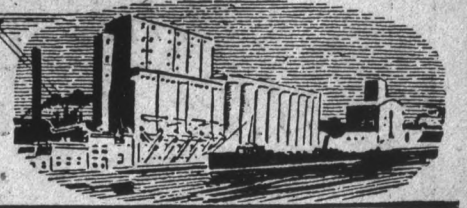


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 18

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1924

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



MOTHER'S LITTLE HELPER

In this issue: An Over-Production of Crops and Advice—Dress Up Your Home and Surroundings—New England Dairymen To Have Central Milk Marketing Agency—Forty Years of Faking—Other interesting features

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RESULTS

Dear Sir: We are writing you regarding Claim No. 1257. We are very pleased to say it has been settled satisfactorily. We received the check in less than two weeks after writing to you. We are very thankful for the assistance you have given us and will endeavor to best the M. B. F.—J. D., Jr., Uby, Michigan.

Claim No. 1257.
Amount of claim, \$49.00.

Gentlemen: We have today received the radiator we ordered from & Co. I thank you for conducting a department in which we farmers can come to.—E. P. R., Belding, Michigan.

Claim No. 1224.
Amount of claim, \$12.25.

Dear Sir: We received the knickers from — today. Thanking you very much for the same. They certainly got busy when they heard from you. Wishing you success in your good paper, I am,—V. A., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Claim No. 1368.
Amount of claim, \$3.77.

Dear Sirs: In today's mail I received my money from the & Co. I asked for your help only ten days ago. I must say I am more than thankful to you.—Mrs. F. M., St. Clair, Michigan.

Claim No. 1355.
Amount of claim, \$3.03.

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Help you with any building construction or farm machinery problems you may have.

Tell you the law and custom on all questions of rents.

Answer any question with regard to home or

community life, schools, canning, cooking, preserving, or housework in general. Give you correct information on any farm subject and will help you in trying to settle and farm, health, or legal trouble of any sort.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—

Check for either or both the certificate and sign.

☐ Please mail me a membership certificate free of charge.

☐ I would also like one of the Protective Service signs and an enclosing 25 cents to cover cost of sign and mailing.

Name _____

P. O. _____, Mich.

PLANTING BERRIES IN OLD ORCHARD

Would or would not an old orchard be a good place to plant blackberries and raspberries? If so how far apart should they be placed? The soil is sandy; could have it fertilized every year if need or what kind would be best?—T. H., Meek, Mich.

—Whether blackberries and raspberries can be grown with success in an old orchard depends to a considerable extent upon the condition of the trees and the distance between them, if, as I understand, the land is still planted with trees.

Sandy loam soil, especially if it can be fertilized, would answer well for the growing of these fruits, but they should be planted in rows about 8 feet apart, with the plants four feet apart in the rows. If the trees are close together, it would not be possible to get very good results, since the roots of the trees take the food and moisture from the berries. Having berry plants in the orchard would also increase the difficulty of properly cultivating, spraying and caring for the trees.

However, if the trees are small and quite scattering and not other land is available for raspberries and blackberries, it would perhaps be well to plant them in the orchard. In order to get good results, however, it will be necessary to have them growing where they can be cultivated about once in ten or twelve days up to the time the crop is harvested, and then after the old canes have been removed, they should have two or three additional cultivations.

The plants may be set either in the spring or fall, and it may be helpful if a forkful or two of decomposed manure is placed about each plant after the soil has been firmly packed about them.

For red raspberries, Cuthbert and Early King are giving best results, as are Cumberland and Plum Farmer among blackberries. Eldorado is the most desirable variety of blackberry although Snyder is a little hardier.—L. R. Taft, State Dept. of Agriculture.

USING FERTILIZER ON GARDEN TRUCK FARM

Can you give me information on the use of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and other fertilizers for use on a garden truck farm?—E. E. L., Essexville, Mich.

—The application of fertilizers to vegetable crops depends on several factors. In general nitrates tend to produce vegetable growth and delay maturity while phosphorous tends to hasten maturity. Short season salads and greens such as lettuce, early cabbage and spinach requires quick acting nitrogenous fertilizers. Nitrate of soda is most readily available while sulphate of ammonia and dried blood are more slowly available. Sodium nitrate would then be applied in smaller and more frequent applications while the other two would be applied at one time. Very often nitrates are the only fertilizers applied to these crops.

For crops as tomatoes and melons where early maturity of fruits is essential, phosphorous would be important. Smaller amounts of nitrates is important, to stimulate early vigorous growth but this must be applied early and in moderate amounts. Thus for tomatoes, melons, and similar crops a complete fertilizer analyzing something like 3-12-6 would give good results on a fairly poor type of soil. On a more fertile soil, the application of 500 pounds of acid phosphate alone would be satisfactory.

As a general rule applications over 500 pounds are broadcasted while smaller amounts are applied in the row. With the exception of nitrate of soda all should be applied at planting time. Very often for crops such as early cabbage and head lettuce it is better to make two applications of nitrate, the second three weeks later.—E. P. Lewis, Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

He Could Do It, Too

Brown: I see that Perkins has got a job in Smith's livery stable. Jones: What's he doing? Brown: Smith has some horses that won't take the bit, so Perkins talks to them till they yawn.

SATURDAY
April 26th
1924

VOL. VI. No. 18

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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3rd, 1879.

An Over-Production of Crops and Advice

Many Ideas Advanced to Help the Farmer Solve His Problems but All Contain Flaws

WHILE we have been informed that we have a surplus of wheat, potatoes, pork, beef and hides, in fact everything for which the farmer is unable to receive the cost of production when he sells it, he is told that there is an over-production and he is advised to diversify, or in other words, produce something else.

In speaking of surplus we are inclined to think that there may be a surplus of advice. Anyway, it is becoming cheap. In other words, it is not accepted as wholeheartedly as it was. Now, I do not wish to discourage anyone from trying to solve our economic problem, in fact the more people think along this line, the sooner a possible solution may be found. But I am inclined to offer a word of warning to those thinking persons who no doubt are honestly trying to solve the farmers' problems. If you have a plan, think it clear through. What would the result be if any large number of persons would do as you suggest? Let's analyze a few remedies for agriculture given by many as advice.

Advice No. 1. If the farmers would go home and go to work instead of riding around in their automobiles, they would solve their own problems.

Answer. The farmers' job is to produce. Now extend a little more of your advice and inform them what to produce. Perhaps they might produce wheat, pork, beef and hides, or potatoes, all of which we are told are already over-abundant. Perhaps it might be possible for you to hit upon some special product that might pay the cost of production, plus a profit. But then if this great army of automobile-riders would go to producing this specialty, they would only add another item to those already listed in the surplus column.

Farmers Deserve Good Things

Advice No. 2. The cost of high living. The farmers don't live as they used to. They buy automobiles, go to moving pictures and wear good clothes. You can hardly tell a farmer from a successful business man.

Answer. Agriculture is the source of 85% of the wealth of our country. Now if there is something inherent about farming or agriculture that places it below any other business, or industry, or in any way makes it degrading, then our would-be advisers had better center their energies in trying to adjust our economic structure so as to let agriculture assume its rightful place along side of our other industries.

Advice No. 3. The auto is a curse to the country and is killing agriculture.

Answer. The internal conditions of our country have gone a long way toward relieving a serious condition which was inevitable following the great war. With many of the countries of the world nearly bankrupt and unable to buy or pay for our surplus products what would have happened if our automobile factories had not been running full time and employing thousands of men at a good wage? This has made it possible for laboring men not only to buy and pay for the largest amount of farm produce in history, but also to purchase furniture and other similar commodities, the manufacture of which in turn gave other men employment so they might buy farm produce.

The congregating of so many men and women in the cities made it necessary to build new homes which not only make a market for lumber brick, tile and cement but gave em-

Musings of FRANK W. BENNETT

County Agricultural Agent of Barry County.

HARDLY a day passes but what we read of some new plan to help out the farmer, by some "Moses" who has kindly consented to lead the farmers out of the darkness. Many of the plans are impossible, many sound good on the surface, and a few contain real sound sense. Mr. Bennett has picked out a few samples of the over-production of advice offered the farmer and then proceeded, after much thought, to answer each one with facts. You all have your opinions of this advice given so freely, now compare what you think with Mr. Bennett's ideas.

ployment to other thousands of workers who in turn bought farm produce. So I am inclined to think that the auto craze has saved our country from a great economic disaster.

Advice to the Wheat Grower

Advice No. 4. To the wheat farmers who have 140,000,000 bushels surplus comes the advice to diversify and feed wheat.

Answer. Diversification means to produce other products. The wheat grower might raise potatoes, but we remember that during the last two years there have been more potatoes grown than ever before and the price, considering the cost of production, plainly shows too great a production. He might produce meat, but I have before me a government report which shows that meat has increased one billion and one-half pounds over last year. The result at this time of diversifying, would only tend to lower the general price level of all commodities or bring all products to a point of surplus.

Self appointed and well meaning advisors also urge us to feed wheat, as wheat has nearly the same feeding value as rye, corn, oats or barley. This suggestion has some value, but we must remember that by feeding wheat, we would place this product in competition with these other grains and, of course, this would tend to low their price, so you see as a general means of helping agriculture these proposed remedies fail to accomplish what is claimed for them.

The difficulties of our present situation are very real. The situation is admittedly dark. Our national leaders realize it. Following is an extract from the Secretary of Agriculture's speech before a body of economists: "In times such as these good farm management on most farms is reduced to the simplest terms and can be stated very briefly. For example: Produce as much as you can as cheaply as you can of what you can produce best; spend as little as you can; work as hard as you can, make your wife and children work as hard as they can. Having done this, take what comfort you can in the thought that if you succeed in doing what you set out to do, and if most other farmers also succeed, you will have produced larger crops than can be sold at a profit and still be under the harrow. Nevertheless, the average farmer is forced by unhappy circumstances to adopt exactly that policy. It is not good for the farmer, not good for his wife and children, not good for the Nation."

Was the Farmer to Blame?

Some say that during the depression of the last three years, the farmer found himself exactly where he ought to have known he would find himself; that such periods al-

ways follow wars, and the farmer should have known this and set his house in order; that those farmers whose foresight was not as good as their hindsight must take the consequences—work hard, keep cheerful and if they survive take comfort in the thought that the next time they will know in advance what is going to happen.

Advice No. 5. Co-operative marketing will solve our problems.

Answer. Co-operative marketing is good business practice and should be encouraged. Thirty-seven cents is not a just share of the consumers' dollar to be returned to the person who takes the chances of the elements such as rain, wind, hail, drought, etc., and we have proved that by marketing co-operatively a larger per cent of the price paid by the consumer for products is returned to the producer.

We do believe that it is good business to eliminate just as much expense as possible in transferring produce from the producer to the consumer in the way of freight, handling, profits, etc. But, in general, could the co-operators sell our surplus at a profit? Or with an unlimited supply of any or all products, could they market it so as to return as a price which would cover the cost of production?

Or if the economic relations between this and other countries should make it possible for foreign countries with cheap money, cheap labor, and cheap transportation to produce and sell in our markets for less than the cost of production here, could the co-operative marketing save us? You may say that isn't possible, but the Government reports that our agricultural exports were less last year than our imports, and how do we know that it will stop there? We have no assurance that the agricultural imports into this country may not keep on increasing.

Is Efficiency the Remedy?

Advice No. 6. Better farming, namely, better seed, better soil, better stock and better methods.

Answer. In reply to these suggestions that increased efficiency of production is the real remedy we would say that these things are all essential and by all means should be the aim of every farmer. We admit freely that it is the adoption of better business practices that makes it possible for one individual or corporation to compete successfully with others in the same business, especially if others do not apply good practices. For instance, if all auto manufacturers built and sold as many cars as the Ford Company, the entire industry would be ruined in a short time.

The natural incentive of every farmer is not only to do well, but to do better. He, like every one else would not be satisfied just to make

a living and pay his over-head expense. So if by better farming, he could make a small profit, he would try to expand this business until he could have on hand a comfortable bank account laid by for a rainy day. Then again if a great number of farmers adopted the advice given and still retained that great natural desire to do better, we might not only have a surplus but a super-surplus. So again generally speaking, agriculture as an industry might not be any better off.

After carefully thinking over and analyzing the effect that would result by the application of these programs, given as advice, especially if such programs were followed by any great number of farmers, we are convinced that the serious condition in which agriculture has found itself in the last three years was not brought about by any individual action of the farmer himself, nor can any individual effort on the part of the farmer correct the condition.

A Look at the Real Problem

Question No. 1. In an attempt to analyze our present situation, one of the first questions that we might well ask ourselves would be, "Is there anything the matter with agriculture? If so, when did it happen, what were the circumstances at the time and what remedy should be applied?" In answer to the first question, I would say that farm values have decreased \$13,000,000,000 from Jan. 1, 1920 to March 1, 1922. Also in some of the agricultural states from 42 to 62 per cent of the farmers are bankrupt, and these bankruptcies in agricultural districts have caused more bank failures in the year 1922 than in any other year since the panic of 1893. For further information, ask any farmer who is trying to meet his overhead expense and at the same time keep his farm buildings, fences and machinery up in order.

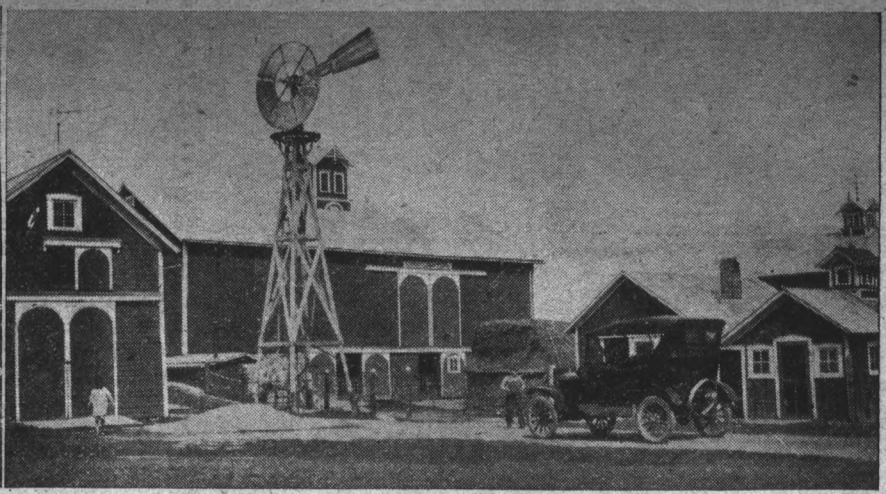
Question No. 2. When did it happen? In order to establish the time we, of necessity, have to consider the relative condition of agriculture to other industries over a period of years. After agriculture had recuperated from the crisis of 1893 to 1896, caused by an inflated currency, there was an increased circulation of from \$28.00 per capita in 1896 to \$35.00 per capita in 1900, so in the year 1900 agriculture found itself in a normal growing and thriving period which continued on with a few minor exceptions until 1920—when something happened. The bankers of the Federal reserve system in order to stop this crazy investing in not only things containing real wealth but in questionable stocks and bonds resorted to a deflation of the currency as a means, by ceasing to loan on what they termed speculative enterprise. This move accomplished its original purpose, but it did not stop there. In doing so it has nearly ruined our great essential industry—agriculture.

The Farmer's Little Dollar

In 1920 the purchasing power of farm products was 86, in 1921, 67, and 1922 as low as 64. It gradually began to revive until in October, 1923, it had reached 75, but in November it started downward and reached 73. Where will it go from here? During these times the farmer suffered from every element of increase in cost of production including wages, interest, taxes and freight rates.

Now I am going to ask any honest thinking man if it was anything that the farmer did or did not do that brought about this crisis in agriculture.

(Continued on Page 17)



If all farm houses, barns, and yards looked like this the country wouldn't be such a bad place to live, would it? It's surprising what a little work and paint can do if mixed with determination. This is Sunny Lawn Farm, at Rockford, Michigan.

Dress Up Your Home and Surroundings

A Few Dollars Invested in Paint and Lumber Plus a Few Hours Work Will Make You Feel, Look and Work Better

By L. FOWLER

THE psychologists tell us that we are greatly influenced by our dress and surroundings, and all who have had experience along these lines seem to agree with this deduction.

Have you ever been feeling as blue as the best tinted indigo, and just as you seemed to be sinking still deeper into the blue clay, you found that you must skip into town for repairs to some balky machinery. Then you decided that the limit had surely been reached, did you not?

But by the time you had changed and combed a little of the clay and grass out of your hair you were feeling fully ten per cent better, and as you whizzed along the road behind old Molly or in the wheezing old "Lizzie," you seemed to feel just a little better every minute.

That was because you were dressed neatly and thinking about something different. Neighbors crops, or new buildings were before you instead of the same old yard and dirty barn.

If old clothes have such an effect upon you don't you think that the old things your buildings wear might affect your farm and crops.

Did you ever see a farmer who let his buildings tumble down and his fences sprawl across the field and still rejoiced in good luck? If his tools go unpainted and find shelter

in odd corners you usually find that his crops are full of weeds and every thing seems to be going wrong for him. His neighbors say "He never seems to get along."

Did you ever look at a neat place such as the "Sunny Lawn Farm" and not think, "Well, that fellow is surely getting along fine?"

Mr. Stewart, the owner, will surely testify to the fact that neat, well-kept buildings build up the morale of the people who work around them. They mean better crops and better results in every way.

But even the best buildings soon become an eyesore if their surroundings are not kept in an orderly condition, while very old buildings often look well, because they are kept in good repair with well-kept yards.

If you cannot at first afford such good buildings, you can clean up the yards, pile unsightly rubbish out of sight and make everything clean and neat.

You can clean up the dooryard and fence out the stock so the goodwife can plant some shrubs and flowers which will do more toward brightening up the old place than a great house with untidy yards.

You can put the hog house out behind the barn, and plant a beautiful hedge of some quick-growing, wild plant or tree to hide unsightly buildings. The common thorn-apple makes a good hedge and is a "Queen of Shrubs" when it is in bloom. Its fragrance and beauty is almost unequaled.

A few trees will make a desert-like place look like home. A coat of fresh paint will change an old house into a new one to the passing eye. A few field stones, laid with cement for the corner posts of the porch and also for the gate posts, will make an unbelievable change.

There are so many things that cost only work, that it sounds decidedly lazy when we hear some farmer saying that he cannot afford to fix the old place up. It is not money but care that a home needs. Just some one to love it and fuss it up and it will repay a hundred-fold not only in increased profits but in multiplied pleasure and higher morality for all who live with it or see it.

The children will take a greater interest in home if they have a pleasant home atmosphere and the work of caring for and improving the place will usually be shouldered

by them if they are giving a free hand in the planning and planting. They like to try their talents in such ways and it helps them develop.

A cherry or plum tree at the back door. A few apples and nut trees for shade and a cozy grove of evergreens cost but little if very small trees are purchased for setting out, and they are usually as large in ten years as those that are much older when planted.

And don't forget a few trees for the chicken lot, the pasture and along the drive. They can usually be had for the trouble of taking them up and resetting, or by planting seeds, and they are valuable for future wood, as well as beauty.

Why not get busy and see who can make their old farms the prettiest with the least cost. Pilfer the woods for trees, shrubs and flowers. Many of them are beautiful. No spring is more sweet-scented than the wild cherry or plum. No shrub more beautiful than the wild rose. The vines are well represented by the woodbine and sweet briar.

There are flowers in abundance and the roots are free for the gathering. Always be careful to get a large lump of earth when taking them up or they may not live.

Make your home a bower of green beauty and you will feel better, look better and work better.

New England Dairymen To Have Central Milk Marketing Agency

By GEORGE HERBERT

THE most important move in the New England milk industry in many months was made at Bellows Falls, Vt., on March 13, when the initial steps were taken to unite all New England milk cooperatives in a single central cooperative sales agency.

The step was taken under the pressure of the recent "price war" on the Boston Market, which is still on, and working heavy damage to the producers. The Boston market is the natural price regulator for all New England, milk prices being set monthly there by the city dealers and the New England Milk Producers' Association, the famous "NEMPA," which is the most powerful cooperative east of New York. Each of the other larger cities has a similar bargaining body, which follows NEMPA's lead. Milk is sold in two classes, fluid and surplus, with a wide margin between the two in favor of fluid, and the "war" is the logical result of several factors, all operating on the perfectly natural and justifiable desire of the more distant independent cooperative creameries, especially in Vermont where no large city markets exist, to get their share of Boston's high fluid price.

One of these factors is the device of certain city retailers, selling mostly fluid milk, who pass by NEMPA with an offer to an independent creamery to take all its milk at one "flat price," a price which cuts the NEMPA fluid figure, but still boosts the creamery's prof-

its by cutting out the low priced surplus. The price cut is operated also by various other well worn contrivances such as rebates, bonuses, etc.

The immediate cause of the "war," however, seems to have been the aggressive action of the John T. Connor Co., a Boston chain store system, to work up a cash and carry trade in fluid milk. To insure its supply, the Connor Co. brought heavily into the Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery, and improved the plant; the more readily that this concern had vainly tried, as it claims, to sell through NEMPA in the Boston market. Entrenched thus at the country end, the Connor Co. cut its cash and carry figure to 4 cents below the regular retailer's for residence delivery. These retailers, and NEMPA of whom they buy, considered so heavy a cut unfair; they could grant 3 cents, but 4 cents threw too big a fraction of their milk out of the fluid into the surplus class. The Connor Co. made it so hot for the retailers (and for NEMPA also, since much of their loss on surplus they pass at once to NEMPA) that NEMPA felt finally compelled to get into the game by cutting its own rates also, to hold its fluid market. The Connor Co. cut again, and the "war" was on.

It made so great an outcry among dairymen over their losses, and held

on so long with little sign of let up, that the New England Homestead, through its editor, Glenn C. Sevey, issued a call for all hands to get together in the cause of peace, and the meeting at Bellows Falls was the result. It was largely attended, 200 and more being present, the call having included all the New England farmers' organizations and representatives who would naturally be interested. The selection of Bellows Falls, the chief country center of disturbance, and near many of the smaller creameries hit hardest by the "war," gave evidence of fairplay, as did the general conduct of the meeting, and a spirit of harmony pervaded the affair which was remarkable in the circumstance.

A broad picture of the situation was called for first by Chairman Sevey, many speakers, representing all the interests, contributing. President Geo. R. Little of NEMPA began it, explaining the difficulties of NEMPA in maintaining living prices, with surplus prices (based on butter) held so low by competition of the west. Critics had said NEMPA set its fluid figure too high, but how else could a living average be secured? The endeavor was to set it at the highest notch supply and demand would allow. He pointed out the rebate, bonus and flat price difficulties, but alluded to the chain store controversy only by say-

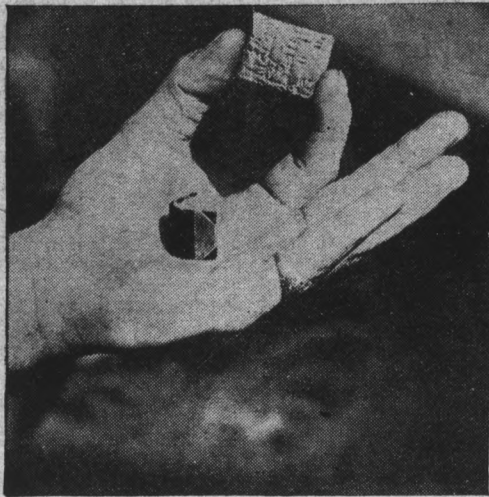
ing that NEMPA had been forced to cut by competition. He ended by proposing as a solution a cooperative marketing sales agency, New England wide, with quality and distance the only differentials.

President Chas. F. Adams of the Connor Co., who followed, was the only speaker who brought a war spirit into the meeting. His tone was fight throughout, which hurt his case, and contributed materially to the ultimate harmonious outcome. He stood, he said, for the right of the consumer to the lowest possible price compatible with fair profits to an efficient organization. The basic trouble was over-production, and his cash and carry plan aimed to cure it by boosting consumption. His alliance had a right to the 4 cent margin, and they intended to get it.

Roy D. Hunter, ex-president of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, denied over-production in New England; the millions paid in Boston for western butter proved it. But he admitted the merit of a cash and carry plan, and believed a fair margin could and would be made. He believed in the farmer getting the retail price for his product, just as many manufacturers set it. NEMPA has kept out of retailing, but the time has come to consider it. The law does not permit dealers to combine to set a retail price; it does permit farmers to do so.

State Agricultural Commissioner Gilbert of Massachusetts believed (Continued on Page 20)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



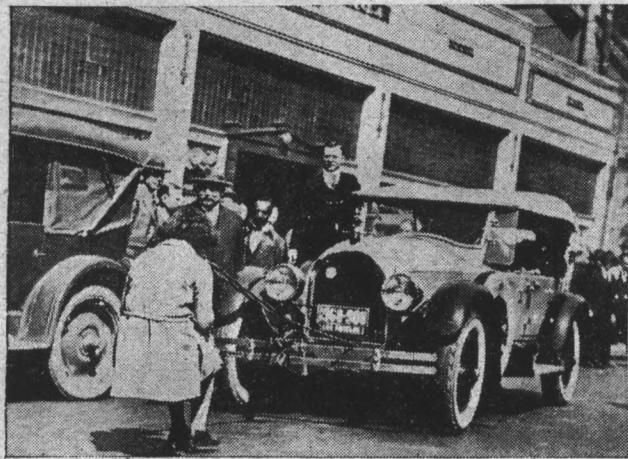
WORLD'S SMALLEST BOOK AND INVOICE.—The hand here shown is holding two unique objects in the form of a tiny Morocco bound book, one-half inch by three-quarter inch, with 29 pages. The other is an invoice for three lambs, and dated in the year known as 2350 B.C.



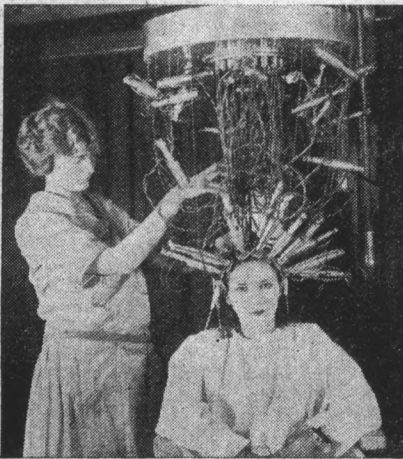
WHAT'S THIS?—No, this is not a scene from "Alice in Wonderland" or a picture taken in some land of horrors. Each year the people of Nice, France, hold a carnival, and this picture shows part of the long procession of revelers at the last carnival held recently. The French plan far in advance for this annual event and they have great times. Can you keep a straight face as you look at these grotesque figures?



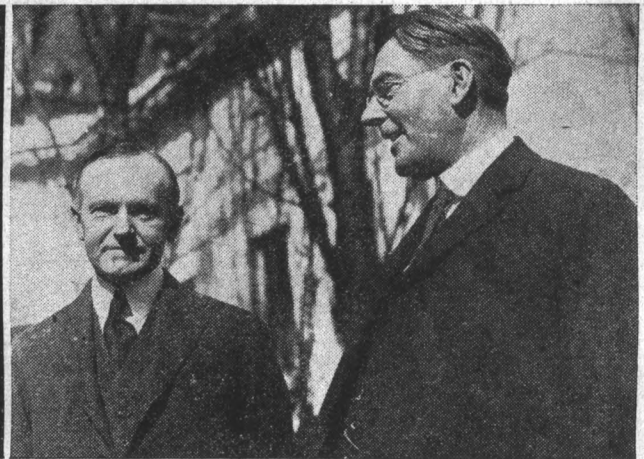
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.—Major George L. Berry, of the American Legion, and president of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, who is the labor and ex-service men's candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Vice Presidency.



GOOD FOR THE TEETH.—Miss Helen Sube, late European diving champion, and star of the New York Hippodrome, is here showing a Los Angeles crowd how easy it is to pull an automobile with 8 men aboard.



NO, THIS LADY IS NOT BEING ELECTROCUTED.—She has not been sentenced to death, but is just getting a permanent wave.



GOOD LUCK TO YOU.—Curtis D. Wilbur, new Secretary of the Navy, is shown with President Coolidge. Upon his arrival at Washington to take up his duties he was met by the President who wished him all possible success.



OLDEST BUILDING IN U. S.—The present U. S. Post Office at St. Augustine, Fla., which is said to be the oldest building in the United States. Originally it was the Spanish General's palace built of logs. The present structure was built in 1597-1603, and sold for \$3000 to the Spanish King.



A VOCABULARY WIZARD.—Little Adele Aarons, 2 years old, of Philadelphia, Penn., has astounded learned men with her knowledge of the English language. She can converse fluently, and she uses words of 2, 3 and 4 syllables.



FARM LABOR STRIKE IN ENGLAND.—Farm hands in England all belong to the English Farm Hand Union, the only union of its kind in the world, and they recently went on a strike. The English "Bobbies" guarded the strikebreakers, or "blacklegs" as they are known in that country, so they could work.



THOUGHTFUL CONSTANCE.—A charming study of Miss Constance Talmadge, noted screen star, caught as she was in a thoughtful mood, probably wondering about asking the producer for an increase of \$1,000 a week in salary.



BOOKED IN EVERY STATE.—Chas. Davis of Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass., president of the National Highway Ass'n., has license plates from every state in the Union. He belongs to 46 different automobile associations and has an emblem of each on this car. The photo was snapped during a recent tour of the states.



GREATEST RUNNER OF THE YEAR.—Loren Murchison, who should be awarded the victory wreath if it is figured on victories. He won in every meet except one and is now preparing himself to go to France this summer with Uncle Sam's athletes.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

By J. Herbert Ferris, R. E.

TO RECEIVE TIME SIGNALS

I wish to receive time signals from the Arlington Station. Can I do this by adding loading coils to a broadcast receiver, or do I have to get a honeycomb coil?—A. B., North Branch, Mich.

—Yes, you can add loading coils in your present set to get Arlington time signals. Look up honeycomb coils of equal wave length and place one in the aerial lead and one in the secondary and one in the tickler circuit (if your set uses one). I can not tell the size to advise as I do not know what your set now consists of. You must bring up your present wave length to 2650 meters which is the wave that Arlington transmits upon.

The tickler coil can be of about $\frac{2}{3}$ the value of the ones that you place in the primary and secondary circuits.

You can wrap cardboard tubing with No. 24 Cotton covered wire and make your own loading coils, tho the honeycomb coils are more efficient and take up less room in your set.

FOUR TUBE REFLEX CIRCUIT

Will you put the diagram of a three or four tube receiving set that will receive any place on the face of the earth, runs from dry cells, and operates a loud speaker.—B. D., Ionia, Mich.

—In a future issue we are going to publish a diagram of a 4 tube reflex circuit that will come as near filling your requirements as is possible. It is out of the question to build a set, no matter what the price that will reach any place on earth. There is not any set that can do it, or has done it. The most expensive sets, and complicated will only reach regularly about 2000 miles, and then there are days that some nearer stations cannot be heard. Other times 5000 miles can be covered. The set that we are going to describe will not require an outside aerial and will work a loud speaker. The parts alone will cost about \$75.00.

WANTS TO RECEIVE DISTANT STATIONS

Could you tell me where I can find out how to build a radio receiving set that will receive from broadcasting stations 1500 to 2000 miles away and less? Can the one in your Feb. 2 BUSINESS FARMER be added to so it will do it? Thanks in advance.—E. W., Benton, Mich.

—The set described in our issue of Feb. 2nd, will enable you to hear from over 1000 miles and at times from greater distances. A set as described has brought in music for me from Springfield, Mass., to Dallas, Texas, and Denver.

There is no advantage in trying to listen to the stations that are so far away, they come in weak and the near stations are so much better and clearer and you can get them easily. In our future issues we will in turn describe how to build different types of sets and how to operate them.

It will be much better to start on a simple set and learn how to operate it than to try with the much more complicated sets and find that you do not get any results, or not as good results as expected.

TO GET LONG LIFE FROM BATTERIES

Don't short circuit your battery to test it, that will use more current than over hours listening in will use.

Don't forget to turn off the battery switch as soon as you are thru listening in, or if you leave your set idle even for a few minutes. The longer the rest that dry batteries get the better the service they give. If you have no switch, disconnect your battery wires.

Don't turn the rheostat up as far as it will go, but use only as little current as is necessary to make your tube detect the incoming signals. The less current you use the longer your supply will last.

Don't expect one battery to do the work of two or three, always use enough cells to easily and properly do what is required.

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

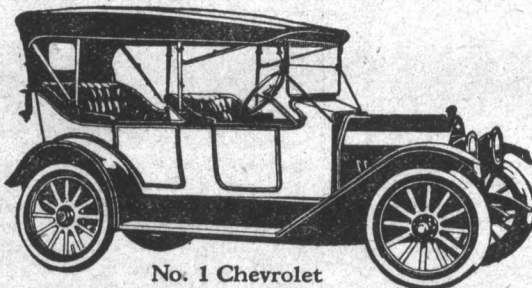
for Economical Transportation



1914

SPECIFICATIONS

Horsepower, S. A. E.	21.7
Weight	2500 lbs.
Tires, 32 x 3 1/2, fabric	(about 4000 miles)
Top	Two-man, with side supports
Gas Feed	Air pressure
Windshield	Folding
Rims	Detachable
Cooling	Thermo system
Rear axle gears	Straight teeth
Oiling system	Splash
Chassis lubrication	Grease cups
Back curtain light	Celluloid
Side curtains	Stationary
Finish	Paint, air dried
Gasoline mileage	About 18
Service brake	Clutch combination
Wiring harness	Open
Insurance rating	B
Terms	Cash
Service stations	About 1000



No. 1 Chevrolet

Price, 1914, \$1000

1924

SPECIFICATIONS

Horsepower, S. A. E.	21.7
Weight	1880 lbs.
Tires, 30 x 3 1/2, fabric	(about 8000 miles)
Top	(Cord tires on all closed models)
Gas feed	One man Suction
Windshield	Double ventilating
Rims	Demountable
Cooling	Pump circulation
Rear axle gears	Spiral bevel
Oiling system	Pump, forced feed
Chassis lubrication	Alemite
Back curtain light	Glass
Side curtains	Open with doors
Finish	Baked enamel
Gasoline mileage	About 24
Service brake	Separate brake pedal
Wiring harness	In conduits
Insurance rating	A
Terms	As desired
Service stations	About 20,000



Present Chevrolet

Price, 1924, \$495

THE pronounced leadership of the automobile business in restoring the old-time purchasing power of the dollar is best illustrated in the increased quality and decreased price of a Chevrolet.

These reductions in prices have more than doubled the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar when buying a Chevrolet, although the specifications and design show marked increase in quality.

Big volume production made these economies possible. Note

the ten years' record of Chevrolet sales:

Ten Years' Record of Chevrolet Sales

1914—5,005	1919—151,019
1915—13,500	1920—155,647
1916—69,682	1921—77,627
1917—125,399	1922—242,373
1919—93,814	1923—483,310

We are the world's largest manufacturers of quality cars, having attained this leadership through offering the utmost possible per dollar value in modern quality automobiles.

Before buying any car at any price See Chevrolet First.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

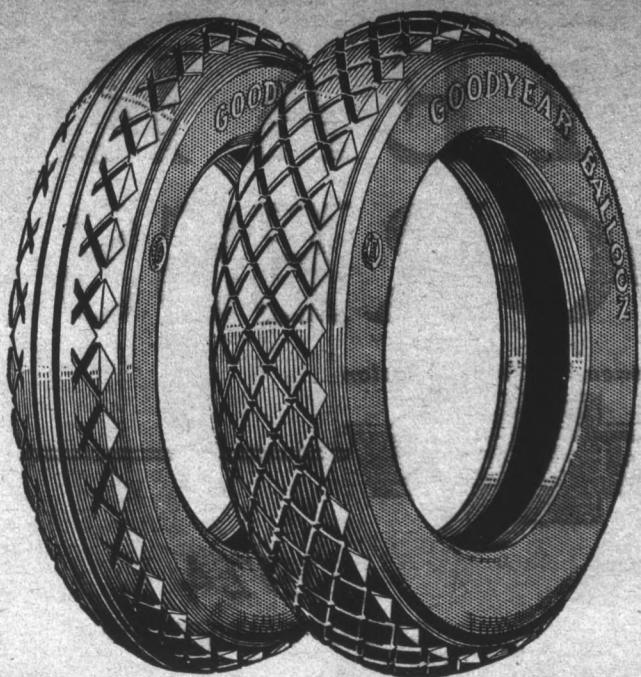
In Canada—Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Superior Roadster	\$490
Superior Touring	495
Superior Utility Coupe	640
Superior 4-Passenger Coupe	725
Superior Sedan	795
Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Light Delivery	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

Fisher Bodies on all Closed Models

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



Wondering if you can afford balloon tires? Of course you can, if they're Goodyears! We're making them to fit rims on most cars now in use, as well as in the smaller diameter 20-, 21- and 22-inch rim sizes. That means a big saving for the average motorist. It lets you have great comfort for little money.

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SOLVAY brings quick, lasting results because it is ground to powdery fineness. Furnace dried. Non-caustic. Booklet tells all about lime and its uses—sent FREE on request.

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DETROIT, MICH.

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LIMESTONE

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FARM LANDS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. 1. APPROXIMATELY 10 acres in Bangor Twp., Bay Co. 2. Approximately 20 acres in Bangor 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.

30-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM WITH 10-ACRE Orchard, 6 cows and horse, gas engine, full implements, season's crops, money-making city milk route; on improved road edge progressive modern city; 60 acres tillage, 20-cow pasture, woodland, 10-acre bearing apple orchard, cherries, grapes; buildings insured \$4500; attractive 2-story 8-room house and bath, electric lights, grand view bay; good 64-ft basement barn, silo, big garage, granary, poultry house, etc. Owner called away \$5000 gets all if taken now. Details page 89 Big Illus. Bargain catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KJ Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

FOR SALE—GOOD 30 ACRE FARM. Milwaukee Co., Mich. Write **FOREMAN**, Camp 33, Boon, Michigan.



What the Neighbors Say



DAY OF BUSINESS FARMER AT HAND

DEAR EDITOR:—The old order has changed. The day of the business farmer is at hand. There is no room for the slipshod farmer. He is playing a losing game, and is forced to leave the farm, and seek the city. He is a failure. You can hear him almost any Saturday afternoon, standing in the sun in front of a grocery store, complaining of the hard lot of the farmer. In a few years he will be extinct. You will find him mingling with the great mass of factory workers.

There are those of the old farmers who have made a success of farming. These people are not moving to the city. You will see their nicely painted barns and houses as you pass by. These farmers are the first business farmers. Their success was due to their ability to organize their labors on a paying basis. Then there are the young graduates from college who have studied the best business methods of farming. These will be the farmers of the future who will put farming on the basis it belongs.

A county agricultural agent is the best thing that has happened to the business farmer. He can be compared to the efficiency expert of big business. He is better educated than the average farmer of today, and the national and state departments of agriculture keep in touch with him.

If your farm isn't more than paying for itself, consult your agent, his advice is valuable. The business farmers appreciate this man just as big business goes by the advice of its expert.

Don't listen to people who tell you farming doesn't pay. Make it pay. Be a business farmer.—Dorothy Dill.

USE DOOR BELL TO CATCH THIEVES

DEAR EDITOR:—In the March 29th issue of the M. B. F. we notice where several of our brother farmers are losing chickens by thieves. I have been studying along this same line, and am willing to give my ideas if they are worth while. I expect to place a common door bell in my bed room running from this wire to two dry cells at hen house. Never lock your coop door, as a lock will only keep out an honest man. Arrange a push button back of door so door will come directly in contact with same, and if rightly adjusted and wired properly, it will ring bell at house. If anybody wishes to try this, and does not quite understand, I will draw a blue print for same on request.

Place push button on arm secured to something by a hinge, that it may be hooked up when not in use. Hoping this may save dollars for some of our farmers, I remain, L. C. S., Williamston, Mich.

INCREASE DUTY ON SUGAR

DEAR EDITOR: The United States Tariff Commission has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the cost of producing sugar in continental United States, in our insular possessions and in Cuba. The preliminary report of the Commission, recently issued, leaves no doubt about the duty on sugar being an agricultural and not an industrial tariff.

This report shows that in 1922 Cuban farmers received an average of \$1.16 for each 100 lbs. of extractable sugar in their cane, whereas American farmers received an average of \$3.37 for each 100 lbs. of extractable sugar from their beets. In other words American farmers received as much for 100 pounds as Cuban farmers received for 290 pounds of sugar. In addition to receiving as much for 100 lbs. of sugar as did Cuban farmers (\$3.16) American sugar beet farmers received the full amount of the import duty (\$1.76), plus 45 cents.

If American sugar beet farmers received no more for their sugar than Cuban farmers received for theirs, their beets would have brought them

only \$3.16 per ton, an amount far below their cost of production.

In Cuba the farmers' and laborers' cost of living is a mere bagatelle. Habitations are flimsy shacks costing only a few dollars to erect and furnish, there's no expense for fuel, clothing is meager and of the cheapest kind and the food is plain and inexpensive. In addition to that, Cuba has a supply of cheap black labor right at hand in nearby islands. All the sugar planters have to do is to secure a special decree from the President and labor floods in in droves.

As long as Cuban sugar producers are able to keep a one crop country, thus compelling the farmers to accept the producers price for cane or starve, Cuba will continue to be the lowest-cost sugar-producing country in the world and to expect to maintain the American wage and American standard of living and compete with Cuba will continue to be an utter impossibility.

American farmers grow beets for profit, not from patriotic motives and unless they can make a profit on beets they will devote their fields to the production of other crops, such as wheat, oats, barley, beans, etc., where as the Cuban farmer, producing nothing but cane would go hungry if he did not accept the price offered by the mill owner.

A slight lowering of the duty on sugar would close American beet sugar factories and thus deprive 100,000 American farmers of a market for \$63,000,000 worth of beets annually, while a slight increase in the duty soon would mean the erection of enough new factories to supply us with all the sugar we consume and of the \$380,000,000 we thus would keep at home, over \$200,000,000 would be paid to farmers annually for beets.—Truman G. Palmer, Sugar Statistician, Washington, D. C.

HUNTING WITH FERRETS

DEAR EDITOR:—Some years ago it was lawful to hunt with ferrets, but the sportsmen of the city have been successful enough to have the law passed that it is unlawful to hunt with ferrets and now rabbits are becoming such nuisance that it is impossible to grow an apple tree longer than 4 years, and that for the benefit of the sportsmen. You hear so much now days about raise more, but let me tell you it is very discouraging to plant trees and then have rabbits come and kill them. If you ask for a permit to hunt with a ferret, you will get none, but they will tell you to fence the rabbits out. Just think of fencing rabbits out with snow banks 10 feet deep. Some job, I would say.

Can this law be recalled, or at least adjusted so the farmer boys can hunt these pests, say from November 15th until the season closes in February? Then there wouldn't be so many, at least, to do damage, or must it come to the compulsory violation of the law to protect your own property? But at present it seems the state has the right to dictate to the individual owner what he can, or what he cannot do to protect his own property.

I am not the only one that feels this way, but I think at least 99 per cent of the people in the country feel the same way about it. Someone might say, shoot them. I would like to ask who is the person after he works all day, likes to stand guard in the cold at night to protect his orchard from these pests. I would like to see those sportsmen be those guards, or be compelled to pay the damage the rabbits do. I think they would soon say, "Hunt with ferrets."

I would suggest have the hunting season open November 15th and allow to hunt with ferrets until season closes in February.—J. V., Falmouth, Mich.

There are 200,000 applications for patents on inventions now pending in the United States Patent Office, according to a statement of the United States Civil Service Commission.

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.)

COLLECTING TOWNSHIP TAXES

Can you give me the law governing collection of township taxes? Can a township treasure lawfully collect for one per cent after January 10th or is the four per cent compulsory?—S. W., Melvin, Mich.

—The statute provides that a collection fee of one per cent shall be charged up to January 10th and thereafter a collection fee of four per cent shall be charged. In our opinion, this provision is mandatory and the treasurer has no legal right to charge a one per cent fee after January 10th.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

BOY SHARES EQUALLY WITH OTHER CHILDREN

We, being subscribers to your valuable paper would like to ask you a few questions which have been on my mind for some time. A man having one boy by his first wife, divorced, and marrying again, with three children by his present wife, what share of property would the first boy get, if any? Also the other three and wife at the father's death? And would the property, farm and personal, have to be sold in order to pay the first boy his share? He is not now, nor has, excepting during school vacations, lived with his father. He is nearly 16. And what share of all property is a wife entitled to if a division is made while both are living? This property having a legacy of \$500.00 paid with the first payment from the father's father.—Mrs. M. A. H., Otisville, Mich.

—The boy by the former wife would share equally with the other three children. Two thirds of his property would be divided equally among the four children and the widow would receive the other one third. Their share of the farm could be divided equally among the four, or it could be sold and the proceeds be so divided, according to the wish of the majority. There is no provision for the division of property by a husband and wife who are still living together. Such a division would depend upon agreement of the amount of property each owned separately. In no case can the wife be deprived of her right of dower.—Asst. Legal Editor.

8x8 FLUE IS LARGEST

Will you please give me the facts on how to get chimney flue 4x12, taking the same amount of brick, that is 6 for one layer of brick in course, while one 8x8 flue takes the same amount of brick? Which is the larger and in what way as both are 32 inches inside?—J. McG., Sterling, Michigan.

—Apparently you are desirous of securing the greatest amount of flue area for a perimeter dimension of 32 inches. If that is the case an 8x8 flue will have one and one-half times the area of a 4x12 flue. The area of a 4x12 flue is 48 inches and the 8x8 flue 64 inches.—A. H. Lavers, Supt. of Bldgs. & Grounds, M. A. C.

NURSERYMAN MUST HAVE LICENSE

Is it necessary to secure a license to sell native forest trees in this state?—N. S., Battle Creek, Mich.

—It is necessary for any nurseryman to make an application to the Michigan State Board of Agriculture to have his stock of trees, etc., inspected and secure a license to sell the same under Section 7413 of the Compiled Laws of 1915, as amended by Act 241 of the Public Acts of 1921. By the provisions of Section 7411, as amended by the act above mentioned, a nurseryman is defined as,

"The owner or manager of a nursery who issues a catalogue, advertises or in other ways makes a business of selling nursery stock."

The term "Nursery stock" is defined in the same amendment as including trees, shrubs, vines, fruit plants, etc. You will note that the definition includes forest trees as well as fruit trees. It would therefore be necessary for a person to

secure a license to sell forest trees, unless the stock you mention falls within the proviso of Section 7413 providing that it shall not be necessary for a person to secure a license to sell shade trees from his own wood lot.—Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

HUSBAND'S LEGAL RESIDENCE WOULD DETERMINE

Seven years ago, at my father's death, I came here with my family of six children, bought the old homestead and my husband remained at Harrisville, 18 miles away. He lives at the hotel and has no property, maintains no home. Last year I was elected on the school board and at a recent meeting we voted to retire the Superintendent we have for inefficiency. Now some say I

have no legal right to vote or hold office here. I am a tax payer on a large farm, have graduated two children from our school here and have one attending.—Mrs. H. M. K., Oseoda, Mich.

—The legal residence of the husband determines the legal residence of the wife for the purpose of voting at school elections or holding school offices.

If the legal residence of your husband is where you live even though he may be away, you are a legal resident of the district and might hold a school office if otherwise qualified.—W. L. Coffey, Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction.

DITCHES ALONG ROAD FILL UP

Could you advise me what I could do in regards to the township not wanting to help me to an outlet to take the water off my farm? I live on a public highway and the roads are all sinking in due to the ditches not being tended to. The ditches are all filling in as it is all black muck and they are full of willows and I have ten acres of

ground that was impossible to be worked last year which I had to let lay idle on account of water. Now what I want to know can I make the township fix this ditch or pay damages? I am a tax payer and I think it would be no more than fair they help me.—P. S., Ossineke, Michigan.

—If the matter of drainage is necessary for the proper maintenance of the highway, the matter is within the discretion of the Highway Commissioner and the Township Board; but if the drainage is only desired for the benefit of the adjoining lands, then the matter should be taken up with the County Drain Commissioner, with a view to establishing a county or district drain. Otherwise the land owner is required to provide his own drain.—H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

Why, Sure

"Pa sent me for a piece of rope like this."

"How much does he want?"

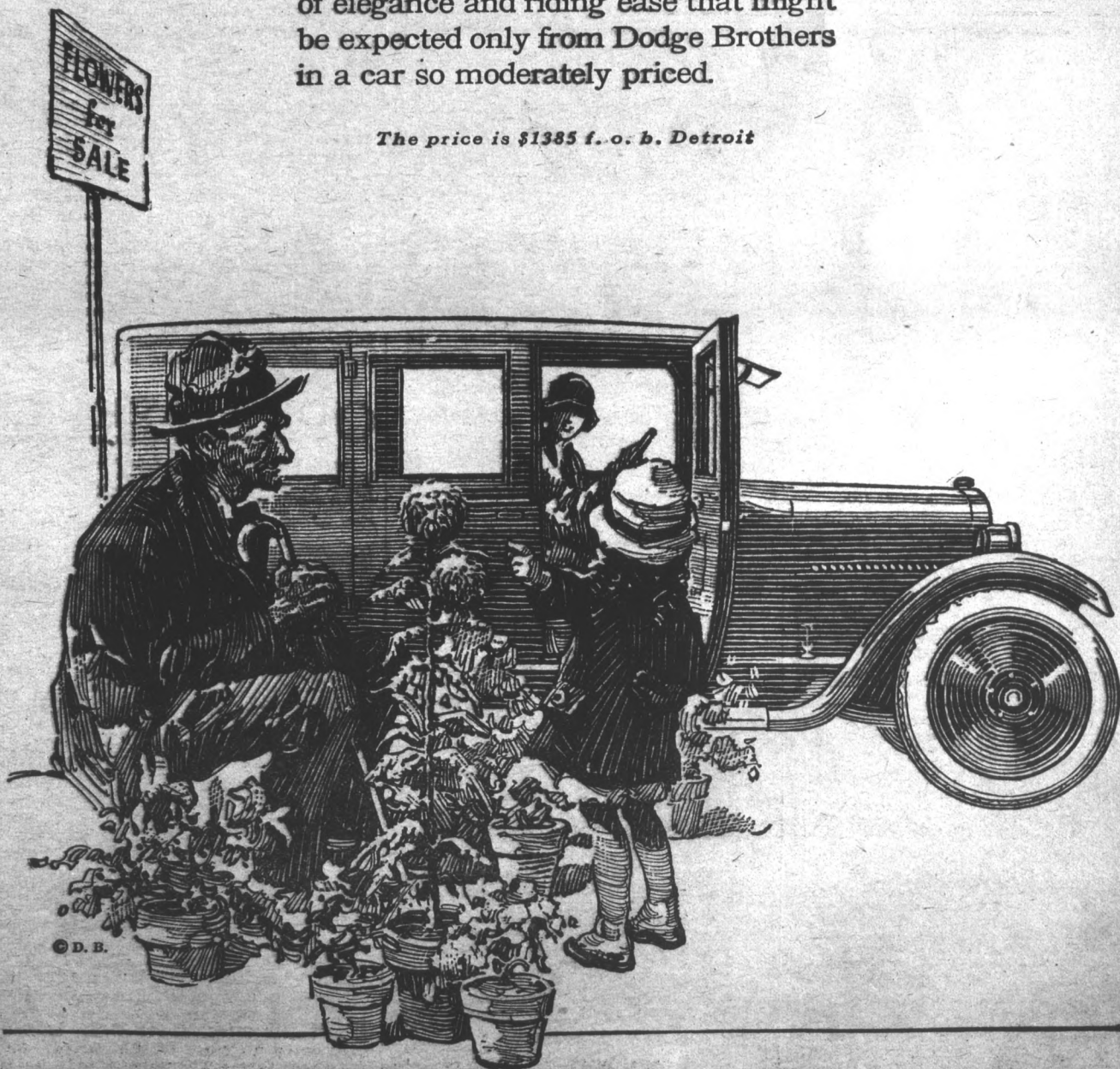
"Just enough to reach from the calf to the fence."

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Recent improvements give it a degree of elegance and riding ease that might be expected only from Dodge Brothers in a car so moderately priced.

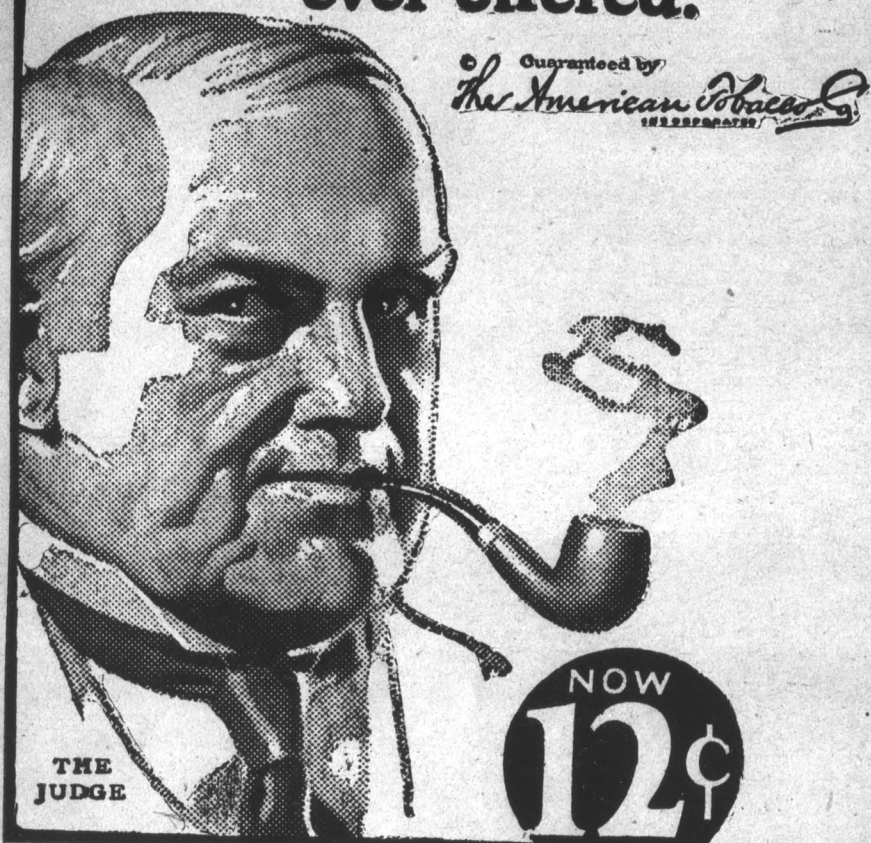
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For 20,000 new customers at once, we are offering you this great shoe bargain at less than cost. Think of getting a good, heavy ALL LEATHER work shoe for only \$2.29.

A dark brown blucher shoe with soft, pliable, manure-proof uppers. Genuine, heavy oak double soles, leather heels, bellows, dirt excluding tongue. Munson army style which means absolute comfort. Sizes 6 to 12. Order No. X103, \$2.29 plus postage, on arrival. Write for Free Catalog.

UNITED FEDERAL STORES
Dept. B Minneapolis, Minnesota



Oh Money! Money!

by ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued from April 12th issue.)

"EVERYTHING'S the matter," snapped Jane. "And positively a more ungrateful set of people all around I never saw. To begin with, take the church. You know I've never been able to do anything. We couldn't afford it. And now I was so happy that I could do something, and I told them so; and they seemed real pleased at first. I gave two dollars apiece to the Ladies' Aid, the Home Missionary Society, and the Foreign Missionary Society—and, do you know, they hardly even thanked me! They acted for all the world as if they expected more—the grasping things! And, listen! On the way home, just as I passed the Gale girls, I heard Sue say: 'What's two dollars to her? She'll never miss it.' They meant me, of course. So you see it wasn't appreciated. Now, was it?"

"Perhaps not."
"What's the good of giving, if you aren't going to get any credit, or thanks, just because you're rich, I should like to know? And they aren't the only ones. Nothing has been appreciated," went on Mrs. Jane discontentedly. "Look at Cousin Mary Davis—you know how poor they've always been, and how hard it's been for them to get along. Her Carrie—Mellicent's age, you know—has had to go to work in Hooper's store. Well I sent Mellicent's old white lace party dress to Mary. 'Twas some soiled, of course, and a little torn; but I thought she could clean it and make it over beautifully for Carrie. But, what do you think?—back it came the next day with a note from Mary saying very crisply that Carrie had no place to wear white lace dresses, and they had no time to make it over if she did. No place to wear it, indeed! Didn't I invite her to my housewarming? And didn't Hattie, too? But how are you going to help a person like that?"

"But, Jane, there must be ways—some ways." Miss Maggie's forehead was wrinkled into a troubled frown. "They need help, I know. Mr. Davis has been sick a long time, you remember."

"Yes, I know he has; and that's all the more reason, to my way of thinking, why they should be grateful for anything—anything! The trouble is, she wants to be helped in ways of her own choosing. They wanted Frank to take Sam, the boy,—he's eighteen now,—into the store, and they wanted me to get embroidery for Nellie to do at home—she's lame, you know, but she does do beautiful work. But I couldn't do either. Frank hates relatives in the store; he says they cause all sorts of trouble with the other help; and I certainly wasn't going to ask him to take any relatives of mine. As for Nellie—I did ask Hattie if she couldn't give her some napkins to do, or something, and she gave me a dozen for her—she said Nellie'd probably do them as cheap as anybody, and maybe cheaper. But she told me not to go to the Gaylords or the Pennocks, or any of that crowd, for she wouldn't have them know for the world that we had a relative right here in town that had to take in sewing. I told her they weren't her relations nor the Blaisdells'; they were mine, and they were just as good as her folks any day, and that it was no disgrace to be poor. But, dear me! You know Hattie. What could I do? Besides, she got mad then, and took back

the dozen napkins she'd given me. So I didn't have anything for poor Nellie. Wasn't that a shame?"

"I think it was," Miss Maggie's lips shut in a thin straight line.
"Well, what could I do?" bridled Jane defiantly. "Besides, if I'd taken them to her, they wouldn't have appreciated it, I know. They never appreciate anything. Why, last November, when the money came, I sent nearly all of Mellicent's and my summer things—and if little Tottie didn't go and say afterwards that her mamma did wish Cousin Jane wouldn't send muslins in December when they hadn't room enough to store a safety pin. Oh, of course, Mary didn't say that to me, but she must have said it somewhere, else Tottie wouldn't have got hold of it. 'Children and fools,' you know," she finished meaningly, as she rose to go.

Mr. Smith noticed that Miss Maggie seemed troubled that evening, and that she started off early the next morning and was gone nearly all day, coming only for a hurried luncheon. It being Saturday, the Martin girls were both there to care for Father Duff and the house. Not until some days later did Mr. Smith suspect that he had learned the reason for all this. Then a thin-faced young girl with tired eyes came to tea one evening and was introduced to him as Miss Carrie Davis. Later, when Miss Maggie had gone upstairs to put Father Duff to bed, Mr. Smith heard Carrie Davis telling Annabelle Martin all about how kind Miss Maggie had been to Nellie, finding her all that embroidery to do for that rich Mrs. Gaylord, and how wonderful it was that she had been able to get such a splendid job for Sam right in Hooper's store where she was.

Mr. Smith thought he understood then Miss Maggie's long absence on Saturday. Mr. Smith was often running across several cases that she had not helped. Then he did not know exactly what to think.

His first experience of this kind was when he met an unmistakably "down-and-out" on the street one day begging clothing, food, anything, and telling a sorry tale of his unjust discharge from a local factory. Mr. Smith gave the man a dollar, and sent him to Miss Maggie. He happened to know that Father Duff had discarded an old suit that morning—and Father Duff and the beggar might have been taken for twins as to size. On the way home a little later he met the beggar returning, just as forlorn, and even more hungry-looking.

"Well, my good fellow, couldn't she fix you up?" questioned Mr. Smith in some surprise.

"Fix me up!" glowered the man disdainfully. "Not much she did! She didn't fix me up ter nothin'—but chin music!"

And Mr. Smith had thought Miss Maggie was so charitable!

A few days later he heard an eager-eyed young woman begging Miss Maggie for a contribution to the Pension Fund in Behalf of the underpaid shop girls in Daly's. Daly's was a Hillerton department store, notorious for its unfair treatment of its employees.

Miss Maggie seemed interested, and asked many questions. The eager-eyed young woman became even more eager-eyed, and told Miss Maggie all about the long hours, the nerve-wearing labor,

(Continued on Page 17.)

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, incidentally, 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.



HOME OF W. D. PARMELEE AND FAMILY, OF HOPKINS, MICH.

We hear so much and read so much about the farmer being broke and that there is no money in farming, until we are half lead to believe that the country is "going to the dogs." Then just in time, along comes a picture like the one above, and the sun again creeps forth from behind the dark clouds. Such a home as this cannot be built on promises or air. We have a picture of the barn which we will print later.

THE LONELINESS OF JESUS

A SERMON BY MRS. DAVID F. WARNER.

TEXTS: "And when even was come, he was there alone." Matt. 14:23b. He "withdrew again into the mountain himself alone." Jno. 6:15.

NEVER has there been a man, in all ages of the past, who wandered over this earth and was so much alone as was the man Jesus. What, you ask, did Jesus, one who was so great and good, so kind and loving, so pleasant, so winsome, and so self-sacrificing, not have friends without number? Yes, Jesus had friends, but his friends and associates, his comrades and helpers, were so far beneath him, that, after all, he was alone. Then too, those who lived nearest him, those who had the best opportunity to know him and endear themselves to him, absolutely rejected him.

When the babe Jesus was born, no friendly door was opened to receive him. People from all over the country were pouring into the town of Bethlehem. They were hurrying back and forth attending to business. Amidst this hustle and bustle, in a lonely corner of a stable the child Jesus was born in sorrow, poverty, and humility.

"Jesus came into a dead world. He, the one living man, alive in body, soul and spirit, alive to God in the world." "The world into which he entered, by his human birth, was veritably dying, dead indeed unto God. We realize very imperfectly the distress, the conflict of disgust and pity which the fact of being in such a world as this, and belonging to it, caused in the nature of Jesus Christ, in a soul that was in perfect sympathy with God. Never was there loneliness such as his."

Jesus was a Jew. He was a product of his age and nation; and yet he was so far above his own people that we can scarcely think of him as a Jew. Jesus had no one who could sympathize with him in his life and thought. He stood head and shoulders above those around him. They could come to him for advice and sympathy, but where could he go for counsel? To God and to Him alone was he driven for strength in his trying hour.

True, we can find no one who is more willing to carry our burdens; but how many of us go to God first when trouble and trials come? We are all human, we all have our confidential friends, those who are our equals or superiors, and it is to them that we flee. Many an aching brow and weary soul has been soothed by the gentle hand and sympathizing word of a true Christian friend. Still closer than any of our friends is another to whom we always go first. That, you say, is mother.

Was Jesus able to receive counsel and sympathy from his mother after he grew to manhood? As we search our Bible we find at different places the statement, "And Mary kept these things and pondered them in her heart." Mary certainly did not understand the greatness of her child. She did not understand his mission, and therefore was not able to help him in his work as one who was his equal—one who lived, thought, and believed as he did.

As we look back over later history, we find the names of great men. These lived in advance of their age. Luther was a great man, and yet was he alone? No, Melancthon was his helper, his sympathizer, his staff. Upon him he could lean when the clouds rolled dark before him and the storm raged thick and fast. Calvin too, should be noted. But he had Zwingli as a companion in his labors—one who thought and worked as he did. Jesus had no such companion. He lived, thought, and acted in a realm above that of his fellows.

Jesus might have established an earthly kingdom and he might have had all the world to worship him as a political ruler, but he did not. This humble Nazarene was aiming at some thing greater; and even though he was obliged to stand alone, he stood firm.

At different times Jesus was rejected. Even his home people refused to hear him. Many times,

after preaching at a place, he was driven out and left at the mercy of strangers, or was obliged to depart secretly because his life was in danger. In all these struggles he was obliged to fight alone. No one understood, as did he, the conditions in which he was placed. We sometimes want to question the idea that Jesus longed for companionship. But we should remember the fact that Jesus did lament his condition when he said, "The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay His head."

Can anything be more sad to the human mind than the fact that some child has been cast out of its home and is obliged to wander from place to place, with no one to love it and no one to give it a home. Jesus' mother did not forsake him, but his own brethren did. His apostles, even, had such a faint conception of who Jesus was, and what he was trying to do, that they did not know at times whether they wanted to follow him or not. Jesus lived with them, travelled with them, and taught them. He tried to explain to them his mission, but it seemed they could not understand. Time and again they left him alone when difficulties stared him in the face.

During the last week of Jesus' life the very best of his nature was brought out. He held up boldly the sorrowing disciples, but was in the depths himself. Do you know what it is to comfort hearts while your own is breaking? This was true with Jesus many times, but now, that we come down to the last week, the last evening of his life, we can not help but feel that the heart of this humble Nazarene was breaking. On that evening of the great crisis Jesus and his disciples walked quietly along the Jerusalem streets, out of the gate leading towards the brook Kedron. Then they went over the brook towards the enclosed spot in the garden. The night was dark. It continued to grow darker and darker. He left the disciples alone and went farther into the garden, to his favorite praying place. He longed for fellowship, for a warm hand-touch, but none could help. If they followed they would hinder. How black the night! The weight of sinful humanity was upon him. Death stared him in the face. But alone! No human heart in all the world could help him. Jesus hardly thought the cup would be so bitter. He was tempted to shrink from it. It seemed as if the moon and stars, even, shrank from looking upon this scene of agony. To the "Only One" that was left, Jesus lifted his heart in prayer, and "he prayed until the sweat like drops of blood stood upon his brow."

Could it be possible that Christ is lonely today? Do we, at times, wander so far from him that he is in agonizing intercession for us today as during the night in the garden. He has been admitted to some doors but we take no time to visit with him, we have no time for communion with the one whom we have invited into our houses. I fear that Christ gets very lonely and longs for fellowship.

Jesus wants us to come to him all alone and tell him all. He is ever ready to give us the very best that he has. May we then, invite Jesus in and take him into our confidence, make him a personal friend, and spend much time in his presence, that it may not be said of us that we pierced those tender hands, broke that loving heart, and finally hung upon the cross the one who truly loved us.

(NOTE: The editor of this department being otherwise engaged, his good wife and assistant local pastor, humbly consented to write the sermon for this number or the BUSINESS FARMER. He hopes you will be helped by it.)

THE KINGDOM OF GOD cometh not with observation; Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you.—Luke 17:20,21.

OH THAT MEN would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—Psalm 107:21.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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

"The Farm Paper of Service"

STRAIGHT TALK

HOW often after you have read an article do you sit back and wish that the author might have stated clearly and directly what he was trying to get at.

This has probably been particularly true during the past year or so when so much advice has been passed out gratuitously to the farmer, and the thought from Mr. Bennett, who expresses himself fully on page 3 of this issue, will, we believe, ring true with a great many farmers in Michigan who have many times had the same thoughts that he has put on paper in this article.

We have contended right along from this page that the farmer was getting too much advice and not enough real help, that there were too many politicians in the field who were living off the farmer, and that matters would have to adjust themselves in the natural course of events rather than by any radical move which could be made to relieve the present situation.

This may not sound as you would like to have it sound, but it is at least the plain, unvarnished truth as we see it. There is plenty of room on the farms for every good farmer and his son in the United States, and with the aid of machinery they can supply the food products of this country in competition with the cheaper labor from any part of the world. They can live and with their families enjoy life, surrounded by the same comforts which men in the American cities enjoy and with luxuries which the farmers of no other country in the world enjoy.

There is no question but what the advent of modern machinery has lessened the number of men needed to work the farms of America, and with the curtailment of foreign export the present adjustment had to come, yet we firmly believe the conditions which forced the present situation are rapidly passing and those farmers who have held to their trade are going to be the winners in the end.

MICHIGAN THIRD IN SUGAR BEETS

FINAL reports of the 1923 United States sugar crop, received late in March by the United States Department of Agriculture from the sugar beet factories, show that 7,006,000 short tons of beets were harvested and that 6,565,000 tons were sliced for sugar. This is the third largest crop on record, being exceeded only by the unusually large crops of 8,538,000 tons in 1920 and 7,782,000 tons in 1921. More beets were produced per acre in 1923 than in any other year since 1915, the yield per acre being 10.66 tons in 1913, compared with 9.77 tons in 1922 and 9.55 tons in 1921. The 657,000 acres harvested in 1923 were less than the acreage harvested in five of the preceding ten years, but larger than the average of 655,000 acres for that 10-year period.

The 1923 sugar beet crop was worth at least \$58,800,000 to growers, the department says. Some factories reported that additional payments under the contracts may be made to the growers later, if warranted by sales of the sugar made. In the 1922-1923 campaign these late payments amounted approximately to 9 per cent of the total amount finally paid.

The 881,000 short tons of refined sugar made from the 1923 beet crop also is the third largest production of beet sugar in any campaign in the United States. The relatively high yield of the

beets per acre was sufficient more than to offset the moderate acreage and sugar content. Only 675,000 short tons of sugar were produced from the beet crop of 1922, compared with 1,020,000 short tons in 1921 and 1,089,000 short tons in 1920.

Colorado factories used 1,890,000 tons of beets in 1923, followed by Utah with 1,008,000 tons, and Michigan 815,000 tons. Utah led in yield per acre with 12.91 tons, followed in order by Colorado 12.15 tons, Idaho 11.63 tons, and Nebraska 11.04 tons.

About 240,000 short tons of sugar were made in Colorado factories. Factories in Utah made 137,000 short tons of sugar, in Michigan 110,000 short tons, and in California 100,000 short tons.

BOOSTS FOREIGN MARKETS

A BILL introduced by Representative Ketcham of Michigan, authorizing innovations in the department of agriculture designed to increase the market for American farm products has passed the house and is now ready for the senate, where it is assured of a favorable hearing. The bill would direct the secretary of that department to gather and disseminate more information that would be of value to the farmer in planting and selling his crops.

The outstanding feature of the bill is the authorization of agricultural attaches to the legations and embassies of the United States in foreign lands, charged with the duty of collecting this information. These officials would have the same standing as other diplomatic agents, and Secretary of State Hughes has already indorsed the proposition.

The bill was indorsed also by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and practically all the farm organizations.

The bill would promote American agriculture by making more markets available and expanding the service now rendered by the department in gathering information regarding agriculture in foreign fields. The additional information would include all data pertaining to the agricultural production, competition and demand for American farm products that would assist in promoting the sale of such products abroad. The secretary of agriculture would thus be able to get information for the American farmer that would better enable him to adjust his operations to world conditions.

PAINTING UP

AN investment in fresh paint for the farm buildings is not altogether a matter of personal pride or a desire to show off to the neighbors.

"Save the surface and you save all" is the slogan chosen in the present paint campaign in the country and yet that is literally a fact, for well painted wood is protected from the weather and may last indefinitely.

The very sight of clean, well painted buildings helps build up a community, keeps the farm family in better spirit, encourages the boys and girls to stay on the farm, and, incidentally, makes it a lot easier to borrow money at the banks when it is necessary.

We remember an old farmer friend of ours who would himself have made a good promoter because in an emergency once he was practically "busted" from an unfortunate investment and needed the help of his local banker. The banker told him he must come out to look over his farm before making any additional loan so he and the boys in the next two days, working into the evenings, painted up all the farm buildings, so that when Mr. Banker came out there was little question in his mind as to whether or not this farmer was a success in his calling.

It is true that the paint job has been neglected on a good many thousand farms in Michigan during recent years and this ought to be a good season to look over the buildings and plan to do the necessary work.

Good paint is considerably cheaper than it was two years ago and rightly applied we consider it one of the best investments any farmer can make.

We have discovered this too, that where one farmer in a community starts to paint up his buildings, the neighbors follow like sheep and in a few weeks the whole locality looks and feels prosperous and contented. Why not utilize the time in between planting and cultivating for this job? You do not need to hire professional painters if you and the boys are handy with the brush and not afraid to look at the ground from the top of a ladder.

THE BUTTER SITUATION

NOT a little concern is being expressed by the dairy interests, not only in Michigan but in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the other butter fat producing states, in the present situation.

When it is considered that the imports for the

past three months of this year are equal to those of the first seven of last year, it is apparent that this concern is not unwarrantedly taken. The heavy increase began last November when shipments to the American market from abroad jumped to 3,830,657 pounds, as compared with 1,202,304 pounds imported in October. In January of this year the total imports were 4,417,326 pounds, and there was an addition of nearly 1,000,000 pounds in February, when the imports amounted to 5,392,593 pounds.

In New York since the middle of February the price of 92 score butter has declined from 50 cents to 38 cents per pound. This market is, of course, a reflection of the butter market in all sections of the United States.

Unquestionably one of the causes which has brought about this condition in the American market is a fall in the Danish exchange rate, which is now 16.64 compared with the par of 26.80; in other words, the Danish butter if sold for American dollars will bring 50 per cent more than if sold for Danish money at home. Denmark, it must be remembered, is one of the greatest dairy producing countries in the world, and, by the way, one of the best organized from a cooperative standpoint.

The dairy producers of Denmark are not to be blamed for the present situation. Commodities naturally find their way to the best markets. The only way the dairy interests of America can protect themselves is a higher duty on imported butter. The present rate is 8 cents per pound and it is proposed that an emergency measure be passed at once, raising the duty to 15 cents per pound, which would at least raise the price that much to the American consumer whether the American producer got the benefit of it or not! (Depending on whether you believe in the beneficial results of a protective tariff or not.)

It is our opinion that the present situation is short lived. This represents only a temporary set-back to the dairy market which will soon recover. In the meantime there ought to be some way to stem the tide of dairy imports which are competing with our own products.

THE BABY CHICK INDUSTRY

SECOND only to the automobile industry, at least in its record of phenomenal growth, is that of the baby chick industry in Michigan.

No state has a better reputation or is producing more baby chicks for shipment outside of its own territory than is the State of Michigan. This spring the hatcheries have been working day and night, literally turning out millions of baby chicks, which are placed in parcel-post boxes tagged for all parts of the United States. Shipments are made as far as Texas, Florida, eastern coast points, and as far west as the Rockies, and amateur and professional poultry raisers alike are depending on these mammoth hatcheries for their chicks.

The incubator and old mother hen herself are having a hard battle in the face of this modern and efficient motherless system.

We are glad to say that a strong baby chick organization in the western part of Michigan has made it possible for the legitimate and honest hatchers to help clean out the fakirs who always get into a new business of this kind, which promises extraordinary returns. One of their schemes was to advertise baby chicks which they did not hatch; then go out and make arrangements with individual operators of large hatcheries to make their shipments for them. Of course, this placed responsibility nowhere and the customer was very often dissatisfied because the shipment was poorly selected or not made on time. This practice has been largely cleaned out, due to the efforts of the baby-chick associations and the good farm papers which have refused to carry advertising of this type.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has, from the beginning, done everything in its power to encourage the baby chick industry in Michigan because we believed in it, and we are just as anxious to continue our campaign to keep it a clean industry. We congratulate the hatcheries of Michigan on the splendid progress they have made during the short period in which they have been in operation, to stabilize their industry.

HE WHO LAUGHS, LAUGHS!

DOWN in Monroe County they have worked out a clever scheme, one which will meet with favor with most of those who hear of it. They are sentencing all automobile speeders, drivers of trucks too heavily loaded, and bootleggers to work on roads of the county which they have helped to destroy. A period of ten days working on concrete roads ought to give a man a wholesome respect for the labor and expense involved in building them. Perhaps one would not be tempted to "burn-up" the roads at quite so lively a clip if he had spent many weary days in helping to build it.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

AN OLD SCHEME WORDED IN A NEW WAY

FARMERS in various parts of the country are receiving through the mails an invitation to part with \$2.00 in a novel manner. A small advertisement appearing in local papers reads somewhat as follows:

"Wanting to hear from owner having farm for sale."

Persons responding to this ad received a letter from the New Land Sellers Guide Publishing Company, 721 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., in which is enclosed a printed notice attached to a self-addressed sealed and stamped envelope. The notice contains this announcement:

DO NOT OPEN!

"This sealed envelope contains the Revised New Land Sellers' Guide, in which are the names and addresses of 260 new farm land buyers. Should you wish to keep the Revised Guide, remit according to the terms of the enclosed Special Acceptance Offer. If you do not wish to sell your farm, or take advantage of this offer, remove this slip, and drop the letter in the U. S. Mails, without being opened. We have a complete record of this envelope, which has U. S. Postage attached, and must not be tampered with unless you wish to keep it, as per the terms of the enclosed offer. Fill out the enclosed offer blank, remitting only Two Dollars, and this valuable index of 260 farm buyers belongs to you."

Thus the impression is created that there is a liability attached to the opening of this sealed envelope, unless \$2.00 is remitted. A complaint has reached us to the effect that a number of letters addressed to some of the "260 guaranteed land buyers" have been returned to the sender.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN!

Dear Mr. Slocum—I own quite a large block of stock in the Detroit Packing Company and agents keep coming to me asking me to exchange it for one thing or another. Right now there is an agent in this vicinity asking Detroit Packing stock-holders to exchange their stock for stock in a mining company in Montana that seems to have excellent prospects. He is offering \$12 a share in exchange which seems pretty low, don't you think so?—Mecosta Co.

WE have expressed our opinion of the Detroit Packing Company many times in this department. We believe the building of this modern packing plant will be of great permanent value to the live-stock industry in this state. The fourth city in America should certainly be able to support a gigantic packing plant many times the size of the present one.

The same men who organized the packing company are still at the helm, which proves that they believe in its future. It has not been an easy task to steer the course, nor is it ever for a new company tackling a great undertaking which must be perfected in the multitudinous departments employed.

Naturally the old line packers, particularly in Detroit, do not relish the coming of this competitor and inasmuch as the stock is so largely held by farmers in Michigan, it is not hard to weaken its position among its stock-holders by inference, gossip and propaganda of a sinister sort.

We would not attempt to decide for any man whether he should hold or sell at a sacrifice the stock for which he paid upwards of \$60 a share in the Detroit Packing Company. Our opinion of this company, its field and the men behind it are entirely personal and therefore not by any manner of means, infallible. But when a reader asks us if we would exchange stock in the Detroit Packing Company for as low a price as \$12 per share, for mining stock, we do not hesitate to unqualifiedly advise against any such move.

If there is any farmer among my readers so flush with money that he can afford to gamble on the contents of the bottom of a mine, I would

suggest that he come into Detroit and apply to the police department for the address of any of the many gambling establishments, where at least he will have a 50-50 chance of the red or black showing and some excitement for the money he is just about as certain to be parted from.

THE SHOW CARD FRAUD

WHAT Government officers say is one of the greatest mail fraud cases in the history of Detroit was revealed April 12th when a squad of United States marshals, headed by Francis E. Shea, Postoffice inspector from Washington, raided the offices of the Detroit Show Card School, at 405 Gratiot Avenue.

According to Shea, who has been in Detroit for a month investigating the case, the "school" operated on a wholesale basis, collecting \$50 each from several hundred victims, and without making any effort to fulfill its many promises.

Advertisements, he said, were placed in publications, written as follows:

Anyone can make \$15 to \$50 a week at home in spare time by our new lettergraph method. No canvassing, experience unnecessary. We show you how, furnish work, and pay you cash each week, no matter where you live. Write for illustrated booklet.

Also that fictitious letters of recommendation appear in the booklet, and that reproduced checks, purported to have been paid to satisfied correspondents, also were fictitious.

Shea, in investigating the case, wrote to the school, and asked for a list of customers and also a list of students and graduates. The lists, excepting the graduates, were received by him, and he immediately got in touch with the companies listed as having had work done by the Detroit Show Card School.

Many of the names on this list are thought to be fictitious, he said, and many companies answered that they knew nothing of the "school." Approximately one per cent, Shea said, of the companies referred to admitted any connection and in these cases, they replied they never placed orders with the "school" for more than \$5 or \$10.

The list of students was also found to be irregular, including employees of the company had fictitious names, Shea said.

The school's guaranty, signed by Miss Master, promised to supply the necessary outfit free to enable communicants to start to work at once; to furnish steady work when applicants became proficient; to advance students, with proper application and practice, far enough in 10 weeks to enable them to start to work for themselves, and to furnish engraved diplomas to graduates. None of these guarantees were fulfilled, Shea said.

The defendants are also charged with maintaining an office at the same address and advertising under the name of "The United States Health and Strength Institute," and representing that by means of their method they could cure nearly all kinds of illness. The fee in the institute was \$28.

Another charge is that the same group of defendants used the mails to promote the "United Detective Training Institute," which had the same group of instructors as the "Health Institute" and the "Show Card School." The tuition in the detective school was \$20, recently reduced from \$120.

The offices at 405 Gratiot avenue, scene of the raid, showed about 30 girls industriously answering mail. These girls, according to Shea, answered communications with printed slips of paper. The "school" has been in operation more than two years.

Thus endeth another lesson! Come early next week and we will have a surprise for you!

Your paper is the best in the state. Thank you for past favors.—Chris. A. Larsen, Montcalm County.

First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds

Old-fashioned conservatism and honest representation have given this company and its issues a high standing among farmers.

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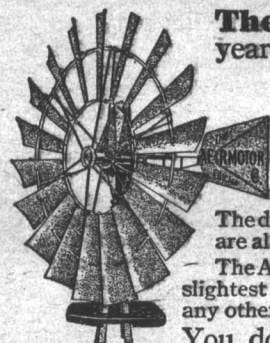
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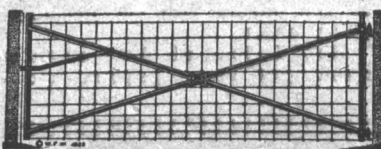
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THAT MAN'O'MINE

Mrs. Charlotte Byers

As the years are gently passing,
And my steps get stiff and slow
I look upon a white-haired head
In the garden plot below.
He straightens out the kink in his back
Then he turns to me with his eyes a shine
And I'll tell you this, My little Miss,
I'm still in love with that Man'O'Mine.

As the twilight shadows deepen
And I sit by his dear old side;
I think of the days of long ago
When he brought me here, a bride.
He's a man who thinks before he speaks
And a love in his heart that is fine
And it's one great joy, My dear big boy
To know I love yet that Man'O'Mine.

When the days are dark and dreary
And everything seems wrong,
He chases the blues with a twinkling eye
And a happy rollicking song.
He's been a father, yes, more than that
He's a DADDY to all of mine,
And I'll tell you this, it still is bliss
To be loved by that Man'O'Mine.

And if in this day of struggle and grief
The young folks would only be true
To the vows they take at the altar side
Their skies, like mine could be blue.
For the man is just boy to be held and
cajoled.
To be told he is all things divine.
And I'll tell you this, My pretty Miss
I'll love forever that Man'O'Mine.

—Written especially for the BUSINESS FARMER.

SHORT CUTS TO SPRING CLEANING

(Prize Winning Letter)

AS I enjoy reading letters from people telling how they do their work thus getting new ideas and suggestions, I hope someone may find a helpful hint in mine.

In regard to short cuts in spring cleaning, I think the shortest cut of all is to have as many odd jobs as possible done beforehand. For instance: the window drapes, cushion covers, table runners, etc., may be laundered now, and if new ones are needed have them made. I like to add a few such articles to each weekly washing rather than to do them all in one. Last week we had extra: three pairs of lace curtains, and the draping from the baby's bed and screen.

To avoid bareness which the removal of such things may cause, hang up some plain draw curtains at the living room windows and arrange upon the library table, buffet and dresser, some of those pretty paper dollies you buy at the ten cent store.

Some nice bright day let us go to the store room and empty all the trunks, bags, and boxes,—air, brush, and pack all winter clothing that we do not need any longer, sort out all cast-off clothing and cut into desirable sizes, and have handy for cleaning purposes. Also those old stockings should be put into a covered can with a few drops of oil, so that they will be saturated and ready to use to dust with. Look over the summer clothing that has been packed away and some evening supply the missing buttons, draw strings, etc.

There is that "catch all" under the sink that might be renovated most any time, and the medicine chest, the sewing machine, and kitchen cabinet,—so many drawers and so many corners to clean out. If I clean the bookcase before long, I may have time to look up that half forgotten poem and show sonny the wonderful pictures in the big book.

Ammonia in hot water applied by clean clothes in the mop stick will clean and brighten that velvet rug amazingly.

When at last the warm day comes when doors and windows can be opened prepare a boiled dinner, as a time saver, or a baked one. Try cooking potatoes and parsnips right in with that beef roast, and don't you like slices of ham baked in the scalloped potatoes? My husband discovered steel wool to be the best agent to make a "short cut" on that dish the potatoes were scalloped in—as it is for all aluminum ware and the zinc table top.

Then move everything possible from the room to be cleaned, giving all glass a coat of Bon Ami, then it is time to clean the room. Go over the furniture with soap suds followed by a polish; it will be a pleasure to have all the trimmings clean and ready with which to dress up the room and one will have such a respectable feeling to know that the



Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—With the help of my good readers I am making this issue a special house-cleaning number. The letters from my readers gave me much helpful information and I hope that we, together, save you some time, or make at least one bit of work, a little easier, this spring.

It was just lovely of you to answer the request for "Ammonia Cookie" recipe and I want to thank you all. When you want any help just call on me. Do not forget the garden this year. Right now I am receiving so many beautiful seed catalogs that it just makes me want to sit down and figure out my list. Let us have plenty of vegetables this year for canning and table use. It is the best medicine we can take.

*Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor*

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

bottom drawer or the right hand pigeon hole has not been slighted.

When your sleeping room is finished and there are yet no spring flowers to bud their fragrance to its cleanliness, spray a few drops of perfume on the pillows and watch the head next to you bob up and look out the window to see if the lilac bush has bloomed.—E. M. C., Oakley, Mich.

A FEW HINTS ON CLEANING

I DON'T know of any short cuts to housecleaning, but am trying not to have it all come at once. I wipe down the walls of the downstairs rooms, wash all the woodwork, clean the built-in dish cupboard, and all the dishes, pictures on wall, and last the congoletum rug in dining room is cleaned and polished. When weather is warm enough to permit, I can air bedding, rugs, and clothing, clean the upstairs rooms in a few days work.

Whitening on a damp cloth rubbed over the windows and mirrors, and allowed to dry before wiping off will clean and polish the glass so much nicer and more clear, than kerosene, which always leaves an oily or shiny look. It also cleans white paint easily and without damage to the paint. A rather stiff dough mixed from water and bread flour will clean wall paper very nicely. When dough gets soiled, mix it over and use again. Rub it gently on paper in downward strokes.

A large paint brush is the nicest thing to use in dusting the woodwork, also in cleaning it, as it will clean the crevices and carvings which are so hard to get at with a cloth or a floor brush. If you have 2 brushes you can oil one and use as a dustless duster. Make a bag to fit over the broom of old cotton socks. You will need 1 pair. Then sew 2 pairs on the bottom of the bag. It makes a good dust-away mop, easily cleaned. Use it on walls, on floors, windows, etc.—"Molly B."

SPRING CLEANING MADE EASIER

I AM a farmer's wife, having lived on a farm for eighteen years, and these helps are for the farm sisters.

The first thing I do toward cleaning is to get my oil stove in good working order, as it has been idle through the winter, having the range in use. If that is done, so many times the supper or the rest of the meals can be prepared in quick order.

Next I clean all drawers in every room, put clean papers, and con-

tents back in good order. This saves time and patience. The clothes press comes next. Air all the clothes, and clean. To keep the woollens and things from the moths, and dust, make a large bag of newspapers, glue the top, and the moths will not bother where there is printers' ink.

The first room I clean is my kitchen, so as to get that done before it gets too warm. It seems as though there never was a room so hard to clean when it is hot, as a kitchen.

Next I clean all rooms upstairs, then the living room, dining room, and the cellar is my last. If it is hot, I have a good cool place to work. Of course all vegetables that have decayed are removed right away, so that there is nothing in the cellar to smell.—Mrs. A. H. S., Tipton, Mich.

VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

TO clean rusty knives, drop them into thick sour milk and let remain overnight. In the morning they can be cleaned very easily.

The secret of removing a grease spot from silk, without any ring or shadow remaining, is to rub French chalk on the wrong side of the goods. Put away for a few hours, then brush off the chalk and apply it again on the back of the spot if necessary. The powder absorbs the grease and leaves the surface of the fabric as good as new.

When you wish to mend a slightly worn table-cloth, use an embroidery hoop. In this way it can be nicely darned by using threads drawn from the linen itself.

To mend hot-water bottles, clean the torn place with gasoline. Place a piece of vulcanizing rubber over the hole with glue on it. Then put a hot iron on the rubber and let remain overnight. This will make your bottle like new.

Never pick up tiny pieces of glass with the fingers. Wet a woolen cloth and pat it over the glass particles which will then cling to the cloth. Burn the cloth.

When making lemon pies, let the filling get cool before putting in the pastry shell and you will find that it will not run as it does when it is put in hot.

Never leave a metal spoon in anything you wish to heat quickly as the heat runs up the spoon, thus requiring a longer time to heat the food.

To remove fresh shellac from a brush, rub a small quantity of borax well into the bristles. Then wash in soap and water. The same treatment will remove shellac from the hands.

PLANT A TREE ARBOR DAY, MAY SECOND

GOVERNOR GROESBECK has issued a proclamation designating Friday, May 2nd, as "Arbor and Bird Day" throughout the state of Michigan. He urges that the people of this state make Arbor Day of 1924 the beginning of an effort to plant a million trees in Michigan before the spring is over. He says: "If every school would plant not only one shade tree but many, if every home owner would plant both fruit and shade trees, if county highway officials would place along the roads young trees, and if the various committees would make the day one of general tree planting, Michigan could easily have one million more trees growing when the spring gives way to summer sun." He also urges that the birds be protected.

Can you plant at least one tree on May 2nd?

To loosen rusty screws, hold a red-hot poker on the head of the screw for two or three minutes. It can then be easily removed with a screw-driver.

When a caster becomes loose fill the hole with putty, then insert the stem of the caster in the soft putty. When the putty becomes hard it will hold firmly.

The common nut-cracker makes a splendid household wrench to remove the tops from cans and bottles with screw tops. Even glass stoppers will yield to it.

When hanging small curtains over doors and windows and you haven't any rod, use narrow elastic. It prevents sagging.

MUSIC WEEK INVADES RURAL COMMUNITIES

FOR the first time, we are to have this year a national music week. It will be observed throughout the country from May 2 to 10. Rural districts, especially rural schools, are expected by the promoters of the plan to form one of the strongest links in the chain of music week. National farm organizations, such as the American Country Life Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Granges, are cooperating and helping to stimulate rural participation. The committee in charge is distributing a guide for the organization of local music week which contains special suggestions for the participation of rural schools and rural communities. It may be obtained without charge from C. M. Tremaine, Secretary, National Music Week Committee, 105 West 40th Street, New York City. Community song books with music or word leaflets may be had also from the committee.

They are suggesting a music hour in every home, community songs in schoolhouse, church, or a farm home, which may be the center of communal life and in which a piano, organ, or other musical instrument is available. In some cases families that have a radio receiving set may invite their neighbors to join in listening to the special music week programs which will be provided over the radio.

Since music week comes so near the end of the school term in many rural communities the preparation of special programs may proceed in connection with the preparation for the regular closing exercises and provide a natural climax for the year's musical work. Indeed it is hoped by the committee that music week in 1924 will be but the beginning of the observance of a recurring anniversary which will be celebrated as naturally as Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other holidays. Music week should be merely an intensifying during one week of the habitual use of music throughout the year. In the school, as well as in the home, every day should be music day.

Personal Column

Earning Money at Home.—I see many inquiries as to how a woman can earn money at home, and wonder if my experience would help someone. When we moved in the country four years ago, I got a loom intending to weave for myself and family only, but after a few months on the farm decided we could use any extra money it was possible to make, so I started to weave for others. Had a chance to sell some rugs by having them made up of rags I had on hand, and finally started buying goods purposefully to make into rugs. Have a good business now in both rugs and quilt making. I bought new cuttings from factory by the hundred pounds, and as so many were too small for strips of any length, started piecing flocks of different patterns and there is very little waste on them. Also sewed and made up rugs on shares when one had worn out clothing and no time to sew the carpet rags themselves. I do these things beside raising turkeys, geese, and chickens, and still find time for some good reading.—Mrs. J. V., Mayville, Mich.

To Clean Window Blinds.—I would like to ask you through the columns of the Business Farmer if you know how to clean window blinds, which have become soiled with use, dust and other ways?

Cleaning a Percolator.—Can anyone tell how to clean and open the fine holes in a coffee percolator? With the best of care they seem to clog, but as I am obliged to use water with quite a bit of iron in it, it might possibly be that. Do any of the readers have this trouble?—Mrs. T. S. Athens

Menu for April 26

Cream of Turnip Soup
Bean Croquettes Tomato Sauce
Savory Rice
Lettuce Salad French Dressing
Stewed Prunes Coffee

Bean Croquettes.—One pint white beans, one-half cup cream, yolks of two eggs, one tablespoon fat, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon chopped parsley, one teaspoon onion juice, one teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste. Soak beans over night, drain, cover them with fresh water; boil an hour, drain, throw away water, cover with fresh water and boil until tender; drain and press through colander. Rub fat and flour together, add cream, stir until almost boiling, then add yolks of eggs. Stir again for a minute over fire, add bean pulp and all seasonings; mix and turn out to cool. When cool, form into cylinders, dip in egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve with tomato sauce.

RECIPES

Ammonia Used in Cookies.—A number of years ago I quite often made ammonia cookies. I bought 5 cents worth of carbonate of ammonia or baker's ammonia as they are the same. I think 5 cents worth was an ounce, and I used one-half of this for a recipe, the size given by "a subscriber". The remainder can be kept until another baking, by putting in a glass can with tight cover. Dissolve in the milk after grating. Try using the grated rind of a lemon instead of oil of lemon.

Molasses Cookies.—Will send my recipe for molasses cookies, made the day before baking. They are very good: One cup shortening, one cup granulated sugar, cream together. Three whole eggs, one cup molasses, one rounding teaspoonful soda, stirred in molasses. Rinse out cup

with about three tablespoons warm water, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoonful ginger, and one-half teaspoon cloves. I stir in flour with large spoon. Let in cool place until morning. Use good grade cooking molasses.—A Subscriber.

—if you are well bred!

Gentlemen in the company of ladies do not smoke.

One need not let his manner toward a young woman on the street advertise the fact that she is his fiancée. The presumption is that the engagement has been announced, to all entitled to know of it, and brazening the fact by a proprietary manner or an ostentatious show of affection is very vulgar.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

These are the things that ye shall do: Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates. Zach. 8:16.

That which is gone out of thy lips thou shalt keep and perform. Deut. 23:23.

The world is watching you. Give it no cause to say that you do not live according to your profession. Prove your faith by your works. Mean what you say. (Matt. 5:37.) Keep your word—your promise. (Col. 3:9-10.)

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

115—Quilt blocks for Dahlia bulbs. Rugs for any goods I can make into rag rugs.—Mrs. J. Van Antwerp, Mayville, R. 4, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4703-4641. An Up To Date Costume.—This Costume comprises Ladies' One Piece Dress 4641, and Sleeveless Jacket, 4703. Tan and brown checked suiting was used for the Dress, and tan flannel for the Jacket. The Dress has a convertible collar. The Jacket may be finished with a straight or shaped closing. The Pattern for the Dress is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 40 inch material for a 38 inch size. The Jacket is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1 1/4 yard of 40 inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 1/2 yard.

4722. A Dainty Morning Frock.—Housework seems lighter when one can attend to its various duties, arranged in a dress made from Pattern 4722. Percale in blue and white plaid gingham would be an attractive development. This style is also good for linen, linene and sateen. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 yards.

4713. A New "Bobble Blouse" Dress.—This jaunty style is fine for school wear. It may be made of checked or plaid woolen or gingham, and is excellent for linen and jersey. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. The skirt is a wrap around model. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material. For collar, cuffs, belt and pocket facing of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required.

4721. "Pajamas Up To Date"—Here is a splendid model for albatross, crepe, silk or crepe de chine. The tucks are a new feature. This style is cool and comfortable and especially becoming to slender 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 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

4707. A Popular Suite Style for a Small Boy.—One could use jersey cloth, linen, repp and flannel for this design. The smock is made in alpin style. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

4710. A Jaunty Model.—This "costume" is quite up-to-date, and attractive for any of the material now in vogue. The jacket may be omitted, or it may be made of contrasting material. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards for the dress, and 1 yard for the jacket of 40 inch material. Mustard color linen with stitching in brown floss would be nice for this model or pongee in a natural shade with pipings or bindings of white or green.

4719. A Dainty Tea Apron.—Embroidered voile or Swiss, organdy, lawn or percale could be used for this model. It will also be attractive in sateen or alpaca with binding of contrasting material, or in organdy with a plaited frill at the free edges. The Pattern is cut in one Size: Medium. It will require 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material, cut lengthwise. If crosswise 1 1/2 yard is required.

4715. A Pretty "Dance or Evening" Frock.—Tulle, organdy, chiffon and crepe de chine are desirable materials for this design. Changeable taffeta would also be attractive. As illustrated the dress was made of peach color crepe de chine, with corded pipings of satin, and embroidered chiffon for the yoke portions. A rosette or chiffon and narrow braided girdle finish the waistline. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material.

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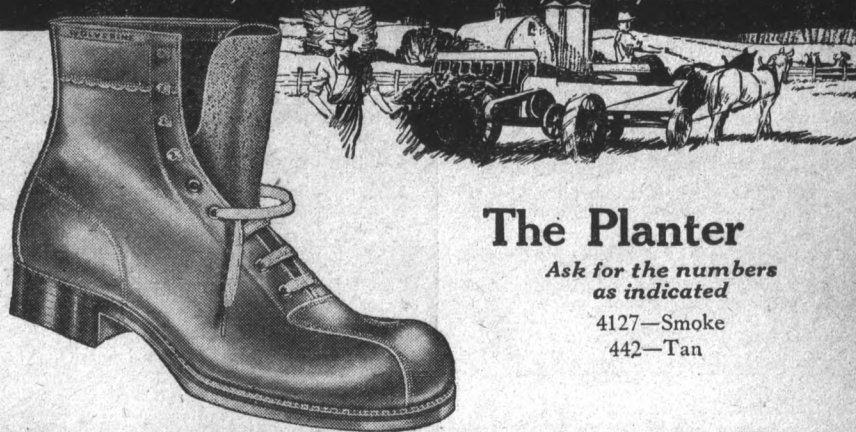
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The Children's Hour

HERE'S TO MICHIGAN

MANY laud their praises,
In bits of fancy rhyme,
But I' just put my poorer strength,
To match it for this time.

I think it is the grandest state,
For its beauty and its worth,
Salt and coal and gypsum,
Are taken from its earth.

Lansing is the capital
Its beauty is quite a part,
Of the capitol building with its hosts
Of old and painted art.

Detroit is also growing fast,
It ranks the first in size.
And Belle Isle with its pretty views,
Is first and second for a prize.

The state it is surrounded
By a wondrous chain of lakes,
To say nothing of the thousand others,
Which in all its total makes.

The upper part of Michigan,
Has wealth not used as yet.
But when it gets into the game;
You'll know it you just bet.

Will just mention a few of the cities,
Where education is advanced,
I mean the college and normal schools,
Which we may well enhance.

The normal schools at Marquette,
Mt. Pleasant and Kalamazoo,
Ann Arbor has the U. of M.
M. A. C. at Lansing, too.

Marquette and Jackson has the pens,
Owned and used by the state.
The school for boys at Lansing,
At Adrian for girls of fate.

I fear my poem is over long,
But still there's more to tell,
Three cheers! for good old Michigan.
And may you love her well.

—By Ruby N. Slack, Ellsworth, Mich.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Just a note this time. I have been sick this past week and while sick thought of this story for The Children's Hour, as you said we could send in poems, stories or drawings. (One thing sure, I'll never send in a drawing fit for anything, as I can't draw decent). Today is the first day I am able to be up around and write. Tomorrow I am going to start making up my school work, so I'll be up with my class when I return to school. Hoping you receive enough letters from readers of The Children's Hour to convince you that we want a "Correspondence Scramble", I am, sincerely,—Muriel Fray, Caledonia, Michigan.

Our Feathered Friends

There was once a little girl named Madge, who lived on a big farm with a beautiful wood lot. On one side of the woods was a pleasant grove of maples, where she sometimes took her little schoolmates for picnics in the summer time.

There were birds of many kinds that lived in these woods—blue birds, woodpeckers, robins, quails, and wrens. She had made friends with the birds, especially the quails and wrens. The quails would answer her when she called "Bob White" and she had bought a little wren house and hung it in the woods to protect a mother wren from the birds that preyed on her.

One day a little neighbor boy named Roy, was given a gun for a birthday present. After he had his gun for a while, he began to brag about how few shots it took to bring down a bird. Madge was sad because he killed birds, and one time when they were playing together, she told him how she wished he wouldn't kill birds because it was wicked. He told her it was fun, and that she had "girl's ideas" and boys were brave like men. She said it wasn't brave to kill innocent birds, and almost convinced him that she was right.

Just the same he went to the woods hunting that afternoon, and trudged around until he was tired looking for a bird in a position where he could hit it sure. He had seen birds many times that afternoon that he could have killed, but he would say to himself "I'll wait until I find one real close to me."

It was a hot, sultry, afternoon, and finally Roy sat down under a big elm tree to rest. He was thinking about Madge's silly girl views, (as he called them). Finally he saw a bird close by. He pulled his gun, aimed carefully, and fired. He saw he hadn't killed the bird, but had wounded it, so it just sort of fluttered along. He followed it, and saw it drop to the ground. He picked it up and found it was now dead. He heard a noise and looked around, and there was a nest full of little birds. They were sticking out their little heads and opening their mouths for food, because their mother had been on a return trip to them from hunting food. When Roy realized this, it made him real sad. He knew the poor little thing would starve, now that their mother was dead, and couldn't bring

them food. He wondered if he could carry them home and fix a place for them, and try to raise them, because he felt real wicked and miserable.

Just then a big drop of rain splashed on his forehead followed by another, and another. He started up quickly, looked around for the birds, and then realized that he had dreamed this while asleep under the big elm. He was so relieved that it was a dream. He jumped up quickly, and ran home because it was raining quite hard now. On the way home he vowed to never kill any more of our little feathered friends, but to try his skill on real pests or targets.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well this is Sunday evening, and I am by my sweet self. I happened to think of my dear Uncle Ned, so I took my pen in hand and am now writing you a nice little letter. Jack Frost is outside, and I don't like him. I don't think anyone does. The month of June is my beloved month, when the beautiful roses are seen in the gardens, and in full bloom. I certainly do love flowers. I am a lonesome little pal, for where I am working at now, I don't go out very often. Will some of the young folks between the age of 14 and 23 years, write me? I will try and answer every letter I get. As my letter is sort of long, I must close, hoping to get a lot of correspondence.—Miss M. A. Miller, 700 W. Ohio St., Bay City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May we enter into your merry circle? We have been silent readers of The Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. We see that everyone that joins this circle describes themselves, so will we. We both are eleven years of age, live on farms, and like it better than in the city. We have brown hair and blue eyes and are of the same height. We go to school together and we are in the eighth grade, like to study and like our teacher very much. We hope to see this letter in print, but we know that Mr. Waste Basket is waiting for a letter like this one. Isn't he Uncle Ned? Hoping some of the girls and boys will write to us. We will answer all letters we receive.—Martha Szalo and Agatha Centale, Metz, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Would you like to have a new niece? I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. I have dark hair, gray eyes and I am four feet six inches tall. I have two pets, a dog named Brownie and a lamb named Janey. We have other sheep. We have four horses and eight cows. I live on a farm of 160 acres. I hope my letter does not reach the waste basket as I think it will. Your niece,—Wilma Roberts, Ithaca, R. 7, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl in the fourth grade. I weigh sixty-five pounds. I am four feet four inches tall. My hair is a light brown and my eyes are blue. I live on a twenty acre farm. We have ninety chickens, three ducks, five cows, two cats, two pigs, and two horses. I have two sisters and one brother. There are twenty-four children in our school. Your niece,—Martha Wilson, R. 1, Alma, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I hope this letter does not reach the waste basket. I live on a 160 acre farm, eight miles from Grayling. My father has been taking the M. B. F. for quite a while. I read the Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. I have 4 brothers and 1 sister. I will describe myself. I am 13 years old, 5 feet 1 1/2 inches tall and have brown hair. My birthday is the 6th of November. I go 4 miles to school and am in the seventh grade. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Your nephew,—Ernest Corwin, Roscommon, Mich., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hello! May I become a member of the Children's Hour? My father has taken the paper for a long time and thinks it is a very good paper. So do I. I live on a 60-acre farm and like the farm very much. I have light brown bobbed hair, blue eyes, and I am very pretty. I am twelve years old and am in the eighth grade. I am writing this letter in school. Your want-to-be niece,—Beatrice Everson, Auburn, Mich., Route 2.



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An Over-Production of Crops and Advice

(Continued from Page 3)

riculture. Did he fail to produce sufficiently? No, he even produced a surplus. Did he fail to produce economically? No, he produced this surplus with less help than ever, namely, by his own ingenuity and efforts.

So much for conditions with which we are all more or less familiar. Now what about the remedy? It is common knowledge that it is comparatively easy to criticize almost any program presented by another. But to outline a remedy as a program to be carried out, is entirely another problem. The complex condition of our economic relationship between industries and governments of the world makes the problem so great that to date we have been able to discover no one person who is able to outline a course of action that would solve it. I firmly believe that the task will require the best efforts of many men, honestly and earnestly inclined, without the handicap of selfishness or prejudice, seeking just and fair means for an equitable distribution of wealth. Therefore I submit the following for consideration.

Taxes Must Come Down

Many things have happened in the last few years. Therefore many adjustments will have to be made, among which I will mention only a few which I think most important. First, taxes. The cost of Government should be equitably spread upon real property, including live stock and machinery, intangibles such as money, bonds, mortgages, etc., also upon all citizens, because all enjoy the benefits and protection of Government without which they could not exist. Due consideration of course should be given their ability to pay, for any tax that becomes confiscatory is little short of robbery.

And in the second place freight rates should be established with more consideration given to the actual value of the commodity shipped. For instance, most farm commodities are heavy and bulky. In many cases the freight bill nearly equals the entire cash value of the shipment. This situation should be promptly and effectively remedied.

In our opinion no solution of the problem would be complete which did not give an important point to the subject of co-operative marketing. The chief reasons why the farmers are trying to develop co-operative marketing are economic in nature and have to do with the problem of lowering the cost of distribution of food, which, of course, is good business for our entire social structure. Our Federal and State Governments should do everything possible to assist by pointing the way and by other means when necessary.

Good farming is good business applied to farming, meaning good soil, good seed, good stock and good business methods, and I am glad to say that our Governments, both state and federal, are doing everything that they can do to help along this line.

Inflation and Deflation

The writer remembers when a boy, if he was to enjoy coasting down the hill he must by some means get back up the hill again. Now if agriculture is to enjoy its former relationship with other industries it must get back to the position it occupied in 1919. During this time when money was easy to get, debts were contracted to the largest extent ever recorded in history and we all expected to pay these obligations with our commodities representing a cash value of nearly, if not quite, double what they now represent.

For example, it took 100 bushels of wheat in 1919 to pay interest on \$2750.00 at 6 per cent. Today, 100 bushels of wheat would pay the interest on only \$1428.57 at 7 per cent. This rate of depreciation is shown, not only in wheat, but in hay, beef, cattle, potatoes and many other items. It is also shown in exchange value, for example, 102 bushels of wheat in 1919 would buy a wagon. Today, it would take 166 bushels to buy the same wagon. Therefore, you see it is unjust to contract a debt under one measure

of value and be obliged to pay it under another.

Some one will hasten to say that we have the same money unit today that we had in 1919. I will reply by saying that value only means so much of one thing is given for so much of another. So the value of any given thing, including money, depends upon the amount available and the demand for it. So when money is plenty and cheap everyone is trying to exchange money for things, and when money is scarce, the conditions change and every one is trying to exchange things for money. Therefore money becomes dear.

Tax Exempt Bonds and Securities

The crazy desire to go in debt was not confined to individuals, they only follow the example set by our governments and our municipalities. Some of the astounding figures are given below. The debts carried by governments, National, State, County, cities, etc., in 1912 was \$6,814,955,000. This had grown in 1922 to \$32,786,715,000. The increase represents 381 per cent. The per capita debt in that period rose from \$70.20 to \$301.56. That the reader may see what is meant by the unparalleled increase of public debts, the division of responsibility is given as follows:

National Debt	\$22,525,775,000
State Debt	1,162,648,000
County Debt	1,366,636,000
Cities and others	7,731,658,000

The interest is more than one and one-quarter billion dollars a year. This great indebtedness was largely augmented by tax exempt bonds and securities, a condition made possible by legislation and capable of being corrected only through legislation.

Therefore I am convinced that the only means by which agriculture can relieve the serious conditions which it is in, is by thorough and complete organization, and with its numerical strength, support such men as have a knowledge of the real conditions affecting agriculture, and who are earnestly trying to effect a cure. Possibly the greatest results may be obtained by organized support of beneficial laws or rulings and a careful analysis of all measures, so that we may be able to combat harmful measures.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from Page 10)

the low wages—wages upon which it was impossible for any girl to live decently—wages whose meagerness sent many a girl to her ruin.

Miss Maggie listened attentively, and said, "Yes, yes, I see," several times. But in the end the eager-eyed young woman went away empty-handed and Mr. Smith frowned again.

He had thought Miss Maggie was so kind-hearted! She gave to some fair—why not to this one? As soon as possible Mr. Smith hunted up the eager-eyed young woman and gave her ten dollars. He would have given her more, but he learned from unpleasant experience that large gifts from unpretentious Mr. John Smith brought comments and curiosity not always agreeable.

It was not until many weeks later that Mr. Smith chanced to hear of the complete change of policy of Daly's department store. Hours were shortened, labor lightened, and wages raised. Incidentally he learned that it had all started from a crusade of women's clubs and church committees who had "got after old Daly" and threatened all sorts of publicity and unpleasantness if the wrongs were not righted at once. He learned that the leader in the forefront of this movement had been—Maggie Duff.

As it chanced, it was on that same day that a strange man accosted him on the street.

"Say, she was all right, she was, old man. I been hopin' I'd see ye some day ter tell ye."

"To tell me?" echoed Mr. Smith.

The man grinned.



"Ye don't know me, do ye? Well, I do look different, I'll own. Ye give me a dollar once, an' sent me to a lady down the street thar. Now do ye remember?"

"Oh! Oh! Are you that man?"

"Sure I am! Well, she was all right. Member? I thought 'twas only chin-music she was givin' me. But let me tell ye. She hunted up the wife an' kids, an' what's more, she went an' faced my boss, an' she got my job back, too. What do ye think of that, now?"

"Why, I'm—I'm glad, of course!" Mr. Smith spoke as one in deep thought. And all the way home Mr. Smith walked as one in deep thought.

(Continued in May 10th issue.)

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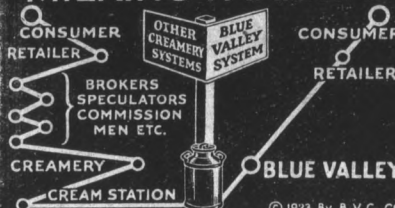
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manufactured anywhere, sold by anyone.
My Bargains speak for themselves. My
Direct-from-Factory-to-Farm Plan of selling means
a saving of Millions of Dollars to my customers.

BIGGEST BARGAINS
CREAM SEPARATORS, EN-
GINES, MANURE SPREAD-
ERS are 3 leaders that make my
challenge airtight. I know there
are no better products made.
I have seen and tested them all.
No price lower than mine, no
terms easier. Investigate,
compare, test thoroughly
on my Trial Plan. Then de-
cide whether you keep
mine or the other.
Write for big 90-Day Sale
Bargain Circular.
W. K. GALLOWAY CO.
397 Galloway, Sta.
Waterloo, Iowa

FREE
1924 Catalog of Farm
and Home
Bargains.

Hoosier
Use **HOOSIER**
TILE for per-
manent buildings
for farm or city,
dwellings, store rooms,
hog barns, barns, walls,
combines beauty, durability, economy.
Smooth Glaze or Mat Face finish. Estimates
free. Buy now for spring building.
Save time and money. **Hoosier Bldg. Tile**
4 Silo Co., Dept. MB-17, Albany, Ind.

PERMANENT

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

M. A. C. WILL LIST SUPERIOR
COWS

RECOGNITION of superior ani-
mals in Michigan cow testing
associations will be given with
the establishment of an animal
"blue book" for the highest pro-
ducing cows, beginning with this
year, according to an announcement
by the Dairy Husbandry Depart-
ment of Michigan Agricultural Col-
lege.

More than 2,000 cow testing as-
sociation records were examined in
order to arrive at a standard of pro-
duction, in accordance with the top
12 or 15 per cent of the association
cows will be allowed to qualify. All
cows in regularly organized associa-
tions will be eligible for entry in
the new record of performance upon
meeting the required standards.

The new plan will establish a sys-
tem of permanently recording the
State's best cows and will stimulate
interest in better feeding, better
breeding and better "weeding," ac-
cording to Department officials. It
also will aid in enhancing the value
of superior cows and their off-
spring, and will emphasize the value
of a bull according to the produc-
tion records of his daughters.

Certificates of production will be
granted for all animals that quali-
fy for the record of performance,
besides their inclusion in the annu-
al year book.

Requirements for certification in
the record of performance year
book will be as follows for the var-
ious classes during the association
year:

1. Heifers starting record under
three years old must produce 280
pounds or more of butter fat.
2. Cows starting record under
four years old must produce 310
pounds or more of butter fat.
3. Cows starting record under
five years old must produce 350
pounds or more of butter fat.
4. Cows starting record when
five years old or over must produce
400 pounds or more of butter fat.
5. When age is not known, cow
is to be classed as mature, and must
produce 400 pounds or more of but-
ter fat.

TAKING SHEEP ON SHARES

What share should I have to give
for sheep furnished me to raise on
shares? I would like to get about
50 head. I have 120 acres of cut-
over land with briars and brush. Do
you think that to work up to 100
head in three years would be more
than I could pasture in good shape?
I am sowing mixed grass seed as
fast as pastured off.—C. G., Karlin,
Mich.

—There are many different systems
used in letting sheep out on shares
to Michigan farmers. However, the
oldest and most common one is for
the sheep to double to the owner in
three years; that is, the man tak-
ing the sheep stands all the death
loss and returns to the owner twice
as many sheep of about the same
average age and breeding value as
the ones he received at the begin-
ning of the three-year period.

Whether or not you could carry
one hundred head of sheep on your
one-hundred and twenty acres of
cut-over land would depend first
upon the productiveness of your

soil and second upon the amount of
open grass not thickly covered with
briars and brush and the kind of
grass to which it is seeded. The
sheep will not do well if confined
closely enough to make them clear
off very great quantities of the
briars and brush, and you will have
better results if you start with a
smaller number than your pasture
will carry and increase the flock as
you see that you have plenty of
pasture.

A smaller number of sheep well
fed and taken care of are much
more profitable than a larger num-
ber poorly fed and cared for, par-
ticularly on the share plan, because
the death risk is usually entirely as-
sumed by the man who takes the
sheep.—V. A. Freeman, Extension
Specialist in Animal Husbandry,
M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

HYDROPHOBIA OR RABIES

Could you tell me how a dog acts
when he has hydrophobia and the
cause? Would any other animal
get it without the dog biting them?
Had a two year old dog in good
health and suddenly went mad and
would very much like to know the
cause.—E. E. R., Wixom, Michigan.

—There are two commonly des-
cribed types of hydrophobia, or
rabies; the "Furious" and the
"Dumb."

The "furious" type is the type
which attracts the most attention
and represents the greatest danger
to animals or persons. Probably
the first represents the greatest
danger to animals or persons. Prob-
ably the first noticeable symptom is
a change in behavior. The animal
later becomes very excitable and
other disturbances of a nervous
nature are in evidence. Frequent-
ly a morbid appetite is exhibited;
the animal refusing favored food
and attempting to partake of indi-
gestible objects in preference. Ex-
cessive salivation may then make
its appearance and the nervous
symptoms become aggravated. Af-
fected animals frequently attempt
to get away from their usual sur-
roundings and, once they escape,
may or may not return. If other
dogs are encountered during the
journey, they will probably be at-
tacked without cause or noise.
Human beings are less in danger, as
rabid dogs mostly avoid them and
usually only attack when irritated.

In the "dumb" rabies the change
in behavior may pass unnoted. The
period of excitability will be very
short, to be followed almost immedi-
ately by paralytic symptoms; par-
ticularly paralysis of the muscles of
the jaw and throat, followed by
paralysis of the hind parts of the
body. In this form of the disease
the patients are usually weak from
the beginning, neither bark nor
bite, and succumb in three or four
days.

The disease cannot be produced
in a person or animal except
through the bite of a rabid animal
or the inoculation of the virus by
other means.—B. J. Killham, State
Veterinarian.



ASK—

—AND YE SHALL RECEIVE

Mr. Hiram J. Stevens, of Luzerne, Mich., sent this picture to us, and he says that
Ezra (meaning the cat) takes quite an interest in dairying.

White Diarrhea

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

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

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 687, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shennandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 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 package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 687, Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name

Town

State

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



SELL CLEAN EGGS BUT DON'T WASH THEM

If eggs are dirty don't wash them. It is the advice offered egg producers by the United States Department of Agriculture. Washed eggs deteriorate more rapidly than unwashed, and detection of a few washed eggs may cause buyers to penalize the entire lot.

Unusually large quantities of washed eggs are reported this spring, the department says. Although dirty eggs are discounted in price, washing eggs will generally cause producers a greater loss.

Only clean, unwashed, high-quality eggs bring top prices. Production of clean eggs is accomplished by keeping hen house floors and nests clean, gathering eggs daily and keeping the laying hens during muddy weather in dry quarters until afternoon when most of the eggs will have been laid. Producers will find it more profitable to use the soiled eggs on the farm, and to market only the best quality product, the department says.

FEEDING HENS SKIM MILK

Does skim milk take the place of meat entirely for chickens? We have about 50 hens and I feed them one and one-half peck daily of one-half barley and one half buckwheat. They have all shells they want and nearly all the skim milk they want. I have one window 2 feet by 3 feet covered with burlap and three ventilators of one and one-half inch pipe which comes about 2 1/2 inches from the floor and 18 inches out of the roof. They all look healthy. What do you think is lacking to make them lay?—W. R., Elkton, Mich.

A very satisfactory production can be secured when the hens have skim milk available at all times. Ordinarily, however, a slightly higher production will follow the addition of meat scrap in the dry mash, at the rate of ten per cent, as a supplement to the skim milk. A 312 egg record was made by a Barred Rock at the Ontario Station that was fed a ration consisting of skim milk always available, ground oats in the dry mash hopper and a scratch feed twice daily consisting of two parts corn and one of wheat, in addition to oyster shell, grit, and sprouted oats.

More complex rations are being recommended at this time. The most popular ration used in practically all laying contests, would include a scratch feed containing cracked corn, and wheat, and a dry mash available at all times composed of the following ingredients: 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent corn meal, 20 per cent ground oats, 20 per cent middlings, 10 per cent meat scrap. The protein content can be increased by giving skim milk, buttermilk, semi-solid, or powdered milk.

The laying hen will ordinarily consume four ounces of feed daily. During the winter months a slightly higher percentage of scratch feed should be supplied and after May first the day's ration should consist of two ounces of scratch and two of mash.

It seems to me that you would find your hens in a more responsive mood if the laying house was remodelled, including more window space, and a more effective ventilation system. The outlet flue should be at least twelve inches in diameter, preferably fifteen or eighteen, and should come within eighteen inches of the floor, and extend beyond the highest point of the roof.

Approximately one third of the south side should be lighted.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

Speckled Tea

Freckled-faced Mickey plays in Hal Roach's "Our Gang" comedies. His mother says he never steps out of the character he portrays on the screen. The other evening she asked him to pour her a cup of tea. Mickey hid himself to the kitchen and returned in due time with the tea.

"It's full of specks, Mickey," remarked his mother, sipping the streaming liquid. "Was the strainer clean?"

"Couldn't find it, Ma," was the rejoinder. "so I just put it through the fly swatter."

Riverside Oversize Tires



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

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

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

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

Quality is built into Riverside Cords

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

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

You Don't Risk One Cent

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

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

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

SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE	SIZE	PRICE	POSTAGE
30x3 1/2	\$ 9.75	28c	32x4 1/2	\$20.95	45c
32x4	16.95	42c	34x4 1/2	21.95	48c
33x4	17.45	43c	35x5	28.75	58c
34x4	18.25	43c	35x5	29.95	61c

"I have used two Riverside Cords on the rear wheels of my car for two years. They have gone over 12,000 miles now and have never been off the wheels—and they still look fine." August Wm. Schultz B-66-R2 Van Horn, Iowa

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

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



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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.

Have You LIVE POULTRY For Sale? An Ad in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

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., R5, 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.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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

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

R. C. R. I. Red Purebred Hatching Eggs at \$1.25 per 15 postpaid. Beautiful Red. Great layers. Whittaker strain. M. J. Spencer, Rt. 1, Melvin, Mich.

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 Fishel White Wyandottes, 100-\$5.50; 50-\$3.00; each; 25 1 years old. Joseph Amster, Paw Paw, Michigan.

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30. Large type White Pekin Duck eggs \$1.25 per 12. MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES. REGAL STRAIN. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 and \$7 per 100. F. W. ROBERTS, Salem, Michigan.

GEESE

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

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.

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

White Holland Turkeys ALDEN WHITCOMB, Byron Center, Michigan.

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

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 out 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.)

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.



Our Baby Chicks

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

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

BEST CHICKS at Low Prices

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

Brammer-Fredrickson 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, Holland, Michigan.

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

BLISSFIELD HATCHERY, Blissfield, Michigan.

QUALITY CHICKS New Prices

Prompt Free Live Delivery. Per 100 Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, \$12; Lt. Brahmas, \$15; Assorted, \$7.00. Free Catalog gives quantity prices.

Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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

READ AND ORDER: CHICKS FROM HIGH producing flocks, culled by M. A. G. expert. April and May White Wyandottes \$18.00 per 100; Barred Rocks \$16.00; White Leghorns \$14.00. C. W. Heimbach, R5, 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.

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. GALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a method for the control of Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as Chronic Asthma or Hay Fever, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it Today—you even do not pay postage.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 843B
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

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. Cullied, 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.

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 18 years of careful selecting and breeding direct behind them, and mature in the shortest possible time. You benefit by our 18 years in hatching and shipping chicks. These chicks possess great vitality and grow up uniform in size. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Let us mail you our catalogue with prices.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R.2

SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS

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

CARVIEW POULTRY FARM, Morenci, Mich.

CHICKS—Investigate

Our chicks are the kind that make good. Every flock is carefully culled and mated. We have been in business seven years and have been building carefully and consistently to a place where we can offer chicks more than worth the money we ask. SINGLE COMB, ENGLISH STRAIN, WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Investigate our proposition before buying. A postal will bring full information.

STAR HATCHERY, Box 23, Holland, Mich.

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

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. Boven, Prop.
Box H. R. R. 12, Holland, Mich.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS: SINGLE AND ROSE Comb Rhode Island Whites. Write for Catalogue.

FISCHERS POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

Chicks Dying

How to stop it in 48 hours

White diarrhea kills half of all the chicks hatched, yet this loss is easily prevented, easily stopped. For years, thousands of poultry raisers have stamped out the trouble almost entirely, by putting Avicol in the drinking water. Within 48 hours, the sick ones are lively as crickets. Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind., says: "I was losing 15 chicks a day, because I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since."

Avicol costs nothing to try. Readers are urged to write to Burrell-Dugger Co., 311 Allen Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., sending 50c as a deposit for a package by mail prepaid (or \$1 for large size holding nearly 3 times as much). If you prefer, send no money but deposit the money with the postman on delivery. If Avicol doesn't stop your chick losses immediately, if you're not fully satisfied, the money deposited will be promptly refunded by the manufacturers.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

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

DON'T 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 by mail—75c and \$1.50 sizes, delivered. Postman will collect. No extra charge. Order today.

GEO. H. LEE CO. Omaha, Nebr.

DO NOT FEED BUTTERMILK IN GALVANIZED CANS

I am going to buy buttermilk to feed my baby chicks this spring and would like to know if there is any danger of poisoning them by leaving the buttermilk stand in milk cans, if so how long can it be left standing in the cans before there is danger? What kind of dishes are best to feed buttermilk in?—H. D. M., Jackson, Mich.

—Disastrous results sometimes attend the feeding of liquid milk products in galvanized dishes. The lactic acid of the milk reacts chemically on the galvanized metal, releasing lead impurities which poison the chicks. Ordinarily this reaction can be noted by the change of color of the galvanized dish which will have a dark area wherever the milk came in contact with it. The buttermilk could be retained in kegs or stave barrels for a long period without seriously interfering with its feeding value. There should be no danger attending the holding of buttermilk in the ordinary milk can for several consecutive days, but when fed to chicks, glass, earthenware, or wooden receptacles should be used.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

DAIRYMEN TO HAVE CENTRAL MILK MARKETING AGENCY

(Continued from Page 4)

that the central sales agency proposed would be able to hold single distributors in check, and negotiate fair margins for cash and carry, with uniform prices for each service.

Some form of pooling plan for equitable harmonious distribution of returns to producers, was clearly in the minds of various speakers. The sharp division in the ranks of New York dairymen, due to their pooling plan, was referred to repeatedly, but there seemed to be general belief that such troubles could be avoided. Manager Clifford Hough of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association offered his organization as an instance. It is going forward under a somewhat similar pool with increasing efficiency, prosperously and harmoniously, fair play bringing fair play and uniform prices.

Manager Bradford of the famous Turner Center system favored the central sales proposal, but cautioned against over-ambition and too wide a "spread" between fluid and surplus prices; "first aid" now is to keep that spread narrow enough to avoid over-temptation to milk manufacturers.

President Little finally put his idea in the form of a resolution, calling for "action toward the establishment of a common marketing agency covering New England, on a basis of equalizing returns to all;"—a broad wording intended to allow wide latitude in formulating the ultimate plan. This resolution, after full debate, was adopted by an overwhelming majority, everybody present being allowed to vote. To study the question and carry the plan forward a committee was elected.

To the writer the outstanding phenomenon of the meeting was the speech of Manager Richard Pattee of NEMPA, now become, since the lamented death of Secretary Manning of New York, the senior and dean of eastern cooperative dairy leaders. Considering the size of the brain producing it, this speech was out of all comparison the briefest, the simplest and the quietest of the meeting—as unruffled as a Mediterranean calm. It voiced the deep and undisturbed conviction of the speaker that the cooperative movement is certain to go on, whatever temporary obstacles it may encounter, until its service to producer and consumer has been fully rendered. "Mr. Pattee has an unshakeable faith, he said, in the foundation common sense of the farmer, and in his ability to work out his own problems as they confront him. "We are up against a calamity," he concluded, "which that common sense cannot solve. When we have determined what we ought to do, we shall go forward together and do it."

Simple Enough
Teacher: Can any one tell me how a stovepipe is made?
Johnny: First you take a big long hole, and then wrap some tin around it.

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. (adv.)

Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

EGG BRED For 18 YEARS

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

- (1) Pedigreed stock, sired by males whose dams had records of 260 to 289 eggs per year, and grand dams 298 to 304 eggs.
- (2) 100% live delivery.
- (3) Chicks guaranteed to be healthy.
- (4) Absolutely pure bred.
- (5) Absolutely no culls.
- (6) Stock that withstands winter cold as well as summer heat.
- (7) Free entry in our annual flock performance contest, whereby you may obtain 200 of our best Barron English White Leghorns free. We know the quality of our stock because we maintain 42 hatchery farms of our own, instead of buying eggs wherever available.

Sired by Hollywood and Funk Farm Males

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.

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

Wingarden ZEELAND, MICH.
HATCHERY & FARMS Box B

HIGHEST QUALITY CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

FROM Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State.

Pure Bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Strong, Well-hatched Chicks from tested 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.

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.

Great Northern Hatchery

Strong sturdy northern grown Chicks. Selected, pure bred stock. Healthy flocks on free range insure strength in every Chick. Order from this Ad.

Varities	Prices on 50	100	300	500	1000
Leghorns (S. O. White and Brown)	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00	140.00

Mixed Broiler Chicks.....\$12 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.

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.

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Certified White Leghorn CHICKS

Hollywood Mated at the RIGHT PRICE

Barron English type, from stock certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Sired by Hollywood males whose dams had records from 260 to 290 eggs in a year. Our own rural strain was bred from Barron birds; is carefully culled and type tested.

Order from These Prices

Hollywood mated	\$15.00 per 100
Rural mated	\$13.00 per 100
Brown Leghorns, Grade A and B	14 and 13 Cents Each
Anconas, Grade A and B	15 and 14 Cents Each
Barred Rocks, Grade A and B	18 and 17 Cents Each

Illustrated Catalogue on Request

RURAL POULTRY FARM

Box 110-A ZEELAND, MICH.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS, BARRED ROCKS and Rhode Island Reds \$14.00 per 100.
JOSEPH AMSTER, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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

Varities	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
English S. O. White Leghorns	\$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.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY

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

Varities	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 100 straight. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid. Order from this Ad. Bank references. There is no risk. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A.

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

400,000 CHICKS

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

Varities	Prices on 50	100	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	170.00

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

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

CHICKS \$10.00 UP

100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Varities	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	80.00

Assorted, from Pure Bred Stock. \$8.00

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.

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HOMESTEAD FARMS

Pure breed poultry, bred and culled for years for egg production.

Barred and White Rocks; R. C. and S. C. Reds; White Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Anconas; American and English White Leghorns; Brown and Buff Leghorns.

This is practical production stock that will make you money. Send for description and price list, and note egg records reported by our customers.

ADVANCE SALE PULLETS--COCKERELS

Eight weeks and 3 mos. Pullets and Cockerels in the different breeds. Send for New Pullet Circular.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
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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.

ROYAL EGG-BRED CHICKS

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

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

Pure Bred Baby Chicks

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

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

Write Quick for REDUCED PRICES CERTIFIED CHICKS

From World's Best Laying Strains

Tancred 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.

Lakeview Poultry Farm, R. 8, Box 8 Holland, 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
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Mixed Chicks (all varieties).....\$10.00 per 100

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

MEADOWBROOK FARM
HOLLAND, MICH. RR 1-H

Strong, Healthy Chicks

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

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

Chicks With Pep

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

Breckenridge Chicks Are Winners

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

BRECKENRIDGE HATCHERY.
J. C. Barnie, Prop.

Box 351, Breckenridge, Michigan.

CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS \$12 PER 100,

\$6.25 for 50, and \$3.25 for 25.
Barred Rocks and Reds \$16 per 100, \$8.50 for 50, and \$4.25 for 25.
White Wyandottes and Rocks \$17 per 100, \$8.75 for 50, and \$4.50 for 25.
Buff Orpingtons \$18 per 100, \$9.25 for 50, and \$4.75 for 25.

\$5 on each 100 chicks with order will book your order. Balance two weeks before delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference: Bank of Mt. Morris.

Meadow Brook Hatchery, R1, Mt. Morris, Mich.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, S. C. White Leghorns, Barron Strain, America's greatest layers, from our own breeding pens, chicks \$15, eggs \$5.50 per hundred. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, Chicks \$16, eggs \$6.50 per hundred. 100% live arrival guaranteed. prepaid. 10% down balance 10 days before shipment.

C. W. BOVEE, North Star, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS BARRON S. C. W. LEG-

horns. Special low prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for price list.

HENRY WATERWAY, R4, Holland, Mich.

PURE BRED CHICKS

What our Customers say--
Elmer Arnold--801 eggs in 14 days in December from 86 June hatched White Leghorns; Herman Broegeler--Bought 100 Ancona chicks, raised 89 pullets, 30 cockerals. F. R. Wallis--Ordered 100 chicks, received 108, raised every one. This wonderful vitality and laying ability shows why, as this is written, our S. C. W. Leghorns lead in Michigan's 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.

SilverWard Hatchery, Box 30 Zeeland, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

TANCRED--BARRON, 200 to 300-egg bred lines. Wonderful layers of large, white eggs that bring premium prices. Over 2,000 selected breeders on free range. Get quality chicks from these tested layers mated to high record pedigreed males, 11% 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. 4A, 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.

'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 \$1.00 plus postage. Send for free booklet.

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

ELGIN CHICKS

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

ELGIN HATCHERY, Box 317-A, Zeeland, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Spring Has Arrived

SPRING is usually pretty late in arriving in Michigan and the surrounding states, where returns temporarily to cold days and nights are likely to happen at any time, but we have now reached the period of the year when farmers are out in the fields in preparation for the coming months of growing and reaping. They have learned the lesson of the danger of putting all their eggs in one basket furnished by the last year's wheat crop, and there is no probability that the many tillers of the soil who have made sharp reductions in wheat acreage will have cause to regret doing so. In a short time the pastures will be green once more and ready for cattle grazing, but there is danger of turning in stock before the grass has had a fair start and thereby injuring its growth. This year there has been a slow movement in stocking farms with thin cattle for grazing and feeding, but it is getting late, and at any time a starting up in the demand for stockers and feeders is likely to take place. These cattle have been selling below their real values in many instances, and they are bound to go higher before long. It is not an easy matter to ascertain approximately the number of brood sows on farms in the corn belt this spring, but from all that can be learned it appears that the number is much less than a year ago, and there are reasons for believing that the Department of Agriculture falls short of the facts in estimating that there are but 13 per cent fewer sows this spring than a year ago. Probably enough hogs will be raised to satisfy requirements, but there promises to be a marked falling off from the enormous over supply of 1923-24. It is difficult to predict the future course of prices, but conditions point to higher prices for hogs, an advance of at least \$1 per 100 pounds over last winter appearing not unreasonable. In some states there is a movement to raise alfalfa and soy beans, and it is understood that the Wisconsin farmers are going to double their alfalfa and soy bean acreage. In most farming districts efforts are being made to intensify production to the acre, and many farmers are giving their land a good dressing of lime.

Light Trade in Wheat

Judging from the trend of prices in the wheat market for several weeks, there is little in the surroundings which is encouraging to holders, and many owners have closed out their lines either in part or wholly. It is noticed that speculators are much less in evidence than in former years, and this is true also of corn and oats. Unfortunately, prices for the several grains are no longer made by the export trade, which is much smaller than in other years, and so long as other exporting countries continue to undersell us, there can be no marked change in our exports. Rye appears to be an exception to the rule, as it sells at far lower prices than formerly and recent purchases have been made, it is stated, for export to Norway. Rye bread is mainly used in northern Europe, and rye for May delivery is extremely low priced, selling about 22 cents a bushel lower than a year ago. Stocks of rye decrease slowly, and the visible supply in this country is up to 21,500,000 bushels, comparing with 18,415,000 bushels a year ago. The visible wheat supply is decreasing at a moderate pace, and aggregates around 56,000,000 bushels, which compares with 45,476,000 bushels a year ago. For some time the price of wheat in the Chicago market has averaged a little over \$1 a bushel while a little over two years ago wheat for May delivery sold on the Chicago Board of Trade as high as \$1.43. Most of the time the wheat exported from North America is furnished by Canada, and a short time ago it was stated that there were

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat and oats steady. Corn and rye unchanged. Demand for beans slow. Butter and eggs active and firm. Potatoes steady. Supply of dressed calves exceeds demand and market is easy. Cattle steady to lower. Hogs and sheep decline.

(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.)

175,000,000 bushels left over there for shipment. A reduction is reported in the area devoted to spring wheat in the United States, but the winter wheat acreage is regarded as too large for these times. In fact, some well-informed authorities believe there is danger that the aggregate wheat crop of this country will be larger than that of 1923 if the crops turn out all right. A short time ago wheat for May delivery sold at \$1.03, comparing with \$1.26 a year ago.

Less Demand for Corn

Conditions have changed materially in recent months, and prices for corn have gone much lower under larger sales by owners and a slower demand from various quarters. Recent sales have been made a few cents lower than at this time in 1923, but around two years ago May corn sold on the Chicago Board of Trade as low as 59 cents. The prevailing belief is that the corn acreage planted this spring will be as large as usual. Fewer cattle and hogs are being fed than a year ago, and it is predicted by close observers that less corn will be fed to swine for the coming half year than a year ago. The demand in the Chicago and other markets for corn to ship to eastern points has fallen off materially, but very fair amounts have gone to western and southwestern districts. Sales in the aggregate of cash lots of corn have fallen off a good deal, while farmers west of the Missouri river sold freely, but Illinois farmers were light sellers. Oats seeding has been in progress and a good acreage is claimed. Oats have been selling at about the same prices as a year ago, but about two years ago May oats sold as low as 37 cents a bushel. The visible supply in the United States is about 14,000,000 bushels, comparing with 26,900,000 bushels last year. May corn sold a short time ago on the Chicago Board of Trade at 79 cents, or about the same as a year ago. May oats sold on the same day at 47½ cents, comparing with 45½ cents last year; and May rye at 55½ cents, comparing with 86½ cents a year ago. Recent selling of September corn was based on expectation of an increased acreage and on reports of reduced consumption on farms.

Prime Beef Cattle Advance

Most of the time there are sufficient beef cattle offered on the Chicago market to meet trade requirements, although fewer cattle are reported in feeding districts of the corn belt than a year ago. But there are not many strictly prime long fed heavy steers in the country and the percentage of choice to fancy steers and heifers offered on the market is very small most of the time. Now and then there are larger supplies of prime fat weighty steers than usual, and several days ago Nebraska was handsomely represented with about 375 head of fat steers weighing from 1325 to 1500 pounds, which sold at \$12.25 to \$12.35, with a sale of 28 of the lot which averaged 1549 pounds at \$12.60, the highest sale in a long time. On Monday when these sales were made the cattle receipts aggregated 22,618 head, and the general market was at least 25 cents lower. Last week's cattle receipts were much larger than a week earlier, but the local and shipping demand was surprisingly large for Holy Week, and prices advanced after earlier declines. The bulk of the beef steers sold at \$8.50 to \$11.50, with the choicer lots of heavy steers at \$11.60 to \$12.60 and no good steer sellings under \$10.25 and

sales down to \$7.25 to \$8.50 for the commoner to fair light weights. Inferior little steers sold at \$4.50 to \$7.20, and the best yearlings offered sold at \$11.50. Butcher cows and heifers found buyers at \$4 to \$10, canner and cutter cows at \$2.25 to \$3.75 and bulls \$3.75 to \$7.50. Calves were sold at \$5 to \$11.50. There is only a moderate demand for stockers and feeders at \$4.50 to \$9, sales being largely at \$6.25 to \$7.50. Combined cattle receipts in two markets for the year to late date amount to 3,565,000 head, comparing with 3,644,000 a year ago. A year ago common to prime beef steers sold at \$6.65 to \$10.35 and two years ago at \$6.25 to \$9.25. Late sales last week averaged 25 to 40 cents lower than a week earlier.

Hogs Still Plentiful

Now and then there is a marked falling off in the marketing of hogs in Chicago, but most of the times there is no scarcity, although smaller numbers showed up last week. Weakness in prices developed at times last week, and eastern shippers bought much less freely than a few weeks ago, while local packers held back, claiming a loss at prevailing prices for hog products. The general quality of the hogs offered showed a marked falling off, and inferior lots sold badly. The bulk of the hogs sold within a range of 20 cents, with heavy butchers at the top and selling 10 cents above the best light bacon weights. Recent receipts of hogs averaged 234 pounds, being five pounds lighter than a year ago and the same as the ten-year average for corresponding weeks. 14,517,000 hogs, comparing with 13,755,000 for the corresponding period last year and with 10,202,000 two years ago. Hogs are selling much lower than in recent years. A year ago they sold at \$6.60 to \$8.50 and two years ago at \$9 to \$10.70. Recent smaller receipts in the Chicago market checked the downward course of prices, and late sales were made of hogs at \$6.65 to \$7.65.

Chicago Lamb Market

Despite continued meager receipts recently, there was a big tumble from the previous time, prices having reached almost a prohibitory level when prime handy weight lambs sold for \$17.10 per 100 pounds. However, there is no kick coming from sheepmen, their profits being extremely large. Hang on to the flocks and market only prime lots. Unshorn lambs have been selling at \$13 to \$16.50 and feeding lambs at \$14.25 to \$15.75. A year ago top lambs brought \$14.60 and weight years ago \$11.65.

Early Lamb Situation

Because of the embargo on eastern shipments of California lambs and the continuation of the very unfavorable conditions during March in Kentucky and Tennessee the market supply of early spring lambs before June 1 will be very much smaller than usual according to a report made by the United States Department of Agriculture. These three states furnish most of the spring lambs marketed before June first.

While the indications are that the market supply of sheep and lambs during April and May will be the smallest in some years, with fed stock making up an unusual percentage of the total, the market supply in June and July may be somewhat larger than that of last year because of the delayed movement from the earlier areas, the large early crop in the north west and the indicated increased production in the corn belt.

WHEAT

Prices in the Detroit wheat market made several small advances during the fortnight ending April 19. Trading is not active as dealers are holding off to await congressional action. They seem to be doing as little as possible and making no effort to extend trade. On the supply and demand outlook the market is weak as there is an abundance of wheat and foreign demand is small. Reports of the growing crop indicate a small crop this season.

CORN

Reports that the corn exchange this year will be bigger than last weakened the market last week and buying is not active. One of the large corn products companies has gone into the production of corn sugar on a large scale, it is said. This is a new thing in the corn trade. Detroit is firm at unchanged prices.

OATS

Oats are very scarce at Detroit and a firm tone prevails in the market. An advance in price of one cent last week failed to bring out any offerings.

RYE

The Detroit rye market is quiet and easy and the price is 1 cent under two weeks ago.

BEANS

Prices in the Detroit bean market during the last two weeks have worked a little nearer to the \$4.50 level predicted by some of the buyers and there is a quiet tone to the trading. The New York market is inactive. Trading is not enough to cause the price to advance and dealers are not willing to sell at lower prices so the price remains unchanged. In event the \$10,000,000 appropriation for relief of German children passes at Washington, it is believed that this huge fund released for the purchase of food stuffs will have a tremendous bearing on the Michigan Bean market and upon the acreage for this year. Several well known men interested in Michigan beans are working to see that Michigan beans will be considered as one of the first foods to be purchased.

POTATOES

The Detroit market has been steady with demand moderate. There is a fair supply of old stock on the market at present. The Chicago market is weak on whites but firm on reds with demand and trading very slow. A steady demand is noted at eastern points.

HAY

The hay markets show some effect of the seasons dullness but the very small offerings of the better sorts keep these prices very firm and therefore buoy up the situation as a whole.

There is also the seasonal influence of bad country roads which are restricting shipments to some extent this week. On the other hand the large proportion of low grade and unsound stock keep this end of the market dull and weak.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.13; No. 2 white, \$1.14; No. 2 mixed, \$1.13.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.06½; No. 2 hard, \$1.09@1.12.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, No. 2 white & No. 2 mixed, \$1.36.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 85c; No. 4, 82c.

Chicago—Cash No. 3 yellow, 78@80c; No. 4, 77c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 3 yellow, 86½c; No. 4 84½c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 55½c; No. 3, 53½c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3, 48½@50c.

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

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 70c.
Chicago—Cash No. 2, 68c.

Pay Less
for your implements
by buying them
under the

MOLINE
Plan

See your Moline dealer
or write us for details

NEW MOLINE PLOW CO.
Moline, Ill.

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.
O. W. Ingersoll, 256 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Detroit Beef Company

offers its services to the Farmers of Michigan as a high class, reliable commission house for the sale of Dressed Calves and live poultry. Write us for information how to dress and ship calves to market. \$250,000 capital and surplus. 34 years in business in the same place and same management.

Address
DETROIT BEEF CO., Detroit, Mich.

GARLOCK - WILLIAMS CO., Inc.

2463 BIOPELLE ST., DETROIT, MICH.
WE SOLICIT YOUR SHIPMENTS
of live poultry, veal and eggs.

Our commission is 5%.
References: Wayne County and Home
Savings Bank, Bradstreet.

Finest Hollywood, Tancred and M. A. C.
White Leghorns ready now, Tormohlen Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Reds, Creamfaced, Free catalog. Haight Hatchery, Cedar Springs, Mich.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK MATCHING EGGS FROM 9
pound males \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 30.
Mrs. Frank Millikin, Roscommon, Mich., R. 1.

REGISTERED BOUBON RED TURKEYS;
also eggs, 50 cents each postpaid.
MARY BEACON, Marietta, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

CERTIFIED PETOSKEY SEED POTATOES.
\$1.25 per bushel. CHAS. P. REED, Howell,
Michigan.

GET YOUR SEED CORN EARLY. EARLY
maturing yellow dent 40 per pound shelled, bags
free. PERL TURNER, Brown City, Michigan.

RADIO-ATWATER-KENT NO. 10, PER-
fect condition, best outfit made, am buying a
larger set of same make so will sacrifice for \$65
and ship C. O. D. subject to examination at your
express office. First order gets it. F. R. STONE,
R. 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CHICKS: PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG-
horns bred for egg production 14 years. \$7.00
per 100 and up. Write for 32 page catalogue.
WOLVERINE HATCHERY, Zeeland, Michigan.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: EXPERIENCED TEAMSTER.
J. D. MITCHELL, R. 2, Holly, Michigan.

SAVE ONE-HALF
ON YOUR MAGAZINES

Reduction Offer No. F-1

The Business Farmer 1 yr. All For
Pathfinder, 24 Issues 6 mos. \$1
Fruit, Garden & Home 1 yr.
Today's Housewife 6 mos.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Prices one year ago—Detroit,
Cash No. 2, 85c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.40 @ 4.45
per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C.
H. P., \$7.00 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.50 @ 1.66 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit,
\$1.83 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50 @
24; standard and light mixed, \$22-
50 @ 23; No. 1 clover, \$21 @ 22 per
ton.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$25 @
27; Light mixed, \$23 @ 25; No. 1
clover, \$20 @ 22 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit,
No. 1 timothy, \$17.50 @ 18; stand-
ard and light mixed, \$16.50 @ 17;
No. 1 clover, \$13 @ 14 per ton.



Week of April 27

THE tail end of a storm area will
be leaving Michigan as this
week begins with the result that
the winds will be in the west to
northwest and north with moderate-
ly cool temperatures.

By Tuesday temperatures will rise
to much higher readings which will
be the warning of the storm of high
winds and rains to follow. These
conditions will moderate shortly af-
ter the middle of the week and the
sky clear off.

However, although we believe the
barometer will have a tendency to
retain more or less high at this time,
there will be a renewal of wind and
rain storms at the close of the week.
Temperatures during last half of
week will remain quite steady but
with a general tendency to rise.

Week of May 4

Over the greater part of the United
States during this week rain fall is
not expected to be heavy. With the
exceptions of the very first part and
the very last part of this week, Mich-
igan will be practically free from any
heavy general falls of rain.

During opening days of this week
temperatures will be low for the
season but on or before Friday will
have risen considerably above the
seasonal normal.

May to be Warm Month

There will be numerous electrical
storms during May in Michigan.
Thunder and local rains will be
plentiful but we do not figure that
the rainfall will come up to the us-
ual state readings. From about
Friday of this week to the beginning
of the last week of this month tem-
peratures will show a rising tendency.
From the last week of May to the
first days of June the reverse will
take place and temperatures will
average a downward trend.

\$250 IN PRIZES FOR BEST LETTERS ON CROW

Just sit down and write all about
how he is regarded by farm folks
—is he helpful or harmful—should
he be encouraged or protected. We
want this opinion of yours for
scientific purposes, and for that rea-
son, offer prizes as follows:

First Prize\$50.00
Second Prize 25.00
Third Prize 15.00
Fourth Prize 10.00
5th to 14th Prizes \$5.00 each
15th to 39th Prizes 2.00 each
40th to 99th Prizes 1.00 each

There will be 99 prizes in all.
Surely you should stand a good
chance of getting one of them.

Make your letter reasonably
short. Write on one side of paper
only. Contest closes June 10th, and
letters must be postmarked not lat-
er than that date. Winners will be
announced in our August 16th is-
sue.

Address your letter to Mr. George
V. McCarthy, Yama Farms, Napan-
och, Ulster County, New York.

Why She Wept

"Let me kiss those tears away, sweet-
heart," he begged tenderly.
She fell into his arms and he was very
busy for a few minutes. But the tears
flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked
breathlessly.

"No," she murmured, "it's hay fever;
but go on with the treatment."

WHAT WILL YOUR HARVEST BE?

Do you want your entire income to
depend upon crop and market con-
ditions? Or would you like to have
every month an income month, your
harvest of dollars sure and safe?

Consumers Power Company Preferred Shares

combining safety, freedom from taxes
and high rate of interest, 6.6%, assure
you a certain harvest every month.
Your investment is backed by a vital
service to Michigan people.

Write to our Jackson office for all the
facts or ask our employees.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

FARMERS!

Prices Now Ready On

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PRISON

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Made In YOUR OWN FACTORY at Jackson, Mich.

BUY NOW and SAVE MONEY

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

HARRY L. HULBERT, Warden,

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, JACKSON, MICH.

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

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

Send me free sample and prices on Michigan Standard Binder Twine

Name

P. O. Michigan

FARMERS! BREEDERS!! BANKERS!!!

The Seal of
Quality and
Service



Let's Bring the Buyers to Michigan

There is no doubt of their eagerness to come or of the splendid prices they are ready to pay for Fine Pelts.

The Black Fox Magazine for January says editorially:

During December, particularly the latter part, the Charlottetown newspapers were full of advertisements soliciting furs. Numerous buyers from the United States visited the province, including representatives from the big fur houses of Alfred Eisenback, Jaeckel & Sons and Roy Pines, of New York, and several buyers from Quebec, while the consignment houses of Frederick Huth & Co., C. M. Lampson & Co., and the Canadian Fur Auction were actively soliciting consignments for their auctions.

Mr. Geo. B. Herzig, of New York, well known to Silver Fox breeders, particularly since the National Live Fox Exhibition at Milwaukee, where he was one of the judges, spent two weeks with Mr. W. Chester S. McClure buying Silver Fox skins. Mr. McClure's office on those days would certainly cure any pessimist or anyone who doubts the possibilities of Silver Fox farming. It was positively thronged with Fox farmers carrying large and small bundles of Silver Fox Furs. And in the two weeks it was estimated that over \$270,000 was paid out in cold cash. This included the purchases in Summerside, Prince Ed. Isles.

It is estimated that the industry will bring into the province this year a total of \$1,500,000, of which over a million will be for skins. As the agricultural products had to be sold this year at a comparatively low level, the activity in the Silver Fox market has been a distinct boon to the island.

We Need More Foxes

Only Pontiac Strain Will Produce Pontiac Strain

THE demand for Pontiac Strain Silvers—has already passed away beyond our producing capacity!

This year's Sales of Pontiac Strain Foxes will exceed our production—by **Several Hundred Pairs**.

Then—what of next Season!

Remember the demand is growing!

We must have more Pontiac Strain—Production units—at once!

Our Plan and Organization—eliminates all Risk! We operate upon a positive—safe and proven plan—that is bound to make—such men as we select—to operate Pontiac Strain Production Units—() Thousand Dollars per year—we have left the number blank—purposely because our proposition is such that you can fill this in yourself—for the number of thousands you make—depends wholly upon your qualification for producing Pontiac Quality Foxes.

However—we will not be satisfied with anyone—who themselves would be satisfied with less than Ten Thousand Dollars profit—annually after the first year.

Only men—or groups of men of rigid honesty—respected and honored by their fellowmen—for the success which they have already achieved will be considered.

You will find upon investigation—that the men behind the Pontiac Strain Institution—meet the above requirements themselves—and want to associate themselves only with such men as will reflect credit upon the Silver Fox industry—as a whole.

So here you have an unusual opportunity for Service—you know—"Helping the other fellow to help himself will bring you all you want."

We know that the Farmers and Breeders of Michigan can make Millions of Dollars every year—in fur production—and so this institution is investing thousands upon thousands of dollars—in advertising and in laying the foundation to the result that—

Pontiac Strain Foxes—And the Pontiac Plan
Means Millions of Furs—Brought into Michigan.

From March 29 Issue of Forbes we Clipped the Following:

"Most men have convictions—Some have courage—but the names of those who have both illuminate the pages of history".—O. Byron Cooper.

We have a firm conviction upon the wonderful future in store for Fur Farming—and have demonstrated this conviction with the courage to put nearly a quarter of a million dollars—into fur farming to back up our conviction.

We are making history in the Fur Industry!

We need more Pontiac Strain Foxes!

Do you want to produce them?

Then—get in touch with us at once—either write or come to our office in Detroit for particulars.

Let's make Michigan the fur producing center of the World!

Natural conditions favor us!

Fill Out—Tear Out—and Mail

DETROIT SILVER FOX FARMS,
1515 First National Bank Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about the Silver Fox Industry and the Pontiac Plan of Service for added Producing Units.

Name.....

Address.....

City

B. I.

Detroit Silver Fox Farms
1515 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

600 Foxes—300 Pens

Pontiac, Mich.

Ranches

Winnipeg, Man.