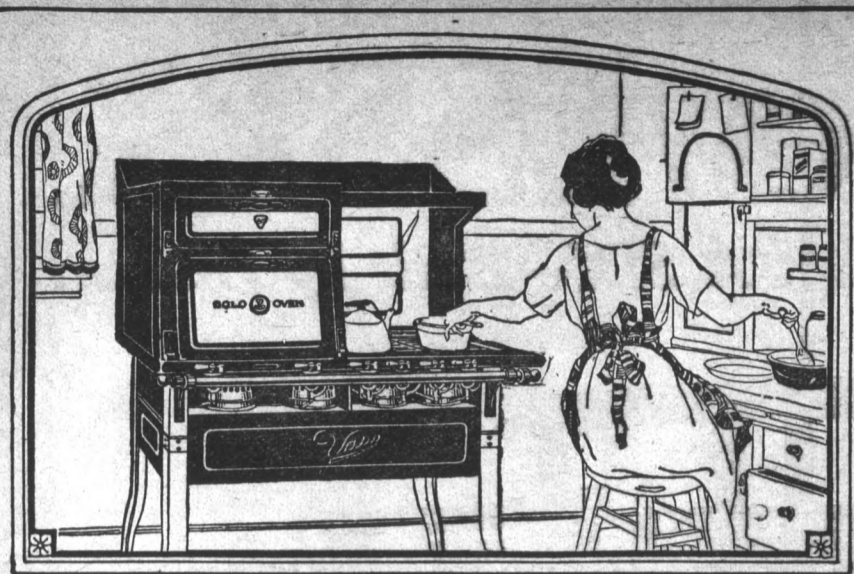


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The Vapo Oil Range is the stove sensation of the year. Everywhere people are talking about the marvelous oil range that generates its own gas and burns it with a clean, hot flame that is sootless, smokeless and odorless. Thousands saw it undergo almost unbelievable tests at state and county fairs.

We urge you to see Vapo before you buy any oil range.

Wickless, chimneyless and amazingly clean

You will be delighted with the convenience and cleanliness of Vapo ranges. There are no wicks to trim and no chimneys to burn out. Nothing to soil the hands, no soot to blacken utensils. Grates stay clean, burner stays clean. Vapo gives a service that other oil stoves cannot give. No more mistakes in cooking or baking due to slow heat or overheating.

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32 to 36 hours heat from 1 gal. kerosene

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Vapo Ranges come with right or left hand oven.

Vapo oil ranges are sold by one high grade hardware or furniture dealer in nearly every community. If your dealer has none in stock, send us his name and write for a copy of our latest folder; and we will see that you are supplied.

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The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys: Are you going to be just like your mothers and fathers when you grow up; are you boys going to farm just like your fathers do, and are you going to try to do better? I do not mean that your father is not a good farmer or that your mother is not a good housekeeper—not by any means—but I hope that you will learn how to do the work in a still better way. For example, maybe your father could not attend the agricultural college when he was young and, as a result, he learned what he could from his father and from the neighbors. Now you can go to the M. A. C. and learn many things about the business of farming that your father never knew, and thus you will have the information to help you become a better farmer than your father. The same may be true in the house. Mother may have never attended college or had the good books about the work she has to do. No doubt mother is a better housekeeper, does things in a more modern way, than grandmother did but you have wonderful opportunities to do still better. And you all owe it to the world to do your best, no matter what your job may be. Whether at work or at play, in school or at home, be honest and upright and put your best efforts into whatever you may be doing.—UNCLE NED.

SPRING

Willow banks a shining,
Gladdening the year.
Pussy willow catkin,
Tells us spring is here.

Blue bird songs a chiming,
Happiness and cheer,
Hear the rippling music,
Telling spring is here.

Marshland frogs a croaking,
Everywhere, you hear.
We should all be happy,
In the spring time of the year.
—By Norman O. Sibley, (Age 13),
Hale, R. 2, Michigan.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well here I am again, this is the second time I have written to the M. B. F. As I was looking over the March 15th issue, I noticed in The Children's Hour section that your readers could write a story, so I am enclosing a story which I have just finished writing. If you think it fit to publish, you may do so, that is if Mr. Waste Basket don't get it. I read many books and find them very interesting, so I am trying to begin story writing. Do you think I will make a very good story writer, Uncle Ned? This is a short story that I am enclosing. It is called "Mother's Day on a New England Farm." I guess this is all for this time. Wishing you good luck, I am, your niece,—Marie Wagner, Memphis, Michigan.

"Mother's Day on a New England Farm"
Once there lived a little girl whose name was Mary, her mother was very poor. At the beginning of this story Mary was nine years of age. Mary's father died when she was two years old. The farm on which Mary and her mother lived was only a small farm, and her mother spun flax and wove cloth for the neighbors, in order to make a living for herself and daughter. They lived in a house built of logs. It contained two rooms which were used as kitchen, living room, and bedroom. The kitchen and living room was a large room, at the end of the room was a fireplace. It was used to cook things in, as we use a stove now, and for heating purposes also. The room also contained a table and three chairs, in front of the fireplace was placed a rag rug made by Mary's mother. The bedroom contained a bed, chairs, and a small stand. This furniture was all made by Mary's father after they moved to New England.

Mary and her mother got up early one morning in May. The sun was shining and the sky was clear. When Mary had eaten her breakfast she asked her mother if she could go to the woods and pick flowers. Her mother said she could go if she was very careful not to lose her way, so Mary went down to the woods.

The next day would be Mother's Day, so Mary thought she would go to town and sell the flowers. When Mary had picked her basket of flowers she started for home. When she got there, she asked her mother if she could go to town, and her mother said she could. That afternoon Mary got ready and put her flowers in a basket and started for town. When she got there she went to a florist and asked the florist if he would buy her flowers. She did not think they would buy them, because the flowers were wild, and there were so many more prettier

ones than hers, but to Mary's surprise the florist bought all of her flowers, and gave her money also for picking them.

When Mary arrived home, her mother was looking for her, so she gave her mother the pay which was ten dollars, which seemed very much to her mother. This made Mary's mother have a happy Mother's Day all from little Mary.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here I am six months in bed, and not able to get up yet. I hope I am the first one to enter that "scramble", and I wish you would mail my letter to some girl that I would be able to correspond with. I have written several letters to girls, but I have received no answers yet, but I wish all the cousins who see this letter would write to me, and I surely will answer every letter, regardless whether it is one or one hundred, so come on cousins, let me hear from you. I am a farmer's girl, 13 years old. Have brown bobbed hair, hazel eyes, am 5 ft. short, and weigh 90 pounds. I have two brothers, and one sister. My sister and one brother go to high school. As you will see by this letter, I live in the wonderful big (?) town of Emmett, and all of its inhabitants think it the best town on the map. I have so much of the Irish that I feel like an Irishman myself. Well, Uncle, I hope to see this letter in print, and that some of the cousins will write to me. Your niece,—Beryl McKenzie, Emmett, R. 2, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, here I am again! I suppose you think I have the nerve of a "Government Mule", as my last letter was only printed a few weeks ago. Well about two days after the M. B. F. came, the letters began to pour in, and are still coming. I have received eighteen so far. I am answering them as fast as possible, but Oh! what a job. But then I sort enjoy it. Our mailman is a jolly, middle-aged man, and when the letters were coming in such a shower, he said "What's up, someone proposing to you?" But Uncle Ned knows it isn't proposals, don't you Uncle? Well I wonder how the weather suits the cousins? Pretty cold here tonight, but we have been having nice weather considering it is February. Oh Uncle, since I wrote last, I have a little new nephew. Born on January 3rd. His name is Robert Lee, but they call him Bobby. I also have 2 nice little nieces; Betty and Marie. I have lots of fun sliding down hill, although I am getting rather large for that kind of sport, don't you think so Uncle? But I sure enjoy it, and you know "We're young only once." I noticed a letter in the last issue from Mary Zietz. I got a letter from her, and she is a twin of mine. I also got a letter from a girl 16 years old, who has made a complete radio. Now boys, what have you to say to that? You see there are some girls who are as clever as boys. Well Uncle, I guess its time for me to stop my chatter, and go to bed. With love to all,—Ruby E. Fletcher, Pellston, R. 1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was just reading the Children's Hour, and thought I would try my luck at it, as I have been in bed for three days with the measles. Do you like maple sugar? My father has a woods, and it is just back of our farm. He has rented it for three years now, and he has got it for another year. He says he would not miss making his syrup for anything. Last year my mother canned over one hundred quarts. The woods belong to Mr. Allen, of Alma, Mich. Wish you could be here to enjoy it with us. I am not describing myself, as I do not think it necessary if you do not see me. What is your chief record that you like? I think "Swinging Down the Lane" is very pretty. My sister has a Sonora, and lots of records. Most every night she brings home a new one. I will close with some riddles: What binds two together yet touches only one? What is the bigger? Mr. Bigger, or Mr. Bigger's baby? The baby is a little Bigger. I wish the nephews and nieces would write to me. Your want-to-be niece,—Ada Stone, Ithaca, R. 4, Michigan.

ANSWER TO LAST PUZZLE PICKEREL and MACKEREL



UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

SOBBIN', ETC.

FOLKS'ES do you like sobbers? By that I mean, fellers 'at sob, whine, complain 'bout their work, 'bout their job, friends, an' almost everythin' else. Oh I've seen 'em, lots of 'em. Fellers 'll run a month to git a job, beg for it, pray for it, demand it, an' everythin' else, to git it, an' then, after they land it, they begin to sob 'cause it ain't a sleepin' job, or a job that has no work 'tached to it. As a feller sed, "more work and less of it" an' to most of our young fellers, the less, the better. Of course I know I was young once, ah, so many years ago it wuz—young as anybody then an' I guess I knew more'n most any young feller in our community—Well I didn't know how little I knew, little as I wuz, 'bout 35 years old—after that I knew less an' learned more'n I ever 'spected to know. But good friends, no matter how much or how little I know, I've never been a sobber—the sun always shines for me. I don't always see it,—a cloud may come between the sun and me—but I know it's there, shining bright, an' the cloud is just like a woman's vell hiding the beauty that lies behind.

Why sob 'bout our job? We don't have to work! You an' I can starve as well as anybody. My dear young fellers, the boys, like the boys that come to work with me, or boys 'at work on the farm—in fact, boys 'at work anywhere, in any place, under any conditions,—don't ever sob 'bout your job. If you don't like it, quit it, let someone come in that might like it. Don't slight your work. Even on the farm its possible to slight your job; you know what I mean, don't you boys? Weeding onions, parsnips, anything 'at requires skill, yes'n eatin' of the things you raise! It sure requires a strong will to keep from eatin' too much, an' yet boys sob 'bout farm life—its too hard, too many hours, too many cows to milk, hogs to feed—Gee Whitaker! Sob? I'll say they sob. If they realized that age would sometime git 'em, I jest kinda think mebbe they'd be less sobbin'.

Dear young fellers, I am thinkin' there's quite a lot of you takin' it here an' there—jest take the advice of a old feller 'ats yet to pass his next birthday, an' don't ever sob, don't be a whiner, don't be anything 'ceptin' what the Lord intended you to be, an' with these few remarks, guess I'll close for now. Now you've got it same as I, an' its enough, an' most too much. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

WHAT FUNDS ARE SPENT MUST FIRST BE RAISED

(Continued from Page 3.)

1916, 1917 and 1918 could maintain themselves and their institution under efficient management through the prison industries, 300 prisoners in their places now could also do the same thing. It would simply mean an enlargement of the industries, and facilities and labor for larger industrial activities means better advantages in such business, according to the logic of the industry."

What Can We Do?

With taxes unbearably high and public debt increasing at an alarming rate it is high time that we studied these facts. The light of relentless publicity and the purifying effects of informed public opinion upon them cannot help but have a beneficial effect. Let us stand for economy and also for a just and carefully devised system of distributing the burden of the necessary taxes which will remain even after the utmost economy has been applied.

Mr. Brake, we thank you for the excuse given by your inquiry for us to discuss in this detail some of the present financial problems of the state. But problems of local taxation are even greater, and we plan to take them up in our next article.

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT

FOREST Protection Week for 1924 has been designated by President Coolidge for April 21-27, inclusive, announces the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

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EASTER WEEK

SEE the land, her Easter keeping,
Rises as her Maker rose.
Seeds, so long in darkness sleeping,
Burst at last from winter snows.
Earth with heaven above rejoices,
Fields and gardens' hall the spring.
Sloughs and woodlands ring with voices,
While the wild birds build and sing.

You to whom your Maker granted
Powers to those sweet birds unknown,
Use the craft by God implanted;
Use the reason not your own.
Here, while heaven and earth rejoices,
Each his Easter tribute bring—
Work of fingers, chant of voices,
Like the birds, who build and sing.
—Chas. Kingsley.

DAY DAWN—A QUIET TALK ON EASTER

OUT of the east comes, new light
after the darkness of night—
and we call it morning. Out of
the Easter morning comes a won-
derous new light—the light of life
—and it has been the first gleam of
a morning, the morning of a new
day, for all men.

Contrasts make things stand out.
Black touching white seems blacker,
and the white looks whiter. Sorrow
makes joy seem gladder. Joy makes
sorrow seem sadder. The deeper
the sorry, the greater is the uplift
of joy following after the first doze is
over.

WORTH-WHILE THINGS

ALL adults who lived the year
around on farms, in their youth,
but who are at the present time
incarcerated in cities, find that much
of the conversation of their present
contemporaries relating to the stage,
popular plays, actors and actresses
of a decade or two ago, has few as-
sociations for them. Sometimes they
feel keenly the fact that they were
deprived of the glamour and fascina-
tion of the theatre.

There were, however, two substi-
tutes for the magical amusement
they missed. One of the most worth
while things of life is the family
reading circle. On many a winter
evening the writer remembers listen-
ing to the father of the family read
aloud to the mother who was busily
sewing or knitting, and to the child-
ren who sat enthralled in the simple
farm living room, while Howard
Pyle's stories of Robin Hood or Mary
Mapes Dodge's Donald and Dorothy
kindled imaginations and made the
coming of bed time a dreaded event.

The library was a meagre one, but
Christmas and birthdays added to
its size and the books were so per-
sistently and devotedly read that
they were "reduced and worn to the
very threads and glues of their bind-
ing"; the best of it was that the
whole family read and loved the
same book.

Then there was the ride in the
straw-filled sleigh, generously sup-
plied with old blankets, to the school
entertainment in which the older
children took part, and the babies
who were just learning to walk,
ambled around at their own sweet
will. The pantomime of Maud Muller
read aloud, thrilled the audience.
How lustily the children applauded
the silent performers!

MAKING DISHWASHING EASY

IS dishwashing really such a dis-
agreeable task? Or do we think
it is so because we work with
poor equipment and according to
methods that are not really satis-
factory?

Before we discuss equipment, let
us say a few words about some of
the general factors that enter into
the dishwashing problem.

Putting pots and pans to soak as
soon as they are emptied makes it
easier to wash them later on. Also,
the scraping and correct stacking of
dishes means a much neater job all
the way through, as well as a real
saving of time and labor. Too often
does a woman pick up a random cup
from a helterskelter conglomeration
of dishes, wash that, then reach for
a saucer, then perhaps a plate, and
so through the list, until eventually
all are washed. Meanwhile she has

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS—Easter! Spring! And all things beautiful seems
to be the message that the word Easter usually brings to us. A
wonderful old world, after all. Our good Lord has so arranged
this earth that we may enjoy four beautiful seasons—each one holding
a certain charm. Easter and Spring spells new life and new visions
for a wonderful prosperous summer and fall. Let us all try and make
this a happy and glorious
season for our families by
doing intelligently those
things that will help make
our home a place where life
will be worth living.

Your Friend,
Mrs Annie Taylor

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

had to reach for and pick up so
many dishes that she has changed
her motion a number of times, with
the consequent loss of energy and
time. Had she stacked her dishes
neatly and conveniently near to her
dish-pan, she would have greatly ex-
pedited her work.

The right-handed worker will find
it easier, as a rule, to have her piles
of scraped dishes at the right of the
dish-pan and her drainer at the left.

While water may not truly be call-
ed a part of the equipment, its im-
portance in this connection is easily
recognized. No one can expect to
have clean dishes if she attempts
dishwashing in the proverbial tea-
spoon of water. Hot water, and
plenty of it, is needed.

If the water is hard, some kind of
water-softener is necessary. Borax
is one of the milder softeners and is
less injurious to the worker's hands
than are some others. In the case
of very hard water, resort is usually
made to some such softener as wash-
ing-soda. No more should be used
than is needed to "break" the water
so that the soap lathers freely.

CAREFUL THOUGHT NEEDED IN CURTAINING WINDOWS

NOTHING impresses a visitor, be
it man or woman, more on ap-
proaching a house than the ap-
pearance presented by its windows.

There is nothing else in the furn-
ishing of a house which is so appar-
ent on the exterior as the treatment
the windows have received, therefore
it behooves us to give them careful
thought.

Great expense is not necessary in
curtaining windows. Charming ef-
fects may be obtained with cheese
cloth, with flour sack material join-
ed in decorative ways, or with the
lower cost drapery materials. Scrim,
marquise, net and muslin are
some of the drapery materials which
may be had in inexpensive qualities.

To some people certain grades of
scrim look not unlike a good quality
of cheese cloth. The test of a really
good scrim, however, is the slightly
hard or scratchy feel of the material
as it is rubbed between the fingers,
due to the thread or "yarn" of which
the material is woven being tightly
twisted. The cheaper grades of
scrim do not respond to this test.

Many of these inexpensive curtain
materials some with a wide selvedge
to be used as a finish instead of a
hem. There is no objection to this
if great care is taken in laundering,
but if ironed carelessly the body of
the curtain is apt to stretch, leaving
the selvedge tight, thus preventing
the curtain from hanging well. It is
therefore a good plan to purchase
the material with a selvedge or ordi-
nary width, trimming off one sel-
vedge on each curtain and making
even hems along these edges. The
hems should be placed towards the
center of the window. There is no
objection to the selvedge being left
on the sides of the curtain next to
the window frame.—Blanche E.
Hyde, Clothing Specialist, Colorado
Agricultural College.

FOR THOSE UNEXPECTED GUESTS

A CLEVER woman with a large
rambling farmhouse in the
country, discovered a conven-
ient way of caring for her guests. It
was not unusual to have five or six
extra, many of them arriving unex-
pectedly and being persuaded to
stay. There were always plenty of
beds, couches and swings which

could be pressed into service, but
there was only one bath.

So a large shelf was fitted into
the bathroom, and on this were six-
small baskets—little round market
or fruit baskets were used—and
around the rim of each was painted
a band of a different color. In each
basket was placed a tiny cake of
soap, a small tooth-brush with a
little glass, a tiny tube of tooth-
paste, and a wash-cloth with a bor-
der corresponding to the color of the
basket. On a hook under the shelf
—one for each basket—hung a towel,
similarly colored, sewed to one side
of which was a tape by which to
hang it.

These were always ready, and
there was never any confusing of
toilet articles, for each guest was
given a basket in which to keep his
things, and kept it as long as he re-
mained.

Since the house was built before
days of electricity and had still the
old-fashioned coal-oil lamps, some
emergency method of lighting the
guests to bed also seemed necessary,
as the living-room lamps were too
large to carry about conveniently.
So six old-fashioned sconces, each
holding a hand-dipped candle to
match the color of the basket, were
arrayed conveniently on the shelf so
that each guest could find his light
at hand. Several small lamps were
of course provided for those who
chose an hour of reading before re-
tiring for the night.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU—

THAT an umbrella-stand with a
panel door opening outward
may replace the newel-post at
the front of the staircase?

That the wood-box for an open
fire-place may be replenished by us-
ing a primitive elevator or hoisting
tackle secured beneath the floor,
through which has been cut a trap
so that the wood-box may be pulled
into place from below?

That a settee can be made from a
bedstead by using the headboard as
the back and cutting down the side-
pieces to sixteen inches in length and
attaching the foot posts to them?
The space between the frame may
be laced with closeline in lieu of a
spring upon which a cushion is plac-
ed.

To utilize a small cider-keg as a
base for a lamp? The frame of the
shade may be made of split bamboo
or wire and covered with oiled silk
or a printed fabric shellacked and
varnished.

Personal Column

Easter Suggestions.—Will you please
accept this little Easter idea and pass it
along as fast and as far as ever you feel
it worthy. I have just as late as last
Easter used for my children the idea of
an eatable nest for the table on Easter
noon day meal. Take the long fine
strands of macaroni and while dry, have
water in a large kettle or boiler, boiling
hard, in which has been dissolved a good
plenty of butter coloring, or yellow color,
known as vegetable non poisonous color-
ing. Let macaroni boil real hard for 5
minutes, then add salt, and any good
seasoning, and when this is put in do
not stir any but let all continue to boil
for 15 minutes more, then form into a
nest on oval or meat platter. Then have
salad made from ground hard boiled
eggs, and salad dressing, and stuff colored
egg shells, and fill in nest with same.
This resembles real straw and is a de-
light to every one viewing the table. It
may be found best to build a portion of
nests at a time. I mean go all the way
around, but build upwards a little by
little, as each cools, then a rough out-

side may be added to all to finish and
make like a real straw nest. This is
my own idea and I have tried it out with
my own ability, and find it a best new
way.

Also there was a demand for a name
for an Easter program or performance
of school children, and I gave the name
"Come to Our Easter Glow," and we had
everything bright, and glowing, even to
tinsel and gilt in the costumes. Let me
say the title was just what they wanted.
Please thank the legal department of M.
B. F. for what they are doing for me.—
Louis Lindley.

Too Much Smoke.—If Mrs. J. A. T. of
Allegan, Michigan will place slices of the
bacon in cold water for a while before
frying, I think she will find that some
of the smoke has been removed. If the
bacon is freshened too much, it can be
resalted when put to cook. When we buy
bacon at the store it is usually too salty
for us, and I treat it as above, to remove
excess salt, and find that the smoke is
also removed. Hoping this reaches Mrs.
T. in time to be of help to her, I am,—
Mrs. R. F., Elsie, Michigan.

Making Horse Radish.—Having found
so many good things in The Farm Home
Department of our paper, I wondered if
I might ask if anyone of our department
know how to fix horse radish so that it
could be kept for winter use. I have
tried and failed. Mine turns dark
colored.—Subscriber's Wife.

Has Any Reader This Song?—I would
like to know if any reader of M. B. F.
has the words of the song "There's Al-
ways Room at the Top." I don't know
if that is the right title of the song or
not. We sang it in our school years ago,
and it comes to my memory quite often,
but I don't remember all the words, and
I would like the music with it, if it were
possible. I would pay for it.—A Reader.

"The Face Upon the Bar Room Floor"
—Will someone send in this poem for one
of our readers. I have looked in our local
library and cannot find it.—Annie Taylor.

"Borax and Flour Cleaner"—In a shal-
low two quart vessel put one pint of
water and one-half ounce powdered borax.
Bring the water to a boil quickly, then
while boiling, stir in one pound of flour,
the vessel still on the stove. When the
paste is done, pour onto a clean board
and knead the mass for some minutes,
as you would bread. When it is ready
for use, try it and if it crumbles too much,
it is either lacking in water, or has too
much borax. If it is sticky there is too
much water in it or not enough flour.
Take a piece the size of your two fists
and rub on the shade with sufficient pres-
sure to cause the cleanser to crumble
away a little rubbing with even strokes
downward. Work it in your hands so
there will be a fresh part always scrap-
ing off the dirt. Be sure and dust gently
the worst of the dust off the shades be-
fore beginning. Cleaning with old stale
bread is another very old method.—R. G.

Rupture Cure—2 ounces Iodine, and 1
ounce of Camphor, mixed. Rub twice a
day on rupture. If it blisters, omit one
day. Use 3 weeks, then once a day until
cured. A truss may be worn during this
time. When cured, leave truss off oc-
casionally. In case of a bad cough or
cold should it return, apply the remedy.
This remedy has cured some very bad
cases.—A Subscriber.

—if you are well bred!

Street Courtesies.—The place next to
the curb for the man walking with a
lady on the street is the traditional rule
still generally observed. In cities now-
days, it is usually not insisted upon.
The inner was the "protected side", and
modern urban conditions have done away,
more or less, with the need for special
protection. The rule of precedence when
a man and woman are together in public
is simple. The man precedes the woman
wherever inconvenience, difficulty or dan-
ger may be supposed to exist: in passing
along a thorny or marshy path or a
broken stretch of road in the country, in
forcing a way thru a crowd. A man
allows a woman to precede him when
entering a doorway, an elevator or a con-
veyance. He precedes her to aid her
when they leave any vehicle.

Menu for April 12

Pea Soup	Rice
Mock Goose, Apple Sauce	Stewed Celery
	Pineapple Salad
	Rhubarb Pie
	Coffee

Mock Goose.—Two cup bread crumbs,
two cups dropped black walnuts, two cups
boiled rice, six hard boiled eggs, three
raw eggs, one tablespoon grated onion,
salt, pepper and grated nutmeg to taste.
Put bread crumbs in saucepan with two
cups water; cook for a few minutes; add
hard cooked eggs, chopped; take sauce-
pan from fire and add black walnut
meats and rice. When this is well mixed,
add raw eggs slightly beaten, and season-
ings. Mold as near like a goose, making
the legs and wings of material pressed
over a piece of dry macaroni and stuck
in sides where they belong. Brush over
with melted fat and bake in oven one
hour. Serve with apple sauce.

RECIPES

Bread Pudding.—Two cups of bread crumbs, one quart scalded milk, one-fourth cup sugar, three tablespoons butter, two eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup raisins. Soak bread in the milk, cool. Add sugar, butter, beaten egg yolks, salt, vanilla, and raisins. Bake 40 minutes, cover with a meringue made of two stiffly beaten egg whites, and two tablespoons sugar. Brown.—Mrs. F. S.

Lemon Cookies.—One ounce carbonate of ammonia, one and one-half drams of lemon oil, one pint of sweet milk, one cup of lard, three cups of granulated sugar, three eggs beaten separately. Soak ammonia over night in the sweet milk, and mix the flour and lard like pie dough, then add other ingredients. Buy the ammonia and lemon oil the day before you plan to bake cookies, as it should be fresh.

Graham Gems.—One egg, one-half cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoon melted butter, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, add enough graham flour to thicken, and drop into gem tins.—G. R.

Eggless Cake.—One cup of brown sugar, one-half cup lard, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon soda, two tablespoons of molasses, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, two cups of flour.—G. R.

Banana Pie.—One-half cup milk, one-third cup sugar, two heaping (not too large) tablespoons flour, two yolks of eggs, bring milk to boil, thicken with flour and egg yolks, add sugar, remove from fire and cut two bananas fine, stir in the hot filling, pour in a pie shell,

make a meringue of whites of the two eggs, add two tablespoons sugar, and put in oven until nice and brown. Heating in oven makes flavor of bananas go through the whole pie. More sugar may be used if desired.—A Subscribers Wife.

Date Pie.—Line a pie plate with crust, put enough stoned dates to cover bottom, add one cup brown sugar, and one cup water. Bake with upper crust in a moderate oven. Whipped cream to cover when cool enough.—Mrs. H., Bayshore, Michigan.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side.—Ps. 71:21. Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation.—2 Cor. 6:2.

Never speak of an opportunity as being lost. There is no such thing. All possibility awaits you now. The law of good, like the law of gravity, operates constantly for everyone, and nothing one can do can change its activity in our behalf with such obstacles as self righteousness, false pride, hatred, and other evils.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

114.—Exchange Red Amarylls for Peony, Phlox, Iris, or any hardy flower.—Mrs. Chas. Sass, Clayton, RI, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

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

4688-4418. The Season's Popular Style.—For sports wear, for business or street costume here portrayed will be ideal. White flannel with binding of black suede would be very striking and "sporty." Serge with a simple finish of machine stitching and with collar and cuffs of linen or organdy make a neat business suit in this style. The Blouse Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt is cut in 7 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses, (25, 27 and 29 inches waist measure) and 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure for Ladies. 2 1/2 yards at the foot. To make this costume for a medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 40 inch material.

4670. A Popular Style for Slender Figures.—Bordered goods, embroidered crepe, kasha and linen would all be attractive for this model. The dress is in wrap style. The fronts are turned back to form revers. The closing may be from left to right or the reverse. One may have this style with the short sleeve cap, or entirely sleeveless. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yard.

4678. A Charming Frock for Juniors and Misses.—Silk and crepe could be pleasingly combined in this model which is also nice for linen, figured crepe or printed voile. One may have the sleeves in elbow length, or in wrist length. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4 yards of 40 inch material. To make as illustrated will require 3 3/4 yards of plain and 3/4 yard of figured material 40 inches wide.

4681. A Comfortable Coat Style.—This is a good model for covert cloth, for heather mixtures as well as for pongee, kasha, twill and velours. The Sleeve is new and very comfortable. This Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material.

4692. "Peter Rabbit" and His Spring Suit.—Here is a well known nursery friend, ready for the Easter Parade, with a new Jacket and Overalls. One could make the Jacket of satin or velvet, and the Overalls of flannel, jersey or linen. The Pattern includes the "doll" and the garments. It is cut in 3 Sizes: Small 12, Medium 16, Large 20 inches in length. A 12 inch size requires 3/4 yard for the "doll" and 1/2 yard for the jacket and overalls. To make as illustrated will require 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the Jacket, and 3/4 yard for the Overalls.

4691. A Smart "Early Season" Jacket.—Short "coats" are very popular, and lend themselves to attractive developments in silk, satin, kasha, twill, and other wool fabrics. Linen and silk alpaca would be fine for the style here portrayed. The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40 inch material.

4689. A Comfortable Corset Substitute.—Satin, sateen or drill are good materials for this model. It is a style that is suitable for slender and stout figures. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 1 yard of 36 inch material.

4685. A Very Attractive Frock for the Growing Girl.—Wool crepe, pongee, linen or gingham, could be used for this model. The closing is under the plaits in front. The trimming folds may be omitted on sleeves and waist. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material.

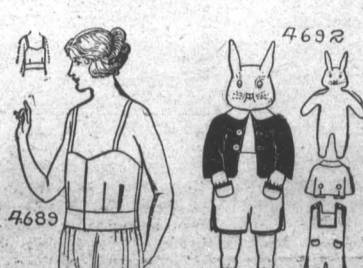
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The plainest meal becomes festive when there is Jell-O for dessert. The family, particularly the children, will love it. Jell-O looks so pretty—sparkling and clear. And tastes so good—sweet and fruity. All you need to do to prepare Jell-O is "pour water." And it is economical; we don't know what good dessert could be cheaper. Ask for a Jell-O Recipe Book and give the family some treats.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY, Le Roy, New York NEAPOLITAN JELL-O

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint water. When it is cold put two-thirds of it, a of boiling water. Pour two-thirds of it into a spoonful at a time, on the Lemon Jell-O. For the mould of proper shape. When it has set, whip the fourth layer, whip the rest of the Strawberry the rest, pour it on and let it harden. Dissolve a Jell-O and pour it on the hardened plain layer. package of Strawberry Jell-O in a pint of boiling All layers must be hard before others are added.

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

Advertisement for Wright's Bias Fold Tape, featuring illustrations of children and text: PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES. Send for Our NEW SEWING BOOK 24 pages showing women's and children's dresses, aprons, lingerie, hats, etc. Just off the press. Also time and money-saving ideas for home sewing with WRIGHT'S BIAS FOLD TAPE which comes in a variety of fast color wash fabrics and in fine taffeta silks. You can find them at notion counters in best stores everywhere. Send 10 Cents in Stamps for copy of book and 3-yard sample of tape in fast color percale in any one of the following colors: Gray, Pink, Light Blue, Brown, Reseda, Navy, Lavender, Linen Color, Old Rose, Alice Blue, Red, Orange, Black, Yellow. WM. E. WRIGHT & SONS CO. Mfrs. Dept. 454 Orange, N. J.

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Reliable Transport

During almost every winter there comes to Michigan at least one period in which all inter-city transportation fails, except that furnished by the State's 24 steam Railroads. Such a period followed the snowfall of February 19, 1924.

During that period, traffic was suspended on even the most extensively traveled trunk highways. Automobiles, trucks and buses either remained indoors or were deserted and left in the drifts, awaiting aid from the highway authorities.

Yet, throughout this entire period, no community in Michigan suffered for food or fuel. For the railroad trains moved, carrying the freight and passengers entrusted to their care. Railroad men fought day and night against the storms, that this service might be provided.

The railroads consider it a compliment that Michigan always expects good railroad service, even complaining occasionally, if mid-winter trains vary from fair-weather schedules.

The expenses of this service under storm conditions are always excessive—and the state pays no part of the bill as it does for highway snow clearing. Railroad men incur the hardships and railroad capital pays the bill.

Will you recall, next July, that the Railroads hauled in your winter food and fuel despite 6 foot snowdrifts which shut off other means of transportation? Courage and railroad earnings did this—not your tax money.

Michigan Railroad Association

Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(6)



RIGHT OF PEDESTRIAN ON HIGHWAY

(Continued from Page 6)

and it is impossible to give and definite advise without being presented a definite statement of facts.

I suggest that you consult some local counsel, or if your interest is merely academic, you should secure some text book on highways.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

INDEPENDENT SUGAR COMPANY

I am writing you in regard to the Independent Sugar Co. of Marine City. Have they reorganized and who is the head of it? Are they reliable? Do you think I would be safe in putting in beets for them? I lost nearly \$500.00 in the old company when Handy Bros. were managing it and I feel a little suspicious.—C. L., Marlette, Mich.

—We do not know of any stock of this company being offered for sale, and we are in no way interested in selling any stock. It may be possible that someone is endeavoring to organize a company for the purpose of purchasing the plant. If that is true, we know nothing about it.

The plant of the company is for sale. The Bond Holders would be very glad to sell the property at a price which will reimburse them for their investment and the expense they have been put to in the way of taxes, etc.

The Marine City Sugar Co. under the auspices of the Bond Holders Protective Committee is now writing contracts for acreage in the vicinity of the plant, which will be sold with the plant so that the purchaser may have beets to run the factory during the coming campaign. These are bona fide contracts, and the farmers can be assured that they will be carried out in every particular, and that they will receive cash for their beets in the usual course of business.—Geo. E. Wedthoff, Sec'y-Treas., Bond Holders Protective Committee, present owners.

AVOID EXPENSE OF FORECLOSURE

In case of foreclosure under the Federal Farm Loan Act, who should start action, the Federal Land Bank or the local association? We have a case in our association of a farm, on which there was a loan made, being sold to a party who has allowed it to be returned for taxes. Should the local association take up the tax title by paying the delinquent tax out of its own funds, thus buying the farm in time, or let the federal bank attend to the matter? It would seem that in case of foreclosure the federal bank is the proper party to start action since they have all necessary papers to do this.—H. C. B., Bellaire, Mich.

—If the owner's equity in the farm is worth enough to justify it, I would suggest that you purchase the farm and pay the taxes and pay off the mortgage, and thereby avoid the expense of foreclosure proceedings, which expense would eventually come out of the owner's equity, in case the bank took this action.—Asst. Legal Editor.

WOULD COMPENSATION GO TO CHILD?

A widow receives compensation for the accidental death of her husband. She has a little girl. If the widow dies without a will, would the compensation go to the child without going through court? Your answer will be greatly appreciated. We could not get along without the M. B. F. any more. Thanking you.—Mrs. L. J. L., Wolverine, Mich.

—Compensation would be payable to the child as a dependent, and without the necessity of any court action, if it were under 16 years of age at the death of the mother. If over 16 years and not physically or mentally incompetent, it would not be entitled to compensation.—Asst. Legal Editor.

Now You Tell One

An Irishman, an Englishman and a Scotsman were all out of work. They traveled together in search of employment, and came to a farmer's house and applied. The farmer said whoever could tell the biggest lie could have a job. The Englishman said he went to the North Pole in a tub. The Scotsman said he swam to the South Pole. The farmer then asked Pat, "Well, Pat what is your lie?"

"Begorra, sir" said Pat, "I believe these lads." Pat got the job.—Winnipeg Tribune.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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.

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25 head cows and heifers, 2 bulls. T. B. tested. Sale at farm 1/4 mile from Flushing. Sale on

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Several thousand acres of "Speltz" or white Emmer are grown annually in Michigan. The true Speltz is grown to a very little extent. The White Emmer, commonly called "Speltz" gives comparatively good results on light lands or on soils too poorly drained for good oats, barley or wheat growing. On well drained soil of average fertility, Speltz is outyielded by wheat, rye, oats, or barley.

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In planting sweet clover on ground where it has not been grown previously, the seed should be inoculated with the proper culture, which can be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. The price is 25c per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

Best results come from sweet clover seedlings made in early spring, using fifteen pounds of scarified seed and not more than a bushel of oats or barley as a companion crop. Occasionally good results come from seedlings made in corn after the last cultivation. Such seedlings are much more likely, than spring plantings, to be seriously injured by drought.

Spring wheat will give good results on the heavier soils in your locality. On the ordinary loams and lighter soils, spring wheat suffers greatly from summer droughts and will not yield as well as oats or barley. The Marquis variety is the highest yielder.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

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A. H. DONALDSON of Tyrone township, Livingston county, has been a member in cow testing association work for the past two years. Mr. Donaldson's life work has been to breed and keep high class Jersey cows. He is a firm believer in desiring to know that each animal pays for its feed and returns a profit over the year's time. His good purebred Jersey herd is known beyond the confines of his township and county and even beyond the boundaries of Michigan. Colorado has a champion butterfat producer that originated in Mr. Donaldson's herd. The living grand champion cow of Colorado, a purebred Jersey six years old, Christine of Elm Place, 395208, has just completed a 365 day record on twice a day milking, making 14722 pounds milk and 778.6 pounds butterfat.

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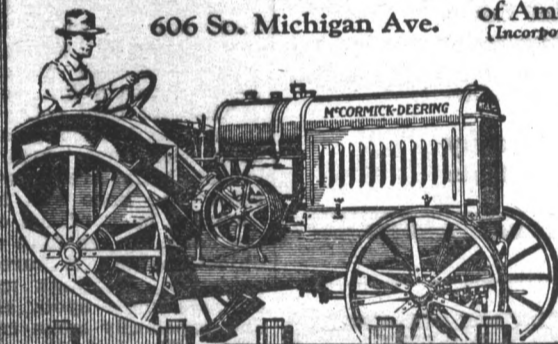
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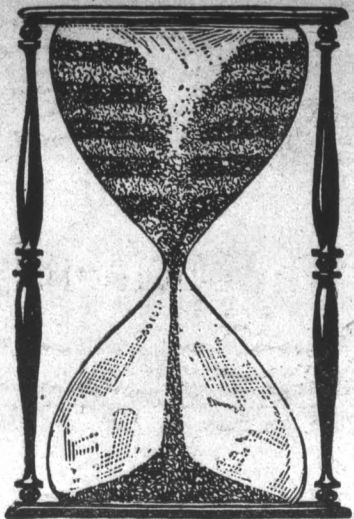
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BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE

2—Hereford

THE Hereford ranks next to the Shorthorn in numbers in the United States. The first known importations were made in 1817 by Henry Clay and Lewis Sanders. The early development of the Herefords in America was brought about largely through the efforts of William T. Sotham and T. L. Miller. In 1881 the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association was formed by Hereford breeders, among whom were T. F. Sotham, T. L. Miller, W. S. Van Natta, J. M. Studebaker, and R. W. Sample. What is now Volume 1 of the American Hereford Record appeared in 1880 as the American Hereford Herd Book, being published by the Breeders' Livestock Association.

From the first Hereford cattle, because of their "rustling" ability, found favor with the western range men. On scant pastures and on the range where waterholes are far apart, the Hereford has shown its merit. Not only do the individuals of this breed thrive under adverse conditions, but they also respond readily to a favorable environment. The bulls are active, vigorous, prepotent, and very sure breeders.

The criticism formerly made of the breed because of a light hind quarter can scarcely be considered just today. The animals are somewhat less rangy, more compact, and more heavily fleshed than formerly. The tendency to patchiness about the root of the tail and "rolls" on the sides is also a criticism frequently heard. While the Hereford cows have been criticised because of scanty milk flow, there are few if any that do not produce enough to raise a good calf. As a breed they have a better heart girth and seem to withstand adverse conditions better than the Shorthorns. They mature early and fatten readily in the feed lot.

The weight of the Hereford cattle is only slightly less than that of the Shorthorn, but the conformation is such that a Hereford looks smaller than a Shorthorn of equal weight. Mature bulls weigh from 1,900 to 2,200 pounds, while the cows weigh from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. It is not unusual for mature animals of either sex to weigh more.

The Hereford color is distinctive. It may be described as a medium to deep rich red, with white head, breast, belly, crest, switch, and legs below the knee and hock. White occurring back of the crops, high on the flank, or too high on the legs, is objectionable. A pure-white face is preferred, although many purebred animals show spots about the face and especially some red around the eyes. The hair is usually medium to long, soft and silky, with a curly tendency, but short-haired animals may be found. A characteristic of Hereford color is the dominance of the white face over the color markings of other breeds. Calves sired by a purebred Hereford bull, as a rule, show the characteristic white face.

The Hereford possesses a conformation which represents good beef type. The body is low, compact, and blocky, with well-sprung ribs, broad loin, and wide hips without prominent hip bones. The quarter is more rounded and bulging than that of the Shorthorn, although developed to a lesser degree in this respect than the Aberdeen Angus. The forehead is broad and prominent and the face is short, tapering slightly toward the nose. The muzzle is full, with large, open nostrils. The horns are of medium size, even color, and extend from the head at right angles, level with the crops, curving forward and downward.

The horns of the bull are somewhat coarser, straighter, and heavier. The neck is short, thick, and blends well with the shoulders. Great width, depth, length of chest, and a fullness of the crops give the Herefords the constitution and endurance which breeders have been careful to preserve. The loin is broad and deep and the rump and hind quarters are usually well developed, carrying a large quantity of flesh. This portion of the body has been greatly improved within recent years and the tendency to roughness and patchiness has been reduced until the breed now stands out as one showing extreme beef type, with smoothness of form and

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much quality. For these reasons, combined with their "rustling" ability, the Hereford has become a popular breed for improving range stock. The results obtained by the use of Hereford bulls for this purpose have been very satisfactory to the cattlemen in the West and Southwest.

The marked increase in the number of Hereford breeders in the Northwest would indicate that the breed is well adapted to a very cold climate as well as to that of the South. Neither the heat in the Corn Belt nor that in the South seems to bother them. They appear to be especially well adapted for use on the larger plantations, where animals are not given extremely good care and where the production of beef alone is desired. Two or three crosses on the native stock of the South produce a good beef animal that matures early and fattens well. On unimproved plantations or on farms with only fairly good pastures the Hereford gives better results than the Shorthorn. The rapid increase in the popularity of Herefords in this country is shown by the number of registrations and transfers in the last two years as reported by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

The association mentions the following as some of the bulls which have been most influential in improving the Hereford breed during recent years: Perfection Fairfax 179767, Beau Donald 58996, Beau Brummel 51817, Bonnie Brae 8th 239653, Perfection 92891, Bonnie Lad 20th 555369, Beau Blanchard 362904, Woodford 500000, Beau Mischief 268371, Repeater 289598, Gay Lad 6th 316936, Cuba's Panama 372431, Bocaldo 362186, Gay Lad 9th 386873, Gay Lad 16th 412192, and Point Comfort 14th 337488.

HOW TO PREVENT COW FROM SUCKING SELF

I have a fine Holstein and Jersey three-year-old cow, had her first calf last May and soon after she took to sucking herself. She gives a good mess of milk when kept tied but as soon as lose she sucks herself dry. What would you suggest to break her of the habit?—O. F. H., Bay City, Mich.

—There are several remedies that have been tried, some with more success than others, to prevent a cow from sucking herself. One is to pierce her nose and put a bull ring in the nose and have two or three links of common chain hang from this chain gets in the way and she gets discouraged. A good many people have never failed to stop their cows in this way. Once in a while there are cows that have this habit so fixed that they in some way or other persist in the habit even with the chain in their nose.

Another method that has been used by some is to split the cow's tongue for about two inches. This plan has also stopped this habit in many instances, but we know definitely of instances where the cow continued the habit.

Others have tried putting heavy bands around the cow's body and then fastening straps from each side of the halter to this girth and thus preventing the cow's reaching back to the udder.

Another scheme is to equip a halter with nails or tacks so that these nails or tacks will pierce the cow's flesh when she attempts to get to the udder.

The one that I particularly recommend is the bull ring method and if this fails I think I would try to substitute another cow for this one.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

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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. 30 acres cleared, plenty of firewood, pastures. \$1600. One mile to school. J. U. HENNING, White Cloud, R2, Mich.

10 ACRES, GOOD, LEVEL, WELL DRAINED, sandy loam land, with good 7 room house with basement and small barn, located within the limits of the village of Ewart, less than 1/2 mile to good approved High School, also good position for purchaser. Price \$1,000.00 Cash. Write or Wire—**W. F. UMPHREY, Ewart, Michigan.**

140 ACRES, EDGE TOWN, 3 HORSES, poultry, 17 cows and heifers, implements, tools, crops; prosperous farming district, convenient markets; on improved road edge depot town; 100 acres loamy tillage, 20-cow brook-watered pasture, woodlot; variety choice fruit; comfortable 10-room house, slate roof, big barn, stable, etc. Owner unable operate all for \$4900, only \$1500 needed. Details page 57 New Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427K Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

DOG BOOK FREE

32 page book—how to keep your dog well—how to care for him when sick. Remedy of 86 years' experience with every known dog disease. Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept 10904.

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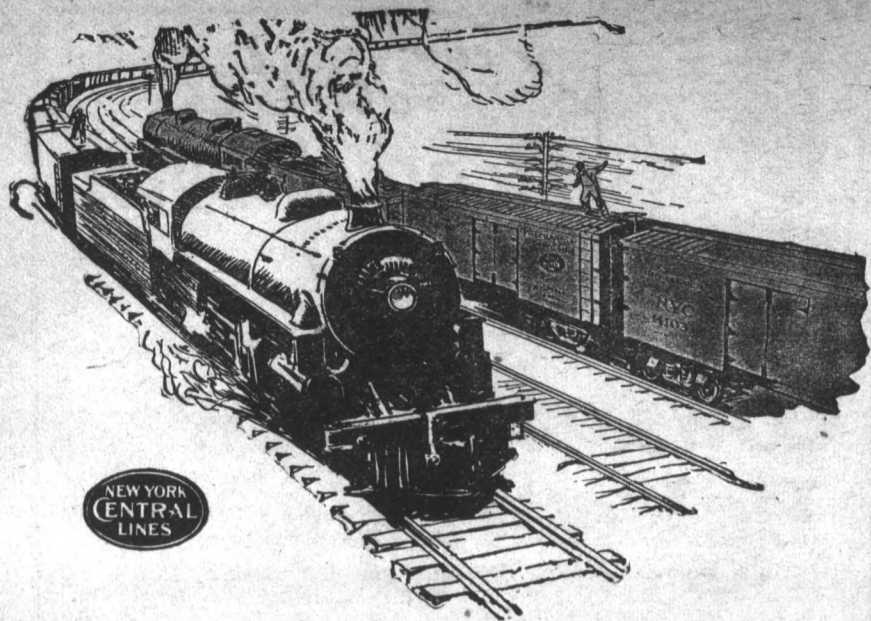
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WE SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENTS of live poultry, veal and eggs.

Our commission is 5%.

References: Wayne County and Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet.



\$100,000 a day for Taxes

THE high cost of government is a burden of which every citizen must bear his share. It is one of the large factors in the high cost of living.

Taxes are a part of the cost of everything we eat, wear or use. Nothing escapes and no consumer can escape paying.

In the freight and passenger rates paid by the public last year were Federal, State and local taxes reaching the record figure of \$336,000,000.

New York Central Lines taxes amounted to \$37,605,560, or more than \$100,000 a day; nearly three times what they were ten years ago.

Every citizen has a vital interest in cutting down the tax burden.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY-MICHIGAN CENTRAL-BIG FOUR-PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

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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.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS MARTIN'S FAMOUS Washenaw Strain Cocks, Cockerels and Eggs for sale. P. MARTIN, Ann Arbor, Mich., R. 5, Box B.

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.

TANORED, HOLLYWOOD AND WYCKOFF Make 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

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

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.)

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

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Hatching eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, R4, Charlevoix, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS

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

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 50. Large type White Pekin Duck eggs \$1.25 per 12. MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS—PURE BRED BARRED Rocks from prize winning stock—15, \$2.00; 50, \$2.75; 100, \$4.50. Postage prepaid. MRS. M. W. LEONARD, Watronville, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

PURE BRED W. WANDOTTE HATCHING Eggs, Fisher'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.

GEESE

FOR SALE—2 GESE, 1 GANDER \$10.00. Wanted to buy Boy Beans. ANTHONY SIKORSKI, Bensen, Michigan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE Geese and Buff Rock Cockerels. Blue Ribbon prize winners. Buff Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15. BALDWIN & ROWLIN, Lansing, Mich., R4.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

HORSE LOSES FLESH AND IS RESTLESS

I have a horse 11 years of age, he used to weigh around 1500, right along and a pretty animal, never sick but now he has began to lose flesh. Now he is mighty thin in spite of good feed. Restless, looks around, at times he gets down and up again and so on. He eats good but does not seem to get any benefit from it. His teeth are good. The local veterinary gave him something but with no help.—E. R. S., Big Rapids, Mich.

—The history of this case would indicate that the horse in all probability is suffering from some chronic organic intestinal trouble. There is no way of telling just what this trouble might be. I am very much afraid that the treatment will be unsatisfactory. If you have a veterinarian in your locality, I would suggest that you have him make a very careful examination of your mare, he may be able to make a diagnosis.

You might try the following prescription as an experiment: Fowler's solution of arsenite, 26 ounces; fluid extract of nux vomica, 2 ounces; fluid extract of quassia, 2 ounces; fluid extract of gentian, 2 ounces; mix and give two table-spoonfuls on the feed night and morning. This prescription can be refilled and repeated a second time if necessary.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

HEIFER DRINKS ONLY SMALL QUANTITY OF WATER

Would you be so kind as to give me a little advice on my cow? She is a Jersey, young and fat and gives little or no milk at all, drink one-half pail water in about two or three days. I give her salt but it does not seem to cause her to drink more. But worst of all she milks so hard. When I was a boy I remember of hearing of an operation on the teats. Is there any such remedy? If so what would be the result?—J. O. C., Jackson, Mich.

—As long as the heifer is fat and seems to be healthy, you need not be alarmed about her drinking a small amount of water. If she were allowed access to fresh water continually, the probabilities are that she might drink more.

The hard milking you speak of can be remedied if it is due to a contraction of the sphincter muscles at the end of the teats. The operation consists in cutting these muscles with a teat slitter. The operation should be performed by a veterinarian.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery & Medicine, Michigan Agricultural College.

CANKER IN FOOT INCURABLE

Please let me know what to do for a horse that had the thrush and now has the canker in his feet?—J. V., Bay City, Mich.

—True canker affecting the frog, sole, wall, and foot skin is incurable. Better have your veterinarian make an examination of the horse's foot and determine whether it is canker or thrush. If thrush, it can be cured.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, Michigan Agricultural College.

ROBUST BEANS YIELD 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE

(Continued from Page 4)

is very well represented by Early Wonder and the other by Robust. The former are earlier but are susceptible to both mosaic and blight which often destroy the leaf system and causes a failure of the crop. Robust on the other hand is immune to mosaic and resistant to blight, holding its leaf system in workable condition until maturity when the leaves drop off as a whole. On point of yield the Robust has averaged a half more beans at M. A. C.

All correspondence regarding seed should be sent directly to the Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing, Michigan.

(Editor's Note: Do not miss the next article by Mr. Spragg. It will appear in an early issue so be on the look-out.)

Baby Chicks Sick and Dying

If they're weak, wobbly, "pasted up", with no appetite, don't waste a minute!

WHITE DIARRHEA Easily stopped in 48 hours

White diarrhea kills half of nearly every hatch of chicks. It's strange how many people do nothing either to prevent the trouble or end it, thinking this loss can't be stopped. But it can be stopped, without extra work, without troublesome dosing, and at almost no cost. For years, thousands have saved their sick chicks and raised nearly every chick in every hatch, by merely dropping an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Successful poultry raisers say there is nothing else like Avicol for this purpose.

Trouble gone in 2 days

Chas. N. Kittinger, Willows, Calif., writes: "Twelve of my chicks had diarrhea by the time I received my Avicol. I immediately gave them some, and by the second day, the trouble disappeared and now they are all as lively as crickets. If I had only known of Avicol sooner, I would have saved lots of chicks."

It is wonderful how sick, droopy chicks, within 48 hours after they get Avicol, become just as lively as Mr. Kittinger says. No matter how rapidly the trouble is spreading, they stop dying almost the very day Avicol is put in their drinking water.

"Stopped dying at once"

"Last spring I bought 25 baby chicks," writes Mrs. John Shaffer, Owen, Wis. "When about a week old, they began dying, would get droopy and in a few hours would die. When I had 15 left, I began giving Avicol and they stopped dying at once. I did not lose another one."

Costs nothing to try

Why should anyone sit back and let baby chicks die? It costs nothing to try Avicol. Readers are urged to write to the Burrell-Dugger Co., 83 Allen Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., sending 50 cents, as a deposit, for a package by mail prepaid (or pin a dollar bill to your letter for the extra large size holding nearly 3 times as much). If you prefer, send no money, but deposit the money with the postman on delivery. Either way, you won't risk a cent. If Avicol doesn't stop your chick losses immediately, if it isn't superior to anything else you ever heard of, if it doesn't satisfy you in every way, every cent of the money you have deposited will be promptly refunded by the manufacturers.

DUCKS

WHITE PEKIN DUCK'S EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$1.50 per setting of (12) twelve. Prize winning Drakes, \$5.00. MRS. HAROLD SIMS, Holly, Michigan.

TURKEYS

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

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

White Holland Turkeys ALDEN WHITCOMB, Byron Center, Michigan.

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

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

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SEND your order for different magazines direct to us and save all the time, postage, and trouble of half a dozen orders. THESE PHENOMENALLY LOW RATES save you from 35 to 50%. Send in your order today.

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The Business Farmer 1 yr. } All For
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SEND COUPON BEFORE MAY 1st

Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Gentlemen: For the enclosed

\$.....send the Michigan Business Farmer and all Magazines

in Club No.....

My Name.....

Postoffice.....

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

White Diarrhea

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

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO.,
Dept. 680 Waterloo, Iowa

READ AND ORDER: CHICKS FROM HIGH producing flocks, culled by M. A. C. expert. April and May, White Wyandottes, \$18.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$16.00; White Leghorns, \$14.00. C. W. Heimbach, RS, 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.

••••• **BACK AGAIN!** •••••
• You can run our ad same as last year, starting now and run until we give you a stop order.
• I have not copy at hand but you have it in any last season issue. We have credit of \$4.50 with you. We had splendid results from M. B. F. since the first season we used it. Thanks.
• Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

Poultry Department

FEATHER PULLING

I wish to ask what makes hens pick feathers from about other hens necks.—Mrs. L. B. G., Clifford, Mich.

—I would say that this is a form of cannibalism which frequently occurs in closely confined flocks that are fed an insufficient supply of animal protein. It is especially among the lighter and more nervous type of breeds.

Feather pulling from the neck may be caused by irregular feeding of buttermilk or skim milk. Hens frequently splash the feathers especially around the neck, and breast, in the drinking process. When the feathers become pasted with this milk, it is very palatable, and the habit may start.

Dry mash should be available at all times, containing from ten to twenty per cent meat scrap or animal protein substitute. The birds should be fed a scratch feed in deep litter to permit exercise. The daying houses should not be over crowded during the winter months.

Once the practice has been cultivated, the hens' attention should be diverted by suspending a piece of beef liver at a convenient height in the poultry house. This will also

The poultry raising season is nicely under way now and we suppose you are all having your troubles. We are always at the service of our subscribers and will be pleased to answer your questions. Be sure to sign your complete name and address so that we can send you a personal reply.

supply the necessary protein, and the hens will also forget the habit of feather pulling. At the earliest possible date the hens should be permitted free range as the habit of feather pulling is checked once the birds are out on free range.—E. C. Foreman, Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

RAISE POULTRY

I wish you would kindly tell me which is the easiest to raise; chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, guinea pigs, rabbits or fur bearing animals. I have had no experience and I do not know how to raise any of these and I have only a little time.—E. L. P., Owosso, Michigan.

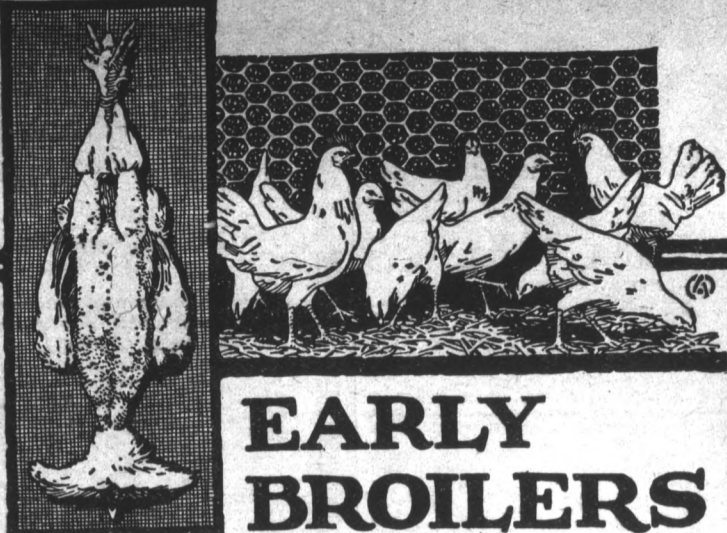
—In studying the economic conditions we are under the impression that chickens are possibly a little more profitable than water fowl or pet stock, because the latter are being raised primarily for meat production.

In poultry raising, the broiler, roaster, and market fowl are usually considered as incidental to production and the main source of revenue comes from market eggs. From the standpoint of raising stock with the least difficulty, possibly geese, guinea pigs, ducks, and guinea hens require less attention. From an economical standpoint, however, the rearing of chickens and turkeys is possibly more profitable, even tho they do require closer attention, and a greater amount of care. A careful study should be made on all these subjects before undertaking the raising of stock on a commercial scale.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

THE PROBLEM OF DIRTY EGGS

In seeking to improve the market quality of eggs, next to the problem of the underweight egg is that of the dirty egg. No matter how fresh and attractive it may be in other respects the dirty egg can never get on a plane with the clean egg. It is in bad repute with the local buyer and the stigma holds fast all along the line. In other words the soiled egg is more or less of an outcast with no hope of ever improving its status. The producer often resorts to washing to save the day and this helps some but the washed egg is easily detected and straightway discounted. It is difficult to estimate the economic waste from this cause but there is no doubt that dirty eggs cut the income of producers several hundred thousand dollar every year.

This considerable loss is regret—
(Continued on page 28)



EARLY BROILERS

November Layers

Make it ten weeks from peeps to broilers—two-pounders.

Do it this way:
Keep them healthy.
Keep them hungry.
Feed the old reliable

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-CE-A

Never mind about indigestion, diarrhea, leg weakness and gapes. Pan-a-ce-a takes care of all that. There will be wellness, cheer and good growth.

PAN-A-CE-A your chicks—then put them on the scales at ten weeks, set her at two pounds, and watch that beam come up!

You will see a mighty difference in the feather growth, too, between your flock and a non-Pan-a-ce-a flock.

Pan-a-ce-a will develop your pullets into early henhood—fall and winter layers.


Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
60 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum


For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

GUARANTEED

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



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



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

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.

CHIX

Buy the "Best" for "Less"

BARRON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

The large heavy egg producers. If you want big, strong, husky CHICKS that are easy to raise, mature quickly, and have the vitality to produce the maximum quantity of eggs in the coldest weather, we have the stock that you want. Why buy "CHEAP CHICKS" when you can get "THE BEST" at cheap prices? PULLETS, HENS, and COCKERELS after May 1st. Get our free Circular and Prices before you buy. We positively guarantee satisfaction.

Progressive Poultry Farms, P. Ver Hage, Mgr., Zeeland, 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 Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. 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; 500, \$65. Barred Rocks 100, \$18; 500, \$85. Write for catalog and prices on selected Special Star matings. Postage prepaid.

John Line
POULTRY FARM
ZEELAND MICH.

S. C. White Leghorn

Baby Chicks from Demonstration Farm flock, \$13 per 100. Barred Rock chicks, \$15 per 100.
RALPH S. TOTTEN, Pittsford, Michigan.

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.

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. Inverness 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 VAR-ieties. 100% arrival. Priced right.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

Results Satisfactory!

NURSERY STOCK

Kindly discontinue the 5 line ad you are carrying for us after this month, as we do not find April ads profitable. Results, so far, are satisfactory. Thanking you, we remain,—J. N. Rokely & Son, Bridgman, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK

Please discontinue our ad in your paper, as we are sold out. Forward us bill. Thanking you for good results, we are most cordially,—C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Mich.

What have you for sale?

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

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

TANORED—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 pedigree 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 13c; Sheppard's best Anconas 14c; Orpingtons 16 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. Beckmann Hatchery, 26 Lyon, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS \$12 PER 100. Barred Rocks and Reds \$16 per 100, \$8.50 for 50, and \$4.25 for 25. White Wyandottes and Rocks \$17 per 100, \$8.75 for 50, and \$4.50 for 25. Buff Orpingtons \$18 per 100, \$9.25 for 50, and \$4.75 for 25. \$5 on each 100 chicks with order will book your order. Balance two weeks before delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference: Bank of Mt. Morris. Meadow Brook Hatchery, R1, Mt. Morris, Mich.

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. Price: 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.**

Pure Bred Chicks Can ship immediately. Broiler Chix.....14 1/2c White Rocks.....16c W. or B. Leghorns.....13c W. Wyandottes.....16 1/2c B. Rox or Reds.....15 1/2c Buff Orpingtons.....16 1/2c Sheppard's Anconas 15c Black Minorcas.....18c 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.**

S. C. 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, Sebawing, 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.**

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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 288 eggs per year, and grand dams 298 to 304 eggs.
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- Sired by Hollywood and Funk Farm Males
 White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.
 Send for our catalog and read full particulars of the Wingarden Strain.

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Write Quick for REDUCED PRICES CERTIFIED CHICKS



From World's Best Laying Strains.

Tanored pedigree-sired, and Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. Rhode Island Reds; Park's Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Your Satisfaction Guaranteed
 Our flocks are all inspected and certified by the Michigan Agricultural College. Watch our pens at M. A. C. East Lansing, Mich. Every bird is well matured and vigorous. No culls in our flocks. Our chicks are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right. Every one is strong and healthy. 100% live delivery postpaid. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Illustrated catalog sent free. Buy Lakeview chicks if you want to make money. Write for low prices today sure.
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200 Egg Strain S. C. English White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Our pen of White Leghorns to 1st prize (best W. Leghorn pen in the show) production class, in the largest utility show in the country. No culls in our flocks. Our chicks are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right. Every one is strong and healthy. 100% live delivery postpaid. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Illustrated catalog sent free. Buy Lakeview chicks if you want to make money. Write for low prices today sure.
ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS S. P. Wiersma, Zeeland, Michigan, R. R. 2.

Chicks With Pep

Try our lively and vigorous chicks from bred-to-win 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. Bank reference. Big illustrated catalog free. **Holgate Chick Hatchery, Dept. B, Holgate, Ohio.**

FREE CHICKS

In Contest Many Breeds Every One a Winner
 Pure Bred Practical Poultry
 D. W. Young American type Leghorns, also English type. You will be interested in the egg records our customers report. Send for our descriptive matter and price list.
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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 BARRON S. C. W. LEG- horns. Special low prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for price list. **HENRY WATERWAY, R4, Holland, Mich.**

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

DONT LOSE BABY CHICKS
GERMOZONE, 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 us by card—75c and \$1.50 sizes, delivered. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Order today.
GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Neb.

able in that a large part of it can be prevented. Much of the soiling comes from dirty nests and laying quarters. A little fresh clean straw in the nests now and then will do much toward keeping eggs clean and mites and lice down. The roosts and dropping platforms and floors should be cleaned regularly and new litter added frequently.

Often eggs are soiled because too few nests are provided and there is keen competition for the same nests. In some cases eggs are left in nests all day or several days and each hen in laying does her bit to muss up all eggs previously laid. This suggests the need for regular and frequent gathering.

During the spring months if drainage or soil conditions are poor one often notices mudholes and dirty puddles about the houses and runways of the hens. Such places harbor disease organisms and bemoire the feet and feathers of the hens and they in turn smear the nests and eggs. Such wet places should be filled or drained in some way.

Occasionally hens develop bowel trouble and the resulting scours mean dirty eggs. A little medical treatment will correct this condition as a rule. Other heavily feathered birds have feathers about the vent soiled and balled up with droppings and offer another opportunity for soiling of eggs and nests. If these feathers about the vent are clipped away the trouble ceases.

Lastly eggs are often stained by dirty hands of the person gathering them or by dirty receptacles in which they are gathered or stored. Grease and oils are very often responsible for smears which can never be removed. If eggs are held in places where soot or dust collects many of them will lose their fresh attractive appearance. Too much handling, too, will rub off the delicate layers of bloom and cause the egg to take on the shiny appearance of the stale egg.

If all poultry raisers would observe these simple precautions 90 per cent of the cases of soiling of eggs could be prevented and a very substantial saving made for the poultrymen everywhere.

EGG INDUSTRY WIDELY SCATTERED

MORE than 5,000,000 farms in the United States produce eggs annually valued at more than half a billion dollars, says the United States Department of Agriculture. There are many specialized egg farms along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and scattered to a less extent throughout the country, but the great bulk of market eggs used on the large eastern markets comes from the middle-western states where eggs are produced mainly as a side line on general farms.

In the ordinary course of marketing the eggs pass through a number of hands and must undergo a journey of a thousand miles or so before they pass across the counter from the retailer to the consumer, the department says. More than 47,000 cars of eggs alone are annually transported by rail. New York City is the largest consuming market, followed by Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Egg production is uneven throughout the year, being heavy in the spring and summer and light in the fall and winter. To fit the supply of eggs to the demand which is much more evenly spread over the year, it is necessary to hold about 12 per cent of the eggs in storage against the months of low production in the fall and winter, the department says.

To serve as a practical guide to producers, shippers and the egg industry generally the Department of Agriculture has recently published a printed bulletin dealing with every phase of the marketing of eggs. The bulletin deals with problems of transportation, the function of cold storage, marketing methods and channels, egg structure and composition, candling, grading, and containers. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1378, Marketing Eggs, may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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.

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 for 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.

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: Leghorns..... Prices on 25 50 100 500 1000
English S. C. White..... \$3.50 \$6.50 \$12.00 \$57.50 \$115.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds..... 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.50 140.00
Odds and Ends..... 3.00 5.50 10.00

Blue Hen Incubators. Reference: Zeeland State Bank. Order today; you take no chances. Orders booked for 10% down; balance ten days before chicks are to be shipped. Catalog free.

HUNDERMAN BROS. POULTRY FARM, Box 30, Zeeland, Michigan.

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



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 50 100 300 500 1000
Leghorns (S. C. White and Brown) \$7.00 \$13.00 \$38.00 \$82.00 \$120.00
Barred Rocks..... 8.00 15.00 43.00 72.00 140.00
White Rocks..... 9.50 18.00 53.00 85.00 165.00

Mixed Broiler Chicks..... \$10 per 100 straight
Hatched under best conditions in Newton incubators. Every Chick carefully inspected. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference State Commercial Savings Bank, this city. Write for prices on special matings.
GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 50, Zeeland, Michigan.

FREE CHICK OFFER

CHIX

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

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

HIGHEST QUALITY CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS



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

Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post prepaid to your door. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping Chicks giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality Chicks before placing your order.
HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS \$10.00 UP

100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Varieties: Prices on 50 100 500
White, S. C. & R. C. Brown & Buff Leghorns \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas..... 8.00 15.00 72.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Anconas..... 8.50 16.00 77.00
Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes..... 9.50 18.00
Blue Andalusians..... 8.00 15.00 60.00

Assorted from Pure Bred Stock..... 9.50 18.00 60.00

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.



400,000 CHICKS

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

Varieties: 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
Silver Wyandottes..... 9.50 18.00 87.50 170.00

Mixed, \$12.00 per hundred, straight. Postpaid. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Order right from this ad. Best Bank Reference. You take no chance. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio Assn.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box 62, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

PURE BRED CHICKS

What our Customers say—
Elmer Arnold—501 eggs in 14 days in December from 55 June hatched White Leghorns; Herman Broecker—Bought 100 Ancona chicks, raised 69 pullets, 30 cockerals. F. R. Wallis—Ordered 100 chicks, received 103, raised every one. This wonderful vitality and laying ability shows why, as this is written, our S. C. W. Leghorns lead in Michigan International Laying Contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous S. C. Mottled Anconas and Parks Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. Chicks shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog sent free.
Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 30, Zeeland, Mich.

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

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

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

KARSTEN'S FARM BOX X ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

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-\$15
Anconas, Barred Rocks
Large, illustrated catalog FREE.
RURAL POULTRY FARM
Box 110 Zeeland, Mich.

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
White and Brown Leghorns \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50
Rocks, Reds, Buff Leghorns 8.00 15.00 72.00
White Wyandottes..... 11.00 20.00 85.00
Mixed Chicks (all varieties)..... \$10.00 per 100

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

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. -at low prices.
KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R. R. 12, Box B HOLLAND, MICH.

Pure Bred Baby Chicks

We have been carefully developing our flocks for eight years. Every chick pure bred and hatched from stock carefully culled, for type and production. Our chicks give satisfaction. Order today for May Delivery.

W. Leghorns..... Prices on 50 100 500
B. Rocks, R. I. Reds..... \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.00
..... 8.00 15.00 72.00

Postpaid. 100% live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers & Mechanics Bank, this city. No Catalog. Order from this ad.
WASHTENAW HATCHERY
Geddes Rd. Ann Arbor, Mich.

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.

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
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 Ad. Postpaid. Order from this Ad. Bank references. There is no risk. Free Catalog. H. B. TIPPIN, Box E. Findlay, Ohio.

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.

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J. C. Barnse, Prop.
Box 351, Breckenridge, Michigan.

SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS

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

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
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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.
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'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.
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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.
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Box 2, Holland, Michigan.

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ARE THE GOOD KIND
We hatch chicks from flocks which have had our own personal attention. Every bird is carefully selected by us for best production. A pure-bred chick from us has the breeding to grow into a fine money making fowl. Send for full information. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All popular breeds. We hope you will give us a trial order for that will mean a permanent customer, we are sure. Write today.
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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.

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 trapnested 280 egg hens. Free catalog. Write for prices.
Reliable Hatchery and Farms
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BEST CHICKS at Low Prices

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

Quality Chicks at Reasonable Prices

English White Leghorns, Parks' Strain Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Reds and Anconas. My pen (16) at the 1923 Mich. Contest finished third among all heavy breeds, four hens making records over 200 eggs each, and one with a record of 254 eggs was seventh highest individual for the entire contest, 990 birds competing. Catalog free.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM,
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QUALITY Chicks & Eggs

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



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Farm Wages Higher

FARM wages in the United States last year, according to the recent report sent out by the Department of Agriculture, averaged \$33.18 per month with board, comparing with \$29.17 in 1922. Present indications point to still higher wages this year in the more prosperous farming districts, and it is a certainty that a great many farmers will stop employment of outside help, as they cannot see their way clear to obtain fair profits after paying the wages demanded. As farmers who have been employers of workers know from actual experience, hired workers are apt to be far more exacting than in past years, not only insisting on much higher pay, but working fewer hours and demanding many privileges not thought of ten years or more ago. This is one of reasons why so many farmers are reducing the acreage of various grains and other things, many of them planning on making their acres produce more than in the past by securing only the very best of seeds and manuring and working the ground more. In many parts of the middle west farmer boys have been doing this for several years and winning prizes; and now their dads are going to demonstrate, if possible, that they are not to be outdone. Farmers are already preparing for their usual spring activities, which are belated this year, oats sowing being very late in the southwest. It is hoped that the spring wheat acreage will be substantially lowered, but the prevailing belief in that the area of other farm products will not show very marked changes; and it may be set down at the start that farmers will have no cause for regret for getting prime seed corn and certified potato seed. Live stock feeders are prosperous so far as cattle are concerned, and sheep are unusually profitable, but hog prices have been depressed by the huge supply fattened in the corn belt states. Obviously, less breeding of sows is necessary to bring about higher prices.

What About Wheat?

Prices for wheat have undergone marked changes this year, and at times very fair upturns have encouraged holders, but it was found impossible to maintain values long, with the lack of former speculative support, and within a short time sales have been of May wheat at \$1 per bushel. The fact is that traders in wheat have lacked confidence in prices, looking at the matter from supply and demand standpoint, and when the hoped for federal support faded away, the advanced values were lost. Large owners have not given up, however, and in some districts they have signed agreements to act unitedly in marketing their wheat. There is no marked improvement in the demand for breadstuffs to export, as other exporting countries continue to undersell us, and supplies of wheat in sight in the United States are considerably larger than a year ago, the Chicago elevators alone containing a short time ago 15,600,000 bushels, while the visible supply totaled over 59,000,000 bushels, comparing with 45,785,000 bushels a year ago. Spring wheat seeding reports will be read with usual interest, and the one hope for the future lies in much smaller wheat crops. At present prices it does not pay to raise wheat, and it is startling to look back and remember that a little more than two years ago wheat for May delivery sold up to \$1.36 while cash wheat sold at this time in 1917 for \$3.04. Late sales were made of May wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade at \$1.02, comparing with \$1.21% a year ago. A sudden revival in the milling demand for wheat helped to strengthen the market, and cash lots sold a little higher a short time ago. Corn for May delivery sells in the Chicago market for 79 cents, comparing with 75½ cents a year ago; oats for May delivery at 46½ cents, comparing with 45 cents last year; and May

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat unchanged to weaker. Corn quiet. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet. Beans easy after decline. Butter and eggs steady after recent decline. Prices on potatoes higher. Poultry in fair supply and quiet. Good demand for dressed calves of good quality. Cattle active and higher. Hogs steady to lower. Sheep higher.

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

rye at 66½ cents, comparing with 83¼ cents a year ago.

Important Wheat Move.

A special to the Drovers Journal from Evansville, Indiana, says:

"More than 50 per cent of the wheat acreage of the 'Pocket,' which includes southwestern Indiana, one of the largest wheat growing areas of the state, has been signed for the Indiana Wheat Growers' association, according to announcement made here at district campaign headquarters, nearly 80 per cent of the acreage has been signed up in Gibson county, the officers said, and in Posey, Vanderburg and Knox counties the drive has been successful. The other counties are showing similar interest, as 10,000 acres are reported from Dubois county.

Other counties have a large percentage of the acreage signed up of those men solicited, but the impassable roads in most localities outside the counties named have delayed the work considerably."

High Prices for Cattle

Beef consumption throughout the country is on a considerably larger scale than usual, and choice to fancy offerings of heavy long-fed steers as well as prime yearling steers and heifers have sold on the Chicago market recently at substantial advances in prices, with not enough offered to go around and an especially small supply of yearling steers. Most of the time plenty of common to fairly good cattle are offered on the market, but the prevailing practice is to ship cattle to market after a short feed. Prime heavy steers have sold up to \$12.35 per 100 pounds the highest price of the year, while on a recent day there were sales of 40 heifers averaging 667 pounds at \$10 and 13 heifers averaging 899 pounds at \$10.15. Other sales have been made of choice heifers at \$8.50 to \$9.25. An important late sale was that of 58 head of 1548-pound choice Hereford steers at \$12.35 for shipment to Boston. These cattle were fat when they went into the feed lots and received a five months feed thereafter. The bulk of the beef steers sold recently at \$8.25 to \$11.50, with sales down to \$7 to \$8 for common kinds and inferior little steers purchased at \$5 to \$6.90, and no good steers taken below \$10. The best yearlings were wanted at \$11 to \$12, but very few were offered good enough to bring \$11.50. Most heifers sold at \$5.40 and over, and stockers and feeders had a moderate sale at \$5 to \$8.75, selling largely at \$6 to \$7.75, and plenty of bargains were picked up. Calves sold at \$5 to \$12 and bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.50, with canner and cutter cows at \$2 to \$3.75 and better cows at \$4 to \$8.50. A year ago common to prime beef steers were selling at \$7.60 to \$10.40, four years ago at \$10 to \$14.50 and eight years ago at \$7.60 to \$10. Combined cattle receipts in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 3,128,000 head, comparing with 3,182,000 a year ago.

Rigid Cattle Quarantine

Announcement of rigid quarantine regulations against live stock and farm product shipments from California by the state of Nevada was the outstanding development in the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic in California.

Nevada has taken steps to make available a quarter of a million dollars to enforce the quarantine regulations.

The San Francisco stock yards remained under quarantine while work of destroying 5,000 head of cattle in the Los Angeles stock yards was pro-

gressing. A large dairy herd of 600 head was found infected in Los Angeles county. The epidemic in that section was still not under control.

Hogs and Provisions

Prevailing prices of hogs, which are the lowest in many years, work against the consumption of pork chops, and this has weakened prices for fresh and cured hog products and affected prices for hogs as well although decidedly fewer swine reached the Chicago market than a short time ago. Large marketing of hogs has resulted in accumulations of provisions, and stocks of lard in western packing points on April 1 aggregated 48,446,000 pounds, comparing with 34,029,000 pounds a month earlier and 27,201,000 pounds a year ago. Stocks of pork amounted to 46,649 barrels, comparing with 46,227 barrels a month earlier and 44,081 barrels a year ago. Stocks of cured meats aggregated 355,665,000 pounds, comparing with 336,221,000 pounds a month earlier and 324,619,000 pounds a year ago. While hog receipts have fallen off materially, there has been a corresponding reduction in the purchases of eastern shippers in the Chicago market. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to date amount to 13,038,000 hogs, comparing with 12,056,000 for the same period last year and 9,081,000 two years ago. Hogs average well in quality and there is a narrow range of prices. Chicago's receipts of hogs last week fell off to 164,500 head, comparing with 204,490 a week earlier and 176,133 a year ago, and only a small decline took place in prices, sales being made at \$6.70 to \$7.60. A year ago hogs sold at \$7.15 to \$8.65 and nine years ago, at \$6.85 to \$7.60. If the receipts do not increase, better prices may be looked for.

High Prices for Lambs

Not enough lambs are offered to satisfy the demand, and extremely high prices are paid for all fattened flocks, even heavy weights selling high and much wanted, although handy weights sell highest. Lambs with the wool on have been selling in the Chicago market for \$13.50 to \$16.85, mostly at \$16.35 and over for Colorado fed lots, while shearing and feeding lambs are taken at \$14.50 to \$15.90. A year ago prime lambs brought \$14.90, four years ago \$21.50 and eight years ago \$12. Ewes sell at \$9 to \$12, wethers at \$10.25 to \$13.25, yearlings at \$13 to \$15 and bucks at \$7 to \$8.75. These are great times for the farmers owning sheep. Lambs are at the highest prices of the year.

WHEAT

The wheat market at Detroit showed a little more strength last week, although there was a tone of easiness most of the time. Demand from the millers, while not pressing, was enough to take care of all receipts, and prices advanced 3 cents during the week.

CORN

Small receipts caused corn prices to advance at Detroit last week. Demand was only fair. Receipts are showing a steady decline while demand remains about the same.

OATS

The Detroit oat market is firm with receipts small. Prices are somewhat higher than they were two weeks ago.

RYE

Millers have been in the Detroit market trying to purchase rye but

with very little success. Here too, higher prices are noted.

BEANS

Trade in general was dull in the bean market during the fortnight ending April 5th. Some dealers claim that the price at Detroit will decline to \$4.50 and then remain around that figure, while others are fighting to keep the price up to around \$5. A few farmers in Michigan are holding their beans for higher prices but the greater portion of them have sold. Reports show about the same condition in nearly every bean growing state in the Union.

POTATOES

A steady tone prevails in the potato market at Detroit, with the supply sufficient to take care of the demand. A fair demand for new potatoes and old potatoes quiet, is the condition of the New York market at present. Chicago has a liberal supply with demand and trading slow. Receipts would no doubt be greater if it were not for the bad condition of the country roads as farmers are reported anxious to sell. Michigan shippers state they have good wire inquiry.

HAY

Markets have shown more strength this week particularly in the west, due to light receipts and a good demand. Bad roads are restricting country loadings and the movement is light. Best grades alfalfa and prairie are in good demand. In the east the receipts are moderate and markets are steady for the top grades.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, \$1.09½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.09.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.03½@1.12.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.36½; No. 2 white, \$1.36½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.36½.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 84c; No. 4, 81c.

Chicago—Cash No. 3 yellow, 79½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 3 yellow, 83½c; No. 4, 81½c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3, 52c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 48½@50c; No. 3, 47½@48½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 51½c; No. 3, 50c.

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 71c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 65½c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 81½c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.60@4.65 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.15 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.60@1.70 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1.20@1.40 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.41@1.50 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit—No. 2 timothy, \$21@22; No. 1 clover, \$21@22; standard & light mixed, \$22.50@23 per ton.

Chicago—No. 2 timothy, \$23.50@25; No. 1 clover, \$21@23; standard & light mixed, \$24@26 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$20@21; No. 2 timothy, \$17@19; No. 1 clover, \$19@20; standard & light mixed, \$19@20 per ton.

POTATOES STILL ON FARMS

The recent inquiry relative to merchantable stocks of potatoes held on March 1st resulted in showing that there were 35 per cent less potatoes in the country on that date available for shipment out of the countries where grown than one year ago. While there is a larger quantity than last year in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, the western states have only one-third to one-half as many.



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Week of April 13

TEMPERATURES during most of this week will average close to or slightly below normal in Michigan. Temperatures in this state will not show any radical changes for the next week or ten days but from that time until middle of May weather and temperature changes will be more decided.

During early part of this week east winds and cold rains are to be expected. Generally fair weather is to be expected over the middle part of the week but conditions will again become unsettled and threatening about Saturday.

At the end of this week temperatures will rise considerably above normal for the season, wind forces will increase decidedly and general precipitation with some local heavy falls will be making themselves conspicuous. These conditions will run over into next week.

Week of April 20

The stormy periods of this week in Michigan will occur at very beginning, again about Wednesday and Thursday and then about Saturday. Of these three periods, the last is expected to be the most pronounced. There will be more than the average amount of windy weather during most all the week but these conditions will come to more of a head at the close.

Gales on the Great Lakes, high winds inland, heavy rains and electrical storms are characteristics to expect at end of this or beginning of next week. These conditions may be followed by dashes of late spring snow in parts of the state.

Summer Warmer Than Usual

During summer months of July, August and September we are expecting the weather in Michigan to be warmer than usual. Rainfall, however will be more plentiful over the northern half than southern half of lower peninsula.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station KYW, Chicago.—Central time 8:20 P. M., Wave length 536 meters.

April 8—"What Crop Reports Really Mean to the Farmer," by B. H. Critchfield, executive secretary, Midwest Agricultural Economics, Research Council. "The Function of the Union Stock Yards," by B. H. Heide, secretary, International Live Stock Exposition.

April 15—"The Farmer's Taxes," by H. W. Moorehouse, director of research, American Farm Bureau Federation. "A Home You Love to Live in," by K. J. T. Ekblaw, Portland Cement Association.

April 22—"The Farm Horse Situation," by Ellis McFarland, secretary, Percheron Society of America. Also an address by L. A. Rumsey, American Institute of Baking.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

Electricity for the Farm.—By Frederick Irving Anderson. This book is designed primarily to give the farmer a practical working knowledge of electricity for use as light, heat, and power on the farm. The electric generator, the dynamo, is explained in detail; and there are chapters on electric transmission and house-wiring, by which the farm mechanic is enabled to install his own plant without the aid and expense of an expert. Published by Macmillan Co.

Farm Mechanics.—By Byron Burnett Robb, M. S. A., and Frederick Gardner Behrends, B. S. This book is Volume 1 of "Farm Engineering" of the Wiley Farm Series. It is for every worker on the farm and tells exactly how to do 185 necessary mechanical jobs, containing 435 pages. Subjects discussed are: Harness repairing; knots, hitches and splices; belts, pulleys and shafting; soldering; painting; leveling; farm drainage; concrete work; farm water system; sewage disposal. Published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc. Price \$2.50.

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Where and What Sutter Basin Is

Sutter Basin lands comprise 45,000 acres of "river-bottom" alluvial soil that is generally recognized as being the equal of the richest, strongest, and most easily worked land to be found anywhere in the west. It is adapted to profitable production of nearly every commercial crop grown in the Great Valley of California—fruits, vegetables, grains, alfalfa, etc.,—as well as being ideally suited for poultry and livestock raising and dairying.

A complete irrigation system is already in operation with 45 miles of main canals and 137 miles of laterals, and also an excellent drainage system which has 18 miles of main canals and 240 miles of lateral ditches. These two essentials to successful agriculture, combined with the remarkably fertile soil and balmy climate of this valley, are insurance against crop failure. This land is being divided into suitable farms, for the kind of farming for which wanted. Only industrious, capable farmers are invited to settle here, assuring progressive development of this tract by the very best class of people.

Situated 22 miles north of Sacramento, the capital of California, and only 116 miles from San Francisco and Oakland, with excellent transportation by railroad, water (Sacramento River) and concrete highways, Sutter Basin has every advantage in its relation to convenient markets and contact with the outside world. Three large public warehouses within the Basin and a 640-acre townsite in the center of the project are also important considerations.

An Investment in Better Living

And best of all, Sutter Basin is the kind of a place where you can get the most out of life. Mild winters—comparatively cool summers. An exceptionally healthful climate in every way, and a wonderful "back country" for recreation add to the pleasure of living here. Excellent schools, churches of various denominations in or near Sutter Basin and progressive social and business centers are other factors that make Sutter Basin an ideal homesite.

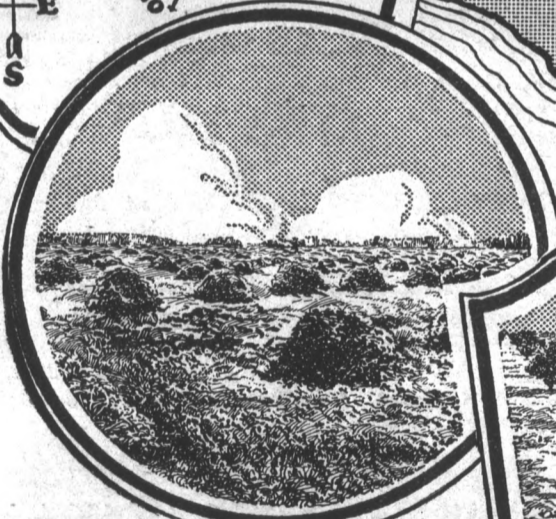
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