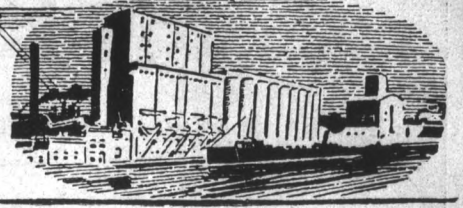


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 19

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924

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



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SATURDAY

May 10th,

1924

VOL. XI, No. 19

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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3rd, 1879.

Fair and Uniform Assessment Is the Way Out

Put All Michigan Property on the Tax Rolls and Then Distribute the Tax Burden Equally

By STANLEY M. POWELL

(Lansing Correspondent of The Business Farmer.)

THE interest created by this series of taxation articles has been a distinct surprise and yet it should not be so. Is it any wonder that people generally, and farmers especially, should be deeply concerned regarding this important subject in these times when our taxes are amounting to so large a proportion of the standing overhead cost of operating our farms?

Before the World War, according to the latest and most reliable figures, federal, state and local governments required about six or seven per cent of the total gross income of all of the people of the United States. In 1922 they required more than 12 per cent, or nearly one-eighth of the national gross income. Our per capita tax burden has increased nearly four fold in the last 20 years and about three fold in the last 10 years. The result is that today the average person who works either with his hands or his brains, now spends more than six weeks of every year earning this gross sum, and has to support himself meanwhile.

Work a Year to Pay Taxes

This then is a serious situation in which Mr. Average Man finds himself. But what about Mr. Farmer? His condition is much worse. While Mr. Average Man in 1922 could pay his taxes with six weeks' wages, Mr. Farmer worked 52 weeks and still found himself in the hole, for we must remember the undisputed fact that the total taxes paid by American farmers in 1922 exceeded their net income for that year.

We have had a great deal to say in these articles about the increase in tax totals in Michigan, but we must remember that the unequal distribution of the burden makes the increase in recent years much worse for certain classes, the farmers for instance, than for the average citizen. Then, too, farmers are usually unable to include the cost of taxes in the prices of their products. Owners of city real estate can, as a rule, pass the taxes on to their tenants in the form of high rental charges, but no such opportunity is afforded to the farmer.

Farm Property Hard Hit

Justice and equity are foundation principles of our national life, but in many cases it seems that there is a wide discrepancy between principle and practice. As has been pointed out repeatedly in this series of articles on Michigan taxation conditions, our present system of general property tax throws the heavy burden of governmental support onto the shoulders of the real estate owners to an altogether disproportionate degree. A state income tax and the gasoline tax have been advocated as measures tending to a more equitable distribution of state taxes. But as yet no such remedies are being proposed to reduce local revenues.

There is every indication that for the next few years at least, the \$154,000,000 of local taxes will be spread largely upon general property, mainly real estate. It is apparent, therefore, that the matter of assessment becomes one of the utmost importance. If one class of property is assessed at 100 cents on the dollar, that same rule should also apply to all other types of property.

It is probably more true than is commonly realized that the unequal distribution of the tax burden makes the increase in recent years worse for some people and some classes of the population than it is for the average person.

Even with the large public ex-

penditures which seem to be the order of the day, we could raise these funds with much less hardship, misery and confiscation of property if all wealth were placed on the tax rolls and assessed equally and fairly. But we all realize that such is not the case in Michigan today. Large amounts of property and wealth either escape taxation by legal exemption or illegally evade it, in whole or in part, by concealment. We realize the truth of this statement when we read the official figures published by the United States Department of Commerce which show that Michigan's wealth more than doubled in the ten year period from Dec. 31, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1922, increasing from \$5,233,760,000 to \$11,340,150,000. This was a growth of 116.7 per cent, but we all know that this increase has not been reflected in the amount of property on our assessment rolls.

However, our farm property is tangible and cannot be concealed and so it is all placed on the tax rolls and today we find that it is being assessed at practically its sales value in most parts of Michigan. Rural assessments have not been reduced noticeably during these past few years and the fences, buildings, machinery and equipment on our Michigan farms are all getting sadly out of repair and are worth far less today than they were about four years ago. This does not take into account the serious depletion in soil fertility which has accompanied these lean years in Michigan agriculture.

It is conservatively estimated

that the American farms and equipment have suffered a loss of at least one billion dollars during this trying period through which we have just been passing. All of these factors are reflected in decreased sales value of our Michigan farms. Dr. Richard T. Ely, director of the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities at the University of Wisconsin makes the conservative statement that while taxes show a tendency to increase, land values have fallen more than 20 per cent since 1920 and quotes estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as an authority.

Assessed Value vs. Sale Value

There may be places in Michigan today where farms are not assessed at their full cash value, but there are also places, and plenty of them, where the farmers would be indeed glad to sell their homesteads for their assessed valuation. In some places it is even worse than that. I have before me a copy of the Mesick Sun-Pioneer of February 21, 1924, where on page 1 we find a list of 115 parcels of land lying in the northwestern part of Wexford county. This list gives the asking price of each parcel and the assessed valuation of each as fixed by the local assessing officers and by the State Tax Commission for the year 1923. Adding up these figures we find that for the 115 parcels of land the aggregate valuation as fixed by the assessing officers for 1923 is \$89,380, while the total of the prices asked is only \$23,880, making the total assessed valuation of

this land 275 per cent higher than the price asked for it. In only 6 of the 115 parcels is the price asked more than one-half of the assessed valuation and in two parcels the assessed valuation is ten times the price asked.

Mr. W. E. Southwick of Sherman, Michigan, writing in the Public Pulse column of the Grand Rapids Press regarding this situation says:

"These prices are practically the same as fixed by the State Tax Commissioner's representative seven or eight years ago when land was high. The same may be said of farms in this locality. They are assessed about as high now as they were seven or eight years ago when we all know that their true cash value is not more than one-half as great now as then."

"When farmers pay as high as 4½ per cent, as some of us do on these inflated valuations, it is equivalent to paying 9 per cent on the true cash value of their land. It seems to me if the State Tax Commission has not the time or inclination to adjust these unjust valuations, it could put it in the power of local assessing officers to do so. The farmer is forced to bear more than his just share of tax."

Some Relief Secured

Slight readjustments along this line have already been made. Following the testimony of supervisors from rural sections of Michigan, including that of M. B. McPherson, supervisor from Kent county, member of the State Farm Bureau Board of Directors, prominent leader in Grange circles and an acknowledged authority on rural taxation conditions, the State Board of Equalization August 23rd increased the State's valuation \$1,540,000,000, practically all of which fell onto Detroit and the industrial cities of Michigan.

The net result is that farmers' state taxes were reduced from about \$3 to \$2.32 per thousand when the state tax levy was figured last year. During this process the equalized assessed valuation of Wayne county was given a healthy boost, being raised to \$2,666,500,000, an increase of nearly \$600,000,000 over the equalized value of a year ago. Now that the farmer is organized he is having his day in court and is being heard in the councils where his interests are involved.

Mr. McPherson in his testimony declared that farm property is either assessed too high or the utilities of the state and city property are assessed too low and he gave figures to show that while the tax commission and increased the general property valuation of the state 78 per cent since 1916, mining properties from 1915 to 1922 were increased only 25 per cent and for the same period the railroads and other corporations paying the primary school interest fund specific tax were increased only 19 per cent.

How Is Wayne Assessed?

Our poor down-trodden friends in Detroit feel aggrieved that they are paying such a large proportion of our state taxes and yet what are the real facts? It appears after a careful study of the situation that at the present time Wayne county is equalized for taxation purposes at about what its automobile and allied interests alone are worth. That would leave out of consideration all other kinds of property, and of course it is probably true that the automobile industry does not represent more than 20 per cent of the real wealth of Detroit.

The Wall Street Journal in a re-
(Continued on Page 22)

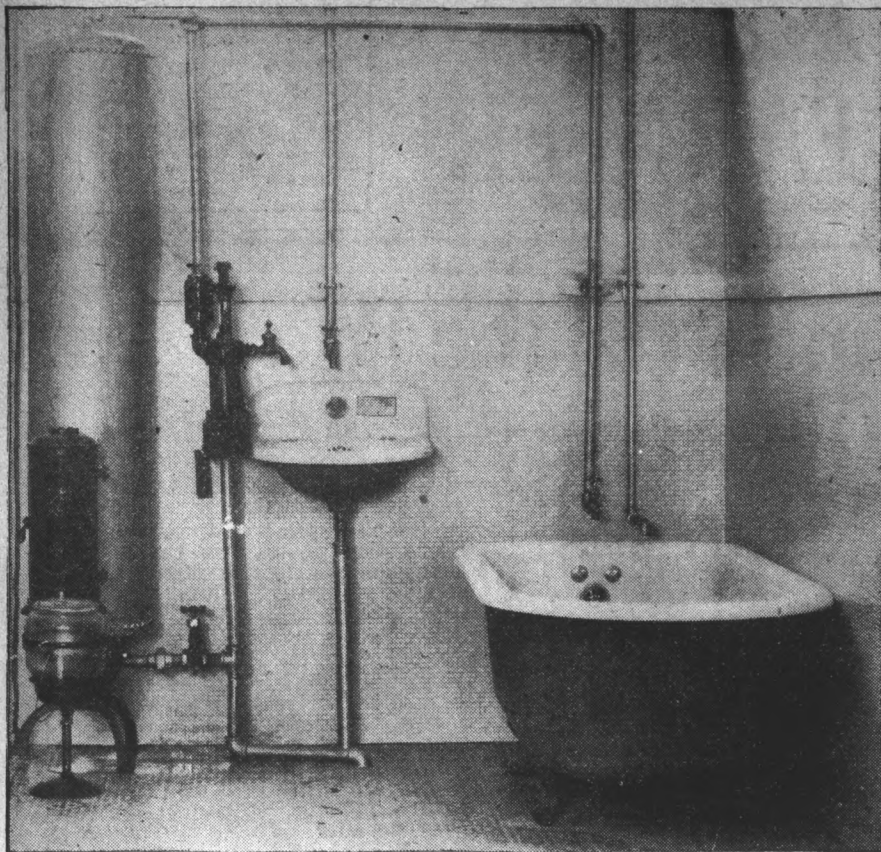


Bathing Without Bother

The Home Without a Furnace Can Now Have
a Bathroom At Low Cost

By O. E. ROBEY

Drainage Specialist, Department of Agricultural Engineering, M. A. C.



A comfortable bathroom without furnace heat.

THE home without furnace heat has usually been denied the privilege of a bath room because of the liability of freezing of pipes. There is an outfit, however, which can be installed in such a house and provides hot and cold water for the bath, as well as a means for disposing of the waste water. Everyone who has taken a bath in the time honored wash tub knows its disadvantages and the inconvenience of disposing of the waste water.

The system illustrated is cheap and easy to install. As well as supplying both hot and cold water and a simple way of disposing of the waste water, it also provides a means for heating the bath room.

This outfit may be installed in a small room in the present home or an addition can be built on to accommodate it. A room 6x6 feet will be large enough to install all of the fixtures.

One advantage of this outfit is that it is a complete unit in itself; other parts of the house need not be torn up in order to make connections. Also the fixtures are all standard, nothing special is required. At some future time when the furnace is installed the system may be converted into a more elaborate system and all the fixtures can be worked into the new outfit. In the mean time, the pleasure derived

from its use has cost practically nothing.

The Outfit

The outfit consists of a bath tub, a lavatory, a range boiler, a kerosene heater, a cistern force pump and the necessary piping. In buying the fixtures it might be well to

consider their future use. If the outfit is only to serve for a few years until the house is remodelled, it might be more economical to buy good fixtures; ones that will be suitable for future use. If however, it is necessary to economize at the present time, serviceable fixtures can be bought at very moderate prices. For instance a steel bath tub enameled will give very good service. It does not have the appearance of some of the more expensive ones but it does have some other advantages, especially for an outfit of this kind. Where the outfit is located in a cold room, it will not require as much hot water to warm up a steel tub as a heavy one made of cast iron.

There is also considerable range of prices in buying the lavatory. Size, and depth of apron, as well as quality of material determine the price. One about 18 inches wide with merely a roll rim makes a very cheap and serviceable fixture. In the range boiler there is little choice; one of 30 gallons capacity, capable of standing a pressure of 85 pounds should be selected. The cistern force pump should have a brass cylinder either 2½ or 3 inches in diameter. The kerosene heater should be of good quality, one that is efficient in operation and perfect-

ly safe. The types having wicks similar to an oil stove seem to be the most desirable.

Operation

The operation is very simple. The drawing shows the arrangement of the fixtures and piping. The cistern pump is used to draw the water from the cistern or from a shallow well. In houses where freezing is likely, the system stands empty when not in use. To fill the system close all valves and pump until water flows out of F, this indicates that the system is full. Now light the kerosene heater and in forty minutes to one hour there will be sufficient hot water for bath purposes stored in the range boiler.

If hot water is desired in the bath tub, leave all valves closed and continue to pump and hot water will flow out of F. If cold water is needed in the tub open D and pump.

If hot water is wanted at the lavatory close all valves and open B and pump. For cold water at the lavatory close B and open A and pump. After the system has once been filled and the water in the tank heated, sufficient hot water for two baths can be had by simply opening D and letting the hot water siphon from the boiler.

In freezing weather, to drain the system, open C; then when the range boiler has drained out, open A and raise the handle of the pump so as to drain the cylinder and pipes attached to it.

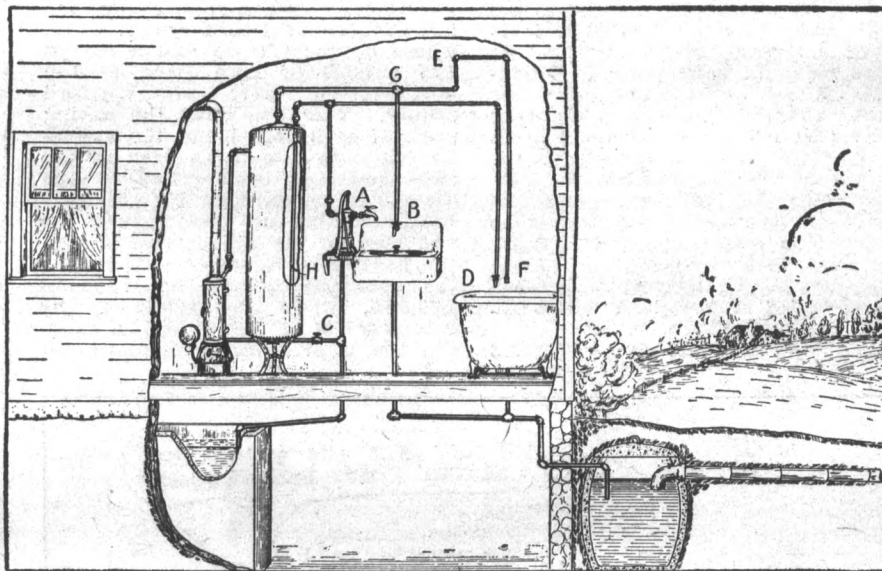
Construction

Black pipe can be used in the construction of this outfit, since the piping is exposed it can be painted with aluminum paint. One and one-fourth inch pipe should be used for the suction pipe. The rest of the piping should be ¾ inch except the three pieces extending from G to F which should be ½ inch.

C is a ¾ inch gate valve. At H (a point slightly above the coil in the heater) a ¼ inch hole should be drilled in the cold water supply pipe extending into the range boiler. This hole prevents siphoning the water from the tank below the coil.

The lavatory or bath tub need not be provided with supply pipes or cocks. An over-flow and waste pipe is necessary for the tub but the lavatory need only be fitted with a short spud. The 1¼ inch iron pipe used to carry the waste water to the

(Continued on Page 26)



The piping is simple. It can be installed without damage to the woodwork or walls.

Michigan's Rosen Rye Yields As High As Forty-five Bushels Per Acre

By FRANK A. SPRAGG

Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

PREVIOUS to the introduction of Rosen rye, twelve years ago, fifteen bushels of rye per acre was considered a good yield, and if by chance twenty bushels were obtained, that was exceptional. No one thought of forty-five bushels per acre, which has often been reported for Rosen rye. The common rye of that time had small dark colored grains, while the true Rosen rye has large grains that are more generally bluish in color.

In Pre-Rosen days, rye was valuable mainly as a catch crop, and to sow on land that was not suited to wheat. Few people thought of planting rye as a regular crop, especially on heavy soils. Rosen rye can be considered a regular crop to be studied and treated as such. It has crowded out the wheat in some sections where farmers say that is more profitable than wheat as a general crop. Each farmer needs to settle this problem for himself, but he should not grow wheat and rye on the same farm, because the rye gets into the manure and becomes generally mixed in the clover seedings and in the wheat field. This fact requires much pulling to rid the wheat fields of it. Rye is particularly adapted to large areas of light sandy soil. These soils wash and leach, and should not be allow-

ed to pass the fall and winter without growing a crop of some kind. Under such conditions as this, rye can be used to advantage to follow corn and beans on hundreds of Michigan farms. For this purpose it should be sown as early as possible as high yields are obtained from September planting.

The time of seeding rye has been carefully studied at M. A. C. where the different dates of seeding were planted side by side for a number of years. The results are as follows:

A plat that would yield at the rate of 46 bushels per acre if planted September 25th, would yield 45 bushels if planted September 30th; 39 bushels if planted October 15th; 20 bushels if planted October 25th; 10 bushels if planted November 5th; and 4 bushels if planted November 20th.

This plainly shows the importance of planting rye as early as possible. Rosen rye is strictly a winter rye and if planted in the spring will not head out during the summer.

If we are going to grow rye let us realize that Rosen rye is a real crop that will respond to good growing

conditions. It is true that rye can be planted later and under poorer conditions than wheat can and still make some kind of a crop. But only a glance over the influence of date of planting will surely convince most farmers that it pays to plant Rosen rye about the same time as other farmers plant their wheat. It is assumed that no farmer will plant both of these crops on his farm. Thus, if he is going to grow rye, let him plant it as early as he would if he were growing wheat. Rye should occupy the same place in the rotation as wheat, and should receive the same kind of fertilizers. Acid phosphate is especially good. The seed bed needs to be as well prepared for good rye crop as for a good wheat crop. All this pays when the farmer has planted pedigreed or high grade Rosen rye. It is no longer a catch crop, but should be planted under the most favorable conditions, unless prevented by conditions beyond the farmer's control.

Mr. J. A. Rosen, a Russian student, who was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1908, became a collector of American seeds for his native country,

and in the summer of 1909 brought us a sample of pedigreed rye from Russia. This sample was planted one small patch about a rod long and five feet wide, away from all other rye, in the fall of 1909. As soon as this rye could be increased it was tested along side of the common ryes then growing in Michigan. As the Rosen rye yielded about twice as much as those ryes did, its superiority was evident. It needed only to be increased and distributed.

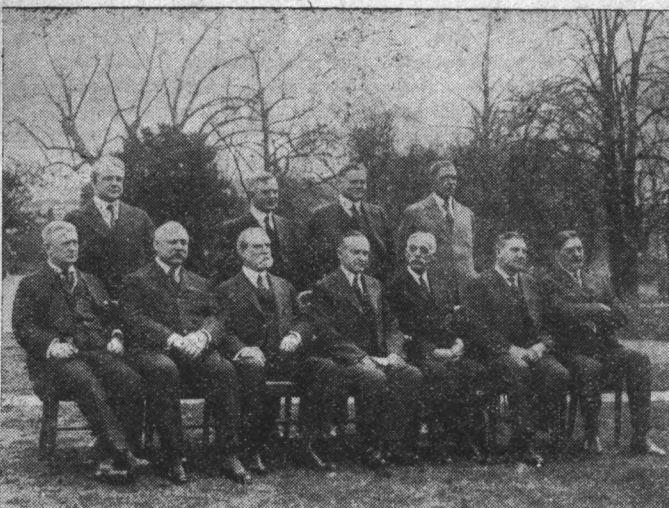
At that time there was no Crop Improvement Association or similar organization of farmers that could take a pedigreed crop, keep it pure and increase it for distribution. Rye is naturally wind pollinated. The pollen is often blown long distances. Thus, it happened that most of the early distributions were lost to pedigree by being planted near and often alongside of the common varieties. It seems too bad in reviewing the situation at this time that Rosen rye ever became crossed with the common varieties, as the mongrel sorts can never be more than grade rye, intermediate in production between that of the old fashioned common and the truly pedigreed Rosen rye. These mongrel ryes have replaced the old black rye altogether. It is much

(Continued on Page 25)

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



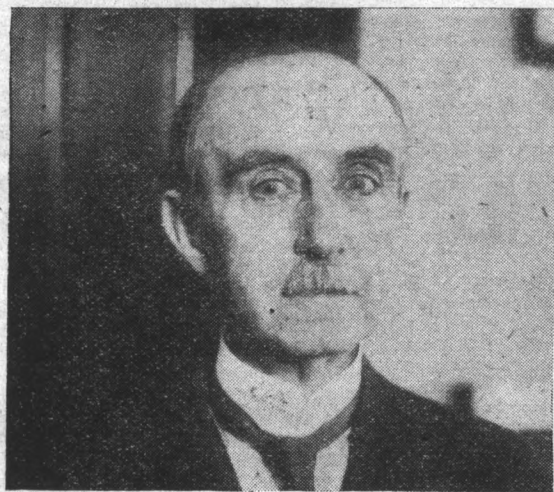
ISOLATES VITAMIN.—Dr. Walter H. Eddy, Columbia University, New York City, has succeeded in isolating the vitamin. He claims it is an organic chemical structure, composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, which the ordinary layman can see are highly essential to life.



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF CABINET.—Left to right, seated: Postmaster New; Secretary of War Weeks; Secretary of State Hughes; President Coolidge; Secretary of Treasury Mellon; Attorney General Stone; Secretary of Navy Wilbur. Standing: Secretary of Labor Davis; Secretary of Agriculture Wallace; Secretary of Commerce Hoover; Secretary of Interior Work.



OH! SKIN-NAY! CIRCUS IN TOWN!—On the left, ladies and gentlemen, we have Jolly Irene, weighing 621 pounds, and 25 years old. In the center is Col. Gulliver, the giant, who measures 8 feet, 4 inches. At the extreme right you see Baby Bunny Smith, weighing 468 pounds, age 22.



"RX" DISCOVERER.—Prof. Calvin S. Page of Chicago, has written a book entitled "RX, The Life Atom". He claims his discovery overthrows the principles of physics, denies gravitation, and proves the Bible scientifically infallible.



FROM THE ISLE OF PINES.—Left to right: Mrs. Charles F. Fetter and Mrs. H. Wheeler, of the Isle of Pines, off Cuba, who presented a signed petition of 110,000 signatures asking Pres. Coolidge to retain the island as U. S. territory.



WINS PENMANSHIP PRIZE WRITING WITH ELBOW.—Harold Wursthorn, 13 years old, won a prize for his proficiency in 25 tests on penmanship. He writes by using a long pencil or penholder in the elbow joint of his arm.



CROWN OF THORNS AND CROSS.—This plant, known as "Crown of Thorns and Cross", was grown by Manuel Fraile of the Smithsonian Agricultural Dept. Green House, Washington, D. C., and is 35 years old. Mr. Fraile is shown here trimming it.



WOMAN AID TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—Miss Julia Banks, of Washington, D. C., former chief of the stenographic division of the Department of Interior, who was recently appointed Assistant United States Attorney. She is the first woman in this country to be appointed to such an important post.



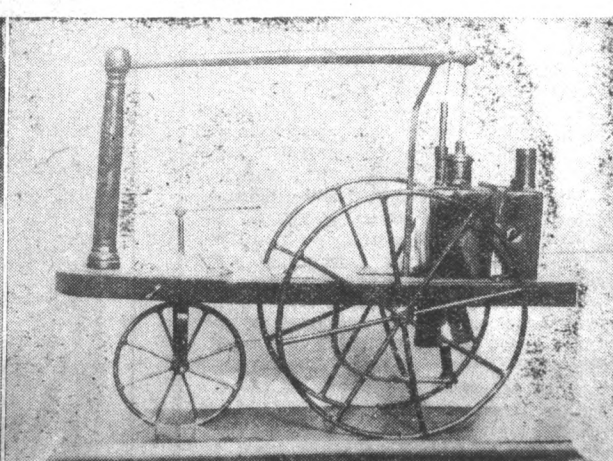
SOMETHING NEW FOR THE RADIO-PHAN.—This man liked to smoke and he liked radio so he fastened a crystal set to the bowl of his pipe and combined the two pleasures. With a good book or paper what more could man want?



ONE OF EUROPE'S CHILD BEAUTIES.—Little Baroness Marie Lonyay, relative of the Countess Lonyay, former wife of the late Archduke Rudolph of Hungary, has won several prizes in different "beautiful child" contests.



HELLO! WRONG NUMBER!—Mary, chimpanzee of movie fame, telephones her chauffeur to have the car at the door promptly at five.



MODEL OF FIRST LOCOMOTIVE TO BE SOLD.—The model of the first locomotive made and run in England, a 19 inch model, by William Murdock, inventor of coal gas lighting, is to be sold at auction in London.

WHILE I was in Chicago one time, I met a fellow in the hotel cafe who was a salesman. He told me how he was selling hog remedies in Iowa and of what success he had. It started me to thinking, and I spent a little time looking up such remedies.

Next spring found me in Des Moines, Iowa. I talked with several veterinarians about remedies, and they sure said a lot of mean things about them. I soon found the laws permitted the sale of most anything in that line, and one day I called on a company that sold such stuff. I inquired for a job as salesman, and about all they asked me was to the effect that if I could talk I could sell. The man I interviewed unfolded a swell layout and offered me a big commission. However, I decided if he could make all that money I could, too, so I took his literature and promised to call after I had thought it over.

An advertisement in a paper which was wrapped around my shoes when they came from the repair shop called my attention to a correspondence school that prepared a fellow for anything. Another bright idea. I sat down and wrote them a letter and found that a veterinary degree could be had in a short time. I went to Missouri, where the school was located, and after talking with the man in charge, he agreed to write me a diploma for \$25 cash, if I would stay at his "college" a month. I needed that diploma, so I stayed. While there, I talked to a lot of other fellows, and when I moved back to Iowa I had a title, and it was Dr. Fred Renton who opened up a shop in Frisky Valley, Iowa. A visit to the local weekly paper resulted in the announcement that Dr. Renton, a retired veterinary from New Jersey, was going to open up a factory in Frisky Valley to manufacture his famous remedies for swine diseases. Of course all the stuff about how welcome I was, was what followed my subscription to the "Bugle," which cost me \$2.

I located an old building that had been a creamery at one time, put up my diploma, and had a painter put a sign out in front, announcing this the home of Dr. Renton's remedies.

Hog cholera had been pretty bad in that vicinity the last two or three years, and so I figured it was time to make hay. I announced that hog cholera was the direct result of hogs eating new corn, and that the new corn had a fungous material on it that later developed into worms. These worms took all the hogs' strength and as a result they got cholera, which was everywhere in the air. My new remedy which I had prepared acted on the liver and produced a change in the hog's stomach which killed these worms before they were hardly half grown. A visit to a nearby college procured for me a few bottles of specimens for display purposes, and soon I had an exhibit that all the boys stopped to see.

The next thing I did was to make up my remedy. I had learned from a book that the Missouri Medical College furnished me that cheap castor oil, a little oil of wintergreen and plenty of labels and bottles made a fine hog remedy.

A trip to Des Moines insured the supply of ingredients, and soon I had a stock of my first remedy. Well, a few visits among the farmers, and I had plenty of orders. Five dollars a bottle I asked for the stuff. All they had to do was to put six teaspoons of the remedy in a barrel of slop and the hogs would be immune. Two bottles would last a season, and it was a preventative for Asiatic cholera, good for worms and most everything else I could think of. Many of the local people wanted to help in this great work, so I let them have agencies. I only made one mistake in that deal. I should have told them to put a whole bottle in each barrel, as that would have moved the remedy faster and more profit would have been mine.

I soon collected hundreds of testimonials from people who had purchased my remedies. They never waited for the stuff to work, and I generally was able to show them the swell results of the remedies before the hogs had a chance to show up anything. I had these testimonials printed and spread them broadcast. Then a few ads were run in the

FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Grafter—By Himself

BIG deals bring big returns, even in the deals of a grafter. The big deals also bring out the big policeman, and Pete Dexter, grafter supreme, who has been telling us the story of his life, found that a big deal now and then was a plenty, if he wanted to stay out of jail. So Pete took to the rural districts, and kept quiet and worked some old grafts, and to his surprise he found that some of the older forms of faking paid as well as the newer ones.

Last week, Pete worked a few small time gags to rejuvenate his purse, and then ran aground of the postal laws. But Pete escaped and went to North Dakota. While he was hiding out, he just could not resist the opportunity he discovered to start a commission house and be a friend to the farmer. Pete made money, as usual, even though the potato business was somewhat different than selling stock in a railroad. And one day, or between two days, Pete just closed up the Liberty Produce Company and left for better lands. But he took his profits with him.

Working with local folks and being their friend when their money is easy to get was Pete's best stunt, and this week he tells of one of his easiest schemes and how he made money with no one to bother him.

weekly "Bugle" and success was assured.

About this time I decided that a powder to keep the hogs in condition after the cholera remedy was used might help. So one day I mixed up some salt, charcoal and senna leaves and bought some good-looking boxes that held five pounds. The senna leaves made the stuff smell good, and after I explained the use of this wonderful stuff, the gang couldn't buy it fast enough. The hogs ate it, of course—all hogs like salt and charcoal; and because they ate it, the farmers were sure it was the tonic they needed.

The Condition Powders brought 50 cents a pound, and if bought in 100-pound lots I made a price of \$40 per sack. The result was good, and charcoal and salt never brought better prices. I soon had agents in about twenty counties and it made the two men and myself wiggle to get the orders out. I personally mixed the stuff, and it was funny to see those people stand with their mouths open as I used a few chemical words I had picked up when I described the ingredients I was putting in the powders. Why, salt never had so many different names as I put on the bottles I had on display to show people who came in to talk about their hogs.

I paid my agents 50 per cent commission, and the sky was the limit

as to what they could tell about the stuff, and if the fellow couldn't pay cash we took his note and immediately sold it to the bank. Of course we had to discount the notes, but the banks figured that was an easy way to make money on the side, and grabbed them up.

Every time a new disease came up, Dr. Renton had a new remedy. We even put salt on bran and sold that as a "Wonder Calf Feed and Conditioner." Bran could be sold at double the price in this manner.

A few checks to local enterprises, as the Ladies' Aid Society, and a few donations to the various churches when they were hard up, kept our reputation good in the community.

Those two years I worked that game were about as prosperous as any I have ever had, and I sure was a big man in the community. Well, one day a fellow came into the office and offered to buy me out. He offered a good price, and as I had had some trouble with fellows who threatened to sue me if I didn't refund their money, because they claimed the stuff was no good, I decided it was pretty near time to move. So I sold out.

While I was working the state, selling my tonics and powders, I met some fellows who were selling stock in a new packing house. It seemed that the farmers were sore

at the Chicago packers, and an outfit at Des Moines had organized the Overland Packing Company. Stock was selling good, and all the farmers were interested. Now I was itching to get back into the promoting business, and after several of these boys with the packing stock had talked to me, I decided I ought to hook up with them. One of them took me to Des Moines one day and introduced me to the head man. My reputation was vouched for by the salesman whom I had met, so we soon were talking business. It was a good game. Commissions were fine, and I very soon had my bank account in pretty good shape. I took a block of stock and went back to my county. I fixed it up with the local bank, and they were given a few shares to start with. I made a side offer with them that every time they influenced a fellow to take a little stock in my deal, they were to get a little rake-off from me. Of course this was all on the side, but it helped. Every time a fellow kind of hesitated on buying from me, I referred him to the banker, who would show the fellow his stock and tell him it "looked good to Dad." I sure made a cleaning; but it didn't last so long. It seems that some of the people in Des Moines "got hep" to our game and one day I got a wire from the office to beat it. I caught a train so quick that I didn't even go to the hotel for my other clothes, but I had all the money safe.

(Continued in May 24th Issue)

FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

BARK RUBBED OFF APPLE TREES

Would you please inform me if there is any way to treat apple trees in an orchard where hogs have rubbed the bark.—R. H., Alma, Mich. —Whether or not it is possible to save the life of trees when the bark has been rubbed off by hogs depends of course, on the extent of the injury, and also upon the time of the year when the rubbing is done. In the spring after the sap has started, although the bark itself may not be broken, serious harm may be done by the rubbing of the bark since it will thus be loosened upon the trees. Often times the bark may be entirely destroyed by the rubbing or gnawing of the hogs upon a portion, at least, of the trunk.

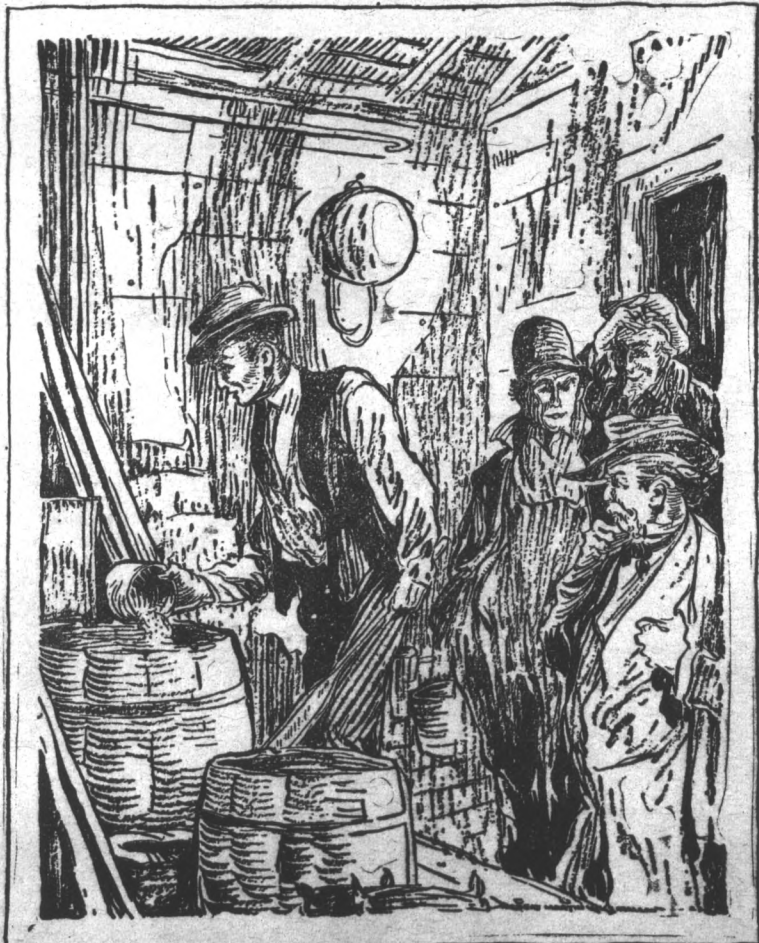
When the injury extends practically around the trunk and especially if the injured area is of considerable width it will not be worth while to save the trees. However, in such cases, it would perhaps prolong the life for a year or more if the exposed wood received a coat of lead and oil paint, and if possible cover with a mound of earth.

When the bark, not to exceed one-half of the diameter of the trunk has been destroyed, it would be possible to bridge the injury by means of cions, even though the injured portion is a foot or more in width. Cions a little longer than the interval should have the ends cut in a wedge shape and inserted under the bark. The small brads may be used for holding them in place, and the point where the cions are inserted should be covered with grafting wax to keep them from drying out. It will also be helpful if the edges of the bark both above and below the injury are trimmed back to where they are still joined to the trunk. Of course, these grafts would be very easily disturbed and barriers which will keep the hogs from getting at them should be placed about the trees.

I regret to state, however, that there is little chance in most cases of saving trees injured by hogs, although their life may be prolonged for some years.—L. R. Taft, Chief Horticulturist, Dept. of Agriculture.

COUNTY AGENT HEAD RESIGNS

HALE TENNANT who has been leader of the county farm agents of the state has resigned to devote all of his attention to the Department of Markets of the Michigan Agricultural College. He has been director of the department at the same time he was at the head of the county agents, and he stated that the markets department takes so much of his time that he felt another should head the county agents.



I mixed the stuff, and it was funny to see those people stand around and watch me.

GIVE TENANT ONE-THIRD

I would like to get a little of your advice if I may regarding renting my farm. I intend to devote my time to poultry, my married brother wants to work my farm. He has a family of seven children, I am single, my father is with me, and my sister will be with me also I think. Now my brother has no stock, nor machinery. He will use my machinery and horses. He intends to start renting in the fall. Now what I want to know is on what shares will we work the farm? Would 50-50 be fair to both of us? It wouldn't be the first year as I will have to furnish all the grain and seed for feed and sowing. He thinks we ought to sow less grain and have more cows, hogs and chickens. Do you think it would be best for him to have a flock of chickens all his own or would it be alright to have chickens on shares also? I think it would be best for both of us to write out an agreement and sign it, then there couldn't be any arguments. What do you think about it? We will all live in the same house together and how would we stand the grocery bills?—M. S. S., Minden City, Mich.

—Under ordinary conditions where the landlord furnishes everything except the labor the tenant receives one-third of the income and the landlord two-thirds. Such expenses as seed and feed purchased, twine and fertilizer and machine hire is divided in the same proportion as income.

Again the proportioning of the income will depend somewhat on the size of the business. The business should be big enough so the tenant can make a living wage at least.

If the tenant takes over the farm business in the fall he undoubtedly will have to procure a share of the feed necessary to feed the livestock through the winter. This can be procured by cash payment of deferred payments, backed by some form of security or agree to leave an equal amount of feed on the farm, or equal in value, at the termination of the lease, providing said feed is procured from the landlord.

The tenant, at least, should have sufficient poultry products to care for the family's needs. To keep a separate flock might cause a hardship. However, if arrangements can be made to that effect satisfactorily it should be done. On the other hand arrangements could be made whereby the tenant could add to the landlord's flock sufficient birds to care for his family's needs and also furnish sufficient feed for same.

By all means have a written agreement between the two parties drawn up in legal form. It will save trouble in the end.—F. T. Riddell, Research Asst. in Farm Management, M. A. C.

ARREST FOR DESERTION

A man who has been arrested for bigamy and convicted and sentenced for from 5 to 15 years, serves 4 years, and gets out on parole, and gets married right away, and lives with this woman 2 weeks and deserts her. Can she have him arrested on that same charge or on a statutory charge? He has been married 6 times.—Mrs. T., Sparta, Mich.

—The man could be arrested for desertion.—Asst. Legal Editor.

SCHOOL BONDS DEPOSITED AS COLLATERAL FOR BANK NOTES

In a recent issue of the Dearborn Independent is an Editorial, "Who Builds the School?" The article says in part: "A school district votes bonds for \$100,000, a banking syndicate buys the bonds, and this same syndicate can deposit these bonds with the treasurer of the United States as security for an equal amount of currency, thus leaving the interest from the bonds, and the money to loan for another school or public building." Is this statement true?—G. R., Capac, Mich.

—It is entirely true that municipal bonds may be deposited as collateral for the issue of national bank notes. As a matter of fact however, scarcely any of the bonds are so absorbed as the national banks use very largely federal bonds for that purpose. The average school bond goes into the hands of the investors.

Syndicates are formed only for



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.)

large issues. Many issues of \$3,000,000 are handled by syndicates and practically all issues of over \$5,000,000 are so handled obviously these are not school bonds. It is true of course, that all these firms work together closely and exchange business among themselves.—F. E. Johnson, Supt. of Public Instruction.

INSURANCE AGENT MISREPRESENTS

I would like some information in regards to fire insurance. December, 1920, The Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance agent came to me and induced me to leave the State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Flint, Michigan, and take out a three year paid up policy with them. At the end of three years the policy was to be cancelled unless I wanted to renew it. I had asked him if it would cost me anything to have the policy cancelled and if there would be any more assessments, and he said not, that was all it would cost me.

One of my houses was destroyed by fire, July 9, 1923, which was valued at one thousand dollars. They had five hundred dollars insurance on it. The house was a total loss. They only want to allow me two hundred and fifty dollars. Now they want an extra assessment of fifty-two dollars which is two dollars less than I paid in the first place. They want that for a reserve fund. The three years expired the first of this month. Would I be compelled to pay this extra assessment? I took the matter up with the prosecuting attorney and he thought not.

How can I get by insurance? The prosecuting attorney said I could-

n't sue them. Is this three-year paid up policy a lawful insurance?—Mrs. N., Oscoda County, Mich.

—We would advise that this member of the Patrons Company is in the same position as are many other members. This Company is organized under the mutual laws of the state and their policy contract is fully assessable their being no limitations in the entire articles of association, the application or the policy itself.

During the last session of the legislature this Department attempted to have enacted a law requiring the licensing of all insurance agents, including those of mutual companies, but this act was not passed. We have no control over mutual insurance company agents and, as you know, this department's control of mutual insurance companies is very limited. Court decisions have invariably been that the application, together with the articles of association and by-laws, constitutes the entire contract in a mutual insurance organization.

We have had numerous complaints that the agents for this Patrons Company have sold these Class 3 policies on the representation that the amount paid would carry the contracts for the 3 or 5 year terms, but neither the application, by-laws nor the policy provide anything to this effect.

Two years ago this Department ordered companies operating on an advance assessment basis to create and maintain reserves for the protection of their members. In this same order was included a requirement that such companies should provide in their policy contracts a provision for the return of the un-

MICHIGAN CROPS

TO GET GOOD STAND OF ALFALFA

Would you please tell me how I can get a good stand of Alfalfa (Grimm) started on a field which is now sown to wheat? It is a sloping field with patches of clay ground. Would it be best to seed this to June clover and then plow it under?—R. C. P., Metamora, Mich.

—Michigan farmers are quite generally meeting with success in planting Grimm alfalfa on wheat in the Spring. Best results are secured by drilling ten pounds of Grimm seed as early in the spring as the ground is in condition to receive the drill.

Alfalfa seed should be inoculated with culture secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. The price is 25 per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

In case your field is in need of lime, I would suggest that a proper application be made. If clover has failed consistently in the past, two tons of finely ground limestone will be needed. If clover succeeds, the alfalfa should give good results.

Planting June clover, to be plowed under the second year, is a practice which would be advisable if your land is not in an acid, run-down condition, otherwise I think you will get better results by seeding to alfalfa.

Bulletin No. 23 gives full information in regard to alfalfa growing. This bulletin can be secured on request from the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY MAKE EXCELLENT HAY

Would you please tell me whether clover, sweet clover, and timothy harvested in one field whether that makes a good feed for horses and cows? When is the best time to sow sweet clover, fall or spring?—G. M.

—Clover and timothy when grown together makes excellent hay. If the hay is to be used for milk production, the more clover and the

less timothy the better, while if it is to be used for horses, a number of farmers think it desirable that the hay should contain considerable timothy but little clover.

Sweet clover is much earlier in growth than June clover and timothy consequently does not lend itself so well to the mixture. It is likely that if sweet clover was included in the mixture the first cutting would be almost entirely sweet clover due to its early growth.

Sweet clover makes a good hay crop if cut just before the blossom buds appear. If cut much later than this, the stems become woody and the leaves drop off.—C. R. Megee, Assoc. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

GOOD PERMANENT PASTURE

I would like to know what seed to use for a good pasture and can I sow it in my corn field at the last cultivation in July? I want to get a good permanent pasture.—A. F., Birmingham, Mich.

—You do not state the nature of the soil, nor do you advise us concerning drainage. The following mixture, however, contains grasses and legumes adapted to both well drained conditions and also conditions that are somewhat wet.

Kentucky blue grass.....	4 to 6 pounds
Timothy	2 to 3 pounds
Red top.....	3 to 4 pounds
Red clover.....	2 to 3 pounds
Alsike clover.....	2 to 3 pounds
Alfalfa	2 to 4 pounds

Unless conditions are unusually favorable, seedings made in corn at the last cultivation are not likely to prove successful. The legumes do not usually start growth until the corn is harvested and this is usually so late in the fall that only a small amount of growth is made and consequently winter killing is very great. Much better success is usually secured by seeding with oats or barley in the spring or by seeding during the early spring or fall sown wheat. When wheat is used as a nurse crop, the grasses may be seeded when the wheat is sown and the legumes seeded in the early spring.—C. R. Megee, Asso. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

earned portion of advance assessments. The Patrons Mutual has not complied with this order and their attorney has stated that he did not believe the Commissioner had authority to enforce such order.

We are of the opinion that, instead of your publication desiring to refrain from giving such matters as this publicity, you should make public the entire matter, as it is only thru the press that the general public can be informed.

The present status of your case is that you must pay the assessment, that if you desire to cancel out to avoid further assessment you will not receive any return, as they are now operating on the basis that no portion of these advance assessments are uneared.

It is the intention of this Department to make public, thru the newspapers of the state, examinations of companies and any criticism which we may feel is to the best interests of the public, and an examination of the Patrons will be made within the next three months.—H. B. Corell, Second Deputy Commissioner, State Dept. of Insurance.

CAN WILL TO SON

Will you please tell me through your paper if owner of farm or other real estate can will it to a son to use as long as he lives, and then to his heirs other than son's wife, at son's death?—J. J. S., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

—The farm may be devised to the testator's son for his life with remainder to his children.—Asst. Legal Editor.

FIGHTING SANDBURS

I have about an acre of land which is covered with sandburs every year. Could you give me any advice concerning their eradication?—H. H. J., Old Mission, Mich.

There is no chemical means of killing out sandburs that will not kill out all other vegetation. There are only two methods of fighting them, as follows:

(1) Constant hoeing out of the plants just as soon as their nature is recognizable. These plants should be thrown upon a wheelbarrow and taken to some place where they can be burned as soon as dried. If they are hoed up and left lying on the field they will be able to mature a number of their burs which will be left to start a new crop next year. The same result, of course, can be obtained by frequent cultivation of the field but a sandy field like that if frequently cultivated is apt to blow away or wash away during the season.

(2) Sow some thick growing cover crop that will make a tall growth and shade out the sandburs. This must be rather a tall plant that will make a dense growth and lots of shade. A thin sowing of buckwheat which, on sandy soil, may make only a thin growth will be worthless for this purpose. If that will grow, perhaps a thick sowing of Sudan grass or of some of the sorghums would accomplish the purpose.—E. A. Bessey, Professor of Botany, M. A. C.

ENTITLED TO PROPERTY IN OWN NAME ONLY

Am having a little dispute of right to property, and am asking your advice. Came to Michigan in 1898. Bought 40 acres, cut-over land on contract. Was 13 years old, after 8 years father and mother gave mortgage and got deed. I helped pay mortgage and bought another 40 acres. Was in wild state. We paid for it, they gave me deed for same. Been farming both same as one farm not dividing crops or money, buying machinery and stock valued at near \$4,000. Always gave all money and time at home in 38 years, and am single. Am I entitled to anything besides 40 acres, for which I have deed. I have always went ahead with work buying and paying bills as if my own. Am taking crops and pasture valued at \$500 to \$1,000 yearly from my 40 acres.—Reader.

—You would be entitled to only so much of the property as you have title to in your own name. I am of the opinion you would not be entitled to anything for your services, unless there was some agreement to that effect between you and your parents.—Asst. Legal Editor.

(Continued from April 26th issue.)

CHAPTER XV
In Search of Rest

JUNE brought all the young people home again. It brought, also, a great deal of talk concerning plans for vacation. Bessie—Elizabeth—said they must all go away.

From James Blaisdell this brought a sudden vigorous remonstrance.

"Nonsense, you've just got home!" he exclaimed. "Hillerton'll be a vacation to you all right. Besides, I want my family together again. I haven't seen a thing of my children for six months."

Elizabeth gave a silvery laugh. (Elizabeth had learned to give silvery laughs.) She shrugged her shoulders daintily and looked at her rings.

"Hillerton? Ho! You wouldn't really doom us to Hillerton all summer, daddy."

"What's the matter with Hillerton?"

"What isn't the matter with Hillerton?" laughed the daughter again.

"But I thought we—we would have lovely auto trips," stammered her mother apologetically. "Take them from here, you know, and stay overnight at hotels around. I've always wanted to do that; and we can now, dear."

"Auto trips! Pooh!" shrugged Elizabeth. "Why, mumsey, we're going to the shore for July, and to the mountains for August. You and daddy and I. And Fred's going, too, only he'll be at the Gaylord camp in the Adirondacks, part of the time."

"Is that true Fred?" James Blaisdell's eyes fixed on his son, were half wistful, half accusing.

Fred stirred restlessly. "Well I sort of had to, governor," he apologized. "Honest I did. There are some things a man has to do! Gaylord asked me, and—hang it all, I don't see why you have to look at me as if I were committing a crime, dad!"

"You aren't, dear, you aren't," fluttered Fred's mother hurriedly; "and I'm sure it's lovely you've got the chance to go to the Gaylords' camp. And it's right, quite right, that we should travel this summer, as Bessie—er—Elizabeth suggests. I never thought; but, of course, you young people don't want to be hived up in Hillerton all summer!"

"Bet your life we don't, mater," shrugged Fred, carefully avoiding his father's eyes, "after all that grind."

"Grind, Fred?"

But Fred had turned away, and did not, apparently, hear his father's grieved question.

Mr. Smith learned all about the vacation plans a day or two later from Benny. "Yep, we're all goin' away for the summer," he repeated, after he had told the destination of most of the family. "I don't think ma wants to, much, but everybody who is anybody always goes away on vacation, of course. So we've got to. They're goin' to the beach first, and I'm goin' to a boys' camp up in Vermont. Mellicent, she's goin' to a girls' camp. Did you know that?"

Mr. Smith shook his head. "Well, she is," nodded Benny. "She's tried to get Bess to go—Gussie Pennock's goin'. But Bess!—my, you should see her nose go up in the air! She said she wa'n't goin' where she had to wear great course shoes an' horrid middy-blouses all day, an' build fires an' walk miles an' eat bugs an' grasshoppers."

"Is Miss Mellicent going to do all that?" smiled Mr. Smith.

"Bess says she is—I mean, Elizabeth. Did you know? We have to call her that now, when we don't forget it. I forget it, mostly. Have you seen her since she came back?"

"No."

She's swingin' an awful lot of style—Bess is. She makes dad dress up in his swallow-tail every night, for dinner. An' she makes him and Fred an me stand up the minute she comes into the room, no matter if there's forty chairs in sight; an' we have to stay standin' till she sits down—an' sometimes she stands up a-purposely, just to keep us standing. I know she does. She says a gentleman never sits when a lady is standin' up in his presence. An' she's lecturin' us all the time on the way to eat an' talk an' act. Why, we can't walk natural any longer. An' she says the way Katy serves our meals is a disgrace to any civilized family."

"How does Katy like that?"

"Like it! She got mad an' gave notice on the spot. An' that made ma 'most have hysterics—she did have one of her headaches—'cause good hired girls are awful scarce, she says. But Bess says, Pooh! we'll get some from the city next time that know their business, an' won't goin' away all summer, anyway, an' won't ma and pa please call them 'maids,' as she ought to, an' not that plebeian 'hired girl.' Bess loves that word. Everythings 'plebeian' with Bess now. Oh, we're havin' great times at our house since Bess—Elizabeth—came!" grinned Benny, tossing his cap in the air, and dancing down the walk much as he had danced the first night Mr. Smith saw him a year before.

The James Blaisdells were hardly off to shore and camp when Miss Flora started on her travels. Mr. Smith learned all about her plans, too, for she came down one day to talk them over with Miss Maggie.

Miss Flora was looking very well in a soft gray and white summer silk. Her forehead had lost its lines of care, and her eyes were no longer peering for



Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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wrinkles. Miss Flora was actually almost pretty.

"How nice you look!" exclaimed Miss Maggie.

"Do I?" panted Miss Flora, as she fluttered up the steps and sank into one of the porch chairs.

"Indeed, you do!" exclaimed Mr. Smith admiringly. Mr. Smith was putting up a trellis for Miss Maggie's new rosebush. He was working faithfully, but not with the skill of accustomedness.

"I'm so glad you like it!" Miss Flora settled back into her chair and smoothed out the ruffles across her lap. "It isn't too gay, is it? You know the six months are more than up now."

"Not a bit!" exclaimed Mr. Smith.

"No, indeed!" cried Miss Maggie.

"I hoped it wasn't," sighed Miss Flora happily. "Well, I'm all packed but my dresses."

"Why, I thought you weren't going till Monday," said Miss Maggie.

"Oh, I'm not."

"But—it's only Friday now!"

"Yes, I know. I suppose I am a little ahead of time. But you see, I ain't used to packing—not a big trunk, so—and I was so awful afraid I wouldn't get it done in time. I was only going to put my dresses in; but Miss Moore said they'd wrinkle awfully, if I did, and, of course, they would, when you come to think of it. So I shan't put those in till Sunday night. I'm so glad Miss Moore's going. It'll be nice to have somebody along that I know."

"Yes, indeed," smiled Miss Maggie.

"And she knows everything—all about tickets and checking the baggage, and all that. You know we're only going to be personally conducted to Niagara. After that we're going to New York and stay two weeks at some nice hotel. I want to see Grant's Tomb and the Aquarium, and Miss Moore wants to go to Coney Island. She says she's always wanted to go to Coney Island just as I have to Niagara."

"I'm glad you can take her," said Miss Maggie heartily.

"Yes, and she's so pleased. You know, even if she's such a nice family, and all she hasn't much money, and she's been awful nice to me lately. I used to think she didn't like me, too. But I must have been mistaken, of course. And 'twas so with Miss Benson and Miss Pennock, too. But now they've invited me there and have come to see me, and are so interested in my trip and all. Why, I never knew I had so many friends, Maggie. Truly I didn't!"

Miss Maggie said nothing, but there was an odd expression on her face. Mr. Smith pounded a small nail with an extra blow of his hammer.

"And they're all so kind and interested about the money, too," went on Miss Flora, gently rocking to and fro. "Bert Benson sells stocks and invests money for folks, you know, and Miss Benson said he'd got some splendid-payin' ones, and he'd let me have some, and—"

"Flo, you didn't take any of that Benson gold-mine stock!" interrupted Miss Maggie sharply.

Mr. Smith's hammer stopped, suspended in mid-air.

"No; oh, no! I asked Mr. Chalmers and he said better not. So I didn't." Miss Maggie relaxed in her chair, and Mr. Smith's hammer fell with a gentle tap on the nail-head. "But I felt real bad about it—when Miss Benson had been so kind as to offer it, you know. It looked sort of—of ungrateful, so."

"Ungrateful!" Miss Maggie's voice vibrated with indignant scorn. "Flora, you won't—you won't invest your money without asking Mr. Chalmers' advice first, will you?"

"But I tell you I didn't," retorted Miss Flora, with unusual sharpness, for her. "But it was good stock, and it pays splendidly. Jane took some. She took a lot."

"Jane!—but I thought Frank wouldn't let her."

"Oh, Frank said all right, if she wanted to, she might. I suspect he got tired of her teasing, and it did pay splendidly. Why, 'twill pay twenty-five per cent, probably this year, Miss Benson says. So Frank give in. You see, he felt he'd got to pacify Jane some way, I s'pose, she's so cut up about his selling out."

"Selling out!" exclaimed Miss Maggie.

"Oh, didn't you know that? Well, then I have got some news!" Miss Flora gave the satisfied little wriggle with which a born news-lover always prefaces her choicest bit of information. "Frank has sold out his grocery stores—both of 'em."

"Why, I can't believe it!" Miss Maggie fell back with a puzzled frown.

"Sold them! Why, I should as soon think of his—his selling himself," cried Mr. Smith. "I thought they were inseparable."

"Well, they ain't—because he's separated 'em." Miss Flora was rocking a little faster now.

"But why?" demanded Miss Maggie.

"He says he wants a rest. That he's worked hard all his life, and it's time he took some comfort now 'cause Jane's hounding him all the time to get more money, to get more money. She's crazy to see interest mount up, you know—Jane is. But he says he don't want any more money. He wants to spend money for a while. And he's going to spend it. He's going to retire from business and enjoy himself."

"Well," ejaculated Mr. Smith, "this is a piece of news, indeed!"

"I should say it was," cried Miss Maggie, still almost incredulous. "How does Jane take it?"

"Oh, she's turribly fussed up over it, as you'd know she would be. Such a good chance wasted, she thinks, when he might be making all that money earn more. You know Jane wants to turn everything into money now. Honestly, Maggie, I don't believe Jane can look at the moon nowadays without wishing it was really gold, and she had it put out to interest!"

Oh, Flora!" remonstrated Miss Maggie faintly.

"Well, it's so," maintained Miss Flora. "So 't ain't no wonder, of course, that she's upset over this. That's why Frank give in to her, I think, and let her buy that Benson stock. Besides, he's feeling especially flush, because he's got the cash the stores brought, too. So he told her to go ahead."

"I'm sorry about that stock," frowned Miss Maggie.

"Oh, it's perfectly safe. Miss Benson said 'twas," comforted Miss Flora. "You needn't worry about that. And 'twill pay splendid."

"When did this happen—the sale of the store, I mean?" asked Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith was not even pretending to work now.

"Yesterday—the finish of it. I'm waiting to see Hattie. She'll be tickled to death. She's always hated it that Frank had a grocery store, you know; and since the money's come, and she's going with the Gaylords and the Pennocks, and all that crowd, she's felt worse than ever. She was saying to me only last week how ashamed she was to think that her friends might see her own brother-in-law any day wearing that horrid white coat, and selling molasses over the counter. My, but Hattie'll be tickled all right—or 'Harriet,' I suppose I should say, but I

never can remember it."

"But what is Frank going to—to do with himself?" demanded Miss Maggie. "Why, Flora he'll be lost without that grocery store!"

"Oh, he's going to travel, first. He says he always wanted to, and he's got a chance now, and he's going to. They're going to the Yellowstone Park and the Garden of the Gods and to California. And that's another thing that worries Jane—spending all that money for them just to ride in the cars."

"Is she going, too?" queried Mr. Smith.

"Oh, yes, she's going, too. She says she's got to go to keep Frank from spending every cent he's got," laughed Miss Flora. "I was over there last night, and they told me all about it."

"When do they go?"

"Just as soon as they can get ready. Frank's got to help Donovan, the man that's bought the store, a week till he gets the run of things, he says. Then he's going. You wait till you see him." Miss Flora got to her feet, and smoothed out the folds of her skirt. "He's as tickled as a boy with a new jack-knife, and I'm glad. Frank has been a terrible hard worker all his life. I'm glad he's going to take some comfort, same as I am."

When Miss Flora had gone, Miss Maggie turned to Mr. Smith with eyes that still carried dazed unbelief.

"Did Flora say that Frank Blaisdell had sold his grocery store?"

"She certainly did! You seem surprised."

"I'm more than surprised. I'm dumb-founded."

"Why? You don't think, like Mrs. Jane, that he ought not to enjoy his money, certainly?"

"Oh, no. He's got money enough to retire, if he wants to and he's certainly worked hard enough to earn a rest."

"Then what is it?"

Miss Maggie laughed a little.

"I'm not sure I can explain. But to me, it's just this: while he's got plenty to retire upon, he hasn't got anything to—

to retire to."

"And, pray, what do you mean by that?"

"Why, Mr. Smith, I've known that man from the time he was trading jack-knives and marbles and selling paper boxes for five pins. I remember the whipping he got, too, for filching sugar and coffee and beans from the pantry and opening a grocery store in our barn. From that time to this, that boy has always been trading something. He's been absolutely uninterested in anything else. I don't believe he's read a book or a magazine since his school days, unless it had something to do with business or groceries. He hasn't a sign of a fad—music, photography, collecting things—nothing. And he hates society. Jane has to fairly drag him out anywhere. Now, what I want to know is, what is the man going to do?"

"Oh, he'll find something," laughed Mr. Smith. "He's going to travel, first anyhow."

"Yes, he's going to travel first. And then—we'll see," smiled Miss Maggie enigmatically, as Mr. Smith picked up his hammer again.

By the middle of July the Blaisdells were all gone from Hillerton, and there remained only their letters for Miss Maggie—and for Mr. Smith. Miss Maggie was very generous with her letters. Perceiving Mr. Smith's genuine interest, she read him extracts from almost every one that came. And the letters were always interesting—and usually characteristic.

Benny wrote of swimming and tennis matches, and of "hikes" and the "bully eats." Hattie wrote of balls and gowns and the attention "dear Elizabeth" was receiving from some really very nice families who were said to be fabulously rich. Neither James nor Bessie wrote at all. Fred, too, remained unheard from.

Mellicent wrote frequently—gay, breezy letters full to the brim of the joy of living. She wrote of tennis, swimming, camp-fire stories, and mountain trails: they were like Benny's letters in petticoats, Miss Maggie said.

Long and frequent epistles came from Miss Flora. Miss Flora was having a beautiful time. Niagara was perfectly lovely—only what a terrible noise it made! She was glad she did not have to stay and hear it always. She liked New York, only that was noisy, too, though Mrs. Moore did not seem to mind it. Mrs. Moore liked Coney Island, too, but Miss Flora much preferred Grant's Tomb, she said. It was so much more quiet and ladylike. She thought some things at Coney Island were really not nice at all, and she was surprised that Mrs. Moore should enjoy them so much.

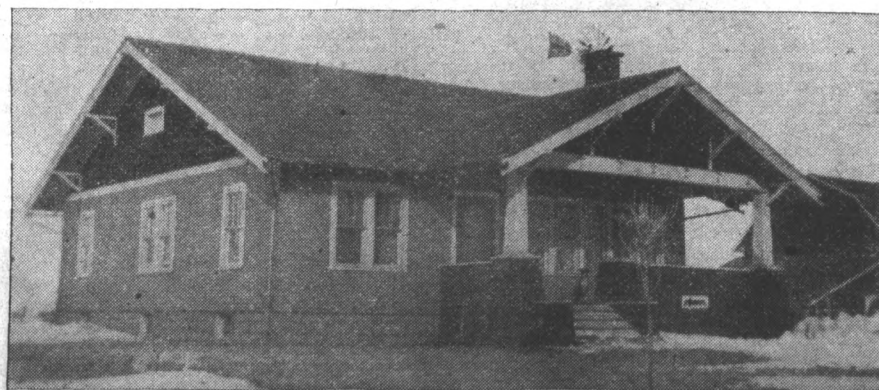
Between the lines it could be seen that in spite of all the good times, Miss Flora was becoming just the least bit homesick. She wrote Miss Maggie that it did seem queer to go everywhere, and not see a soul to bow to. It gave her such a lonesome feeling—such a lot of faces, and not one familiar one! She had tried to make the acquaintance of several people—real nice people; she knew they were by the way they looked. But they wouldn't say hardly anything to her, nor answer her questions; and they always got up and moved away very soon.

To be sure, there was one nice young man. He was lovely to them, Miss Flora said. He spoke to them first, too. It was when they were down to Coney Island. He helped them through the crowds, and told them about lots of nice things they didn't want to miss seeing.

(Continued on Page 26.)

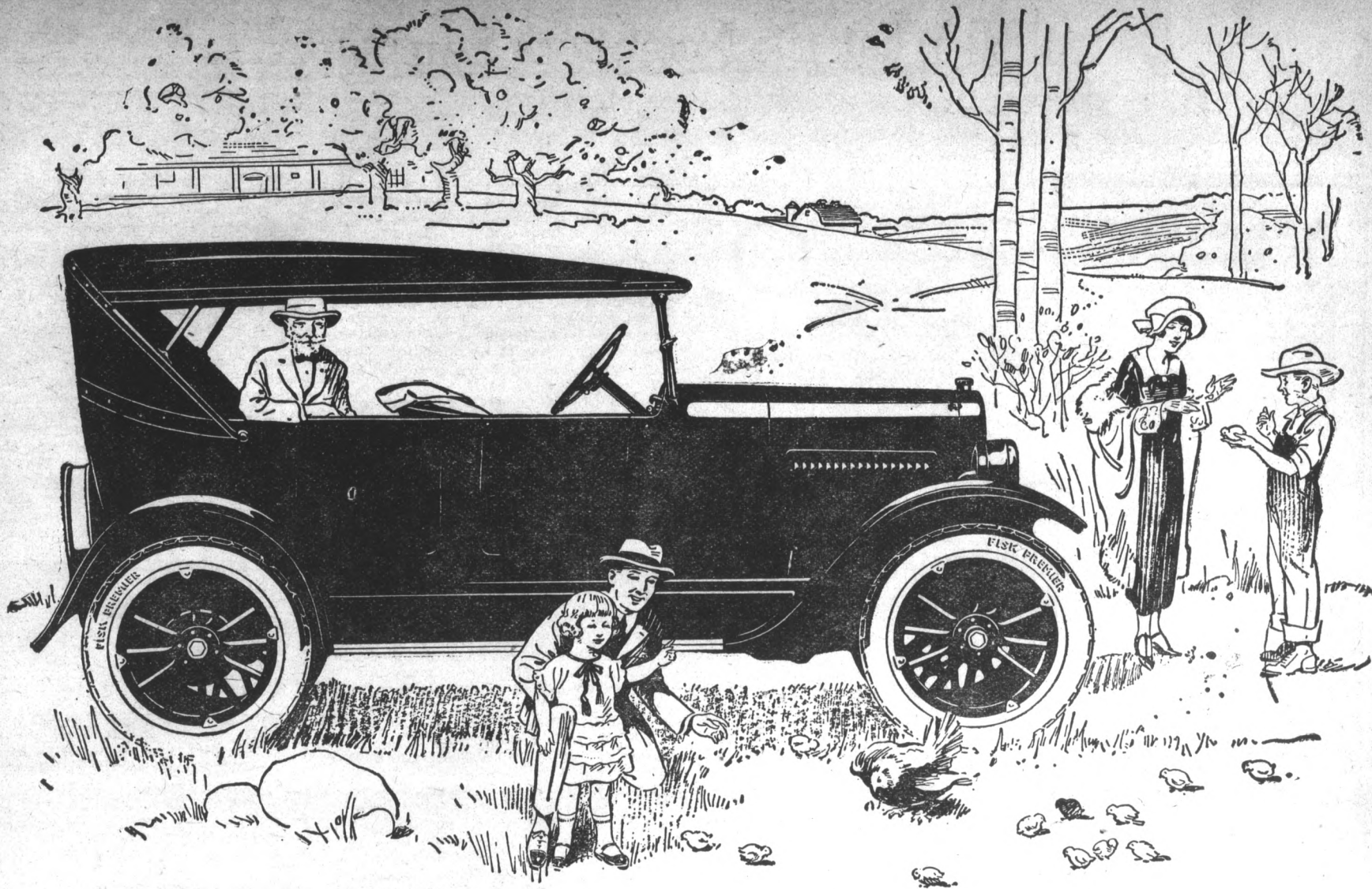
OUR READERS' NEW BUILDINGS

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 MR. AND MRS. GEO. MIDDLETON, WHEELER, MICH.

This new, modern home belongs to Mr. and Mrs. George Middleton, Wheeler, Route 2. It is nicely located on their 120-acre dairy and grain farm. It cost about \$6,000 not including the electric system. They state for years they have been "the most enthusiastic subscribers to The Michigan Business Farmer."



What Do You Do Sundays?

Overland makes Sunday a day of restful enjoyment.

Church in the morning. Visiting in the afternoon. Lots of places to go. Every week-end a vacation. Every minute a delightful variation from the daily routine on the farm.

Snuggle down behind the wheel of this big new Overland. See how naturally your fingers close on the convenient gear shift lever. Step on the gas. Get the thrill of this hill-conquering power as you speed up, up and on, over the hills. Feel the deep, luxurious comfort

of those well upholstered seats. The big car riding ease of *patented* Triplex Springs.

Know the confidence this sturdy rear axle inspires in every Overland driver. Enjoy the amazing Overland economy in oil and gasoline. More miles to the gallon. More service from tires.

Your nearest Overland dealer will gladly demonstrate to you the many features that make folks call Overland the most automobile in the world for the money.

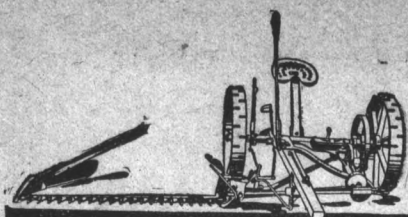
Other Overland Models: Chassis \$395; Roadster \$495; Spad Commercial Car \$523; Coupe Sedan \$655; Sedan \$795; all prices f. o. b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., TOLEDO, OHIO

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

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





A Remarkable Mower

You will never know real mower satisfaction until you get up on the seat of the John Deere High-Lift Mower, put it in gear, and start it cutting.

Its 21-point clutch puts action into the knife instantly. The special arrangement of the simple three-piece driving gears supplies an abundance of even, smooth power to the accurately-fitted knife—its great cutting power and the ease with which the horses take it through the heaviest hay will appeal to you.

John Deere High-Lift Mower

But you'll not fully appreciate the John Deere until you lift the bar with the foot lift to pass over boulders, stumps, etc., and to turn at the corners. It's really boy's play to operate the John Deere.

When unusual obstructions require an extra high lift, the foot and hand lift combined gives you this with practically the same ease of handling as the foot lift only.

When repairing or adjusting time comes after hard service, just ordinary tools are required. No need for a blacksmith shop.

Don't buy a mower until you see the John Deere with the high easy lift at your John Deere dealer's.

For free literature write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet MD-733

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

SEED CORN

Northern Grown
Yellow Dent

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

High Germination. Suitable for Michigan.
Price per bushel \$3.90, while supply lasts.
BAGS FREE. Place order NOW.

Brown Seed Store
9 IONIA AVE. N. W.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Agents Wanted!

Men with cars to cover
R. F. D. Routes selling
subscriptions to

**Michigan
Business Farmer**

Liberal Salary and Expenses. Make Big Money this Summer at this pleasant, congenial work. Address

Circulation Manager
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

What the Neighbors Say

HURRAH FOR COUNTY AGENT

DEAR EDITOR:—I have read your paper, THE BUSINESS FARMER, for two years and like it the best of them all. In your issue of April 12th I read the letter "Why Have County Agent?"

We have a county agent here in Ontonagon county and he is a crack-jack. He started out and formed a farmers association and the members of the association got together and agreed they would get a grain dealer in town to buy the farmers' grain. In a couple of months they had a place to buy feed and sell any grain and hay they produced. The agent saw that the farmers were paying \$24 a hundred pounds for powder or dynamite, so he got his brains to working and the farmers bought powder for \$12 per hundredweight, and this spring he got powder for \$7 per hundred pounds. He sold 3 or 4 carloads this spring.

He held orchard and dairy campaigns and has taught the farmers the care of the orchards and live stock. And he is after the boarder cow and scrub bull, and has the farmers getting better stock.

He has started a cooperative creamery idea here and the farmers are going to build next month. He has been doing some good work, because even the banks here got too small and they had to build a new one, one of the finest in the county. Three cheers for our county agricultural agent.—A Reader, Bruce Crossing, Mich.

GIVE LAW BREAKERS STIFF SENTENCE

MR. EDITOR:—I read your editorial "Prohibition On Trial" and was very sorry to see the statement printed in the paper that prohibition can never be enforced. These little county courts give just as easy a sentence as possible, or \$50 fine, and let the bootlegger go on probation to report every month for a year, and they made enough to pay all expenses and a good boodle besides. If the United States would pass a heavier sentence on such cases and see that the county courts enforce them there would be less trouble. But when a man can get free board and be used like a king for three or four months, the town keep his family and the prosecuting attorney goes good for him and lets him out to make more booze to pay up, it shows the judge and county officers haven't any higher power over them. Once pass a law that every county judge has to report such cases to the state or higher authorities, and a good stiff punishment put on the bootleggers, there would be less of it. Let's all try and get more sentence and no bail, and send more state officers in the counties where the stills are kept.—P. E. T., Michigan.

AN OPEN LETTER

FARM Organization Legislative Committee, Lansing, Michigan. Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 18th came to my desk this morning just as I was going to write you urging the committee on farm Organizations to send a wire to our members in Congress to do just the opposite of what they apparently have done namely: Shut immigration out for five years. I agree with Senator Magnus Johnson of Minnesota in one thing at least namely: that a death blow is being given American agriculture when agricultural immigrants are excluded. Surely your committee must have taken account of the recent statement in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER that in this state particularly we must have a fresh supply of labor because the factories have absorbed whatever had been available for farming.

If instead of relief from intolerable labor conditions that we now have in the rural districts we are to have an even worse state of affairs, we might as well shut up shop and abandon all co-operative efforts and give up farming as a hopeless task.

May I ask what earthly reason the Michigan farm organizations committee had in view for asking that immigration be prohibited. Even if it is largely true as you say

that the immigrants land in the cities, yet has it not occurred to a single member of the committee that one of the most serious hindrances to agricultural recovery is the high prices of manufactured goods and the transportation costs from eight hour labor. More labor is needed for industry.

I hope against hope that the farm organizations with whom I have agreed on the gasoline and state income taxes, on the extravagance of our present administrative board and on most all questions, affecting our common welfare will see the point before it is too late and the immigration exclusion measure enacted into law, and will take different action. There may yet be a chance to recall a mistaken decision as I trust, the President will veto the immigration act and some time will be given for Congress to hear from the people.—F. W. Newton, Saginaw county.

LET PEOPLE HAVE SAY ABOUT WAR

DEAR EDITOR:—As a reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER, while reading the sermon of David F. Warner, it started me thinking of this war question. Now this government has taken the disarmament as a preventative of war, also League of Nations as a preventative of war. Now as things at Washington look, we should take the war making power away from them and put it in the hands of the people. Every country on the globe should adopt the same rule. The people have the killing to do and to get killed and suffer. We should have a constitutional amendment to that effect. This question of declaration of war would have to be submitted to a popular vote of the people. Now in case the vote carried for war, your vote would have to be recorded opposite your name and address, either for or against. In case it carried those voting for war would be called out first and sent to the firing line, and the others next. Now I believe there would be less wars if the people decide, than if the profiteers decide. Let us get busy and push this question.

These countries put me in mind of prize fighters. They prepare and then fight, and so it is with the different countries.—C. K., Muskegon, Mich.

TWO PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF DANGERS TO OUR REPUBLIC

DEAR EDITOR: As a nation, unequaled prosperity has attended our American Republic. In material progress no nation, either in ancient or modern times, has made like gains and this is a blessing, if rightly made use of, yet it may become the source of greatest harm, if wrongly applied, and here-in lies one of the two greatest dangers to the people of our Republic.

The too intense struggle for material possessions, resulting in the neglect of that which is of far greater value, may cause the weakening of those most essential underlying principles without which no nation can continue to prosper. So prosperous have we become in material gain, that our necessities are fully met and luxuries are being indulged in to a very large extent, and the man, now in possession of the most wealth is today, a citizen of our Republic.

MICHIGAN LEADS ALL STATES IN MARKETING

MORE money is being spent in Michigan during the 1923-24 fiscal year for the development of marketing projects for the farmers of the state than is expended for this purpose in any other state according to statistics contained in a circular of the United States Department of Agriculture recently received by R. J. Baldwin, director of extension work at Michigan Agricultural College.

The sum of \$17,700 was devoted to this work in Michigan, which is an amount greater than the aggregate sum expended by the four states surrounding Michigan—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin—in spite of the fact that for the present year Ohio has doubled her allotment for this purpose over the 1922-23 budget, and Wisconsin is expending \$6,895 this year after making no allotment for 1922-23.

While it is commendable that many worthy causes are being cared for generally, yet the impelling motive of self gain, it is to be feared, has far too prominent a place in our thoughts and well will it be for us to "take and inventory of stock" in our real motives and learn truly "where we are at."

One other source of danger is the general disregard for, and neglect of the provisions of Established Law, we Americans having a desire to be our own personal law-maker and while this may be commendable, insofar as to our becoming self controlled, yet the safety of our fellowmen requires the establishing of a system of laws, which shall conserve and protect the welfare of the masses and every citizen should deem it to be one of his imperative duties to obey, promptly and fully, the requirements of established law and to aid in securing, from his fellowmen, like observance of the law, for "He who will not obey the law is unworthy of the protection of the law," and "No man should be above the penalties nor beyond the protection of the law."

Perhaps no provisions of the law are so generally disregarded as are the terms of the law, relating to the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage and herein we need much, to correct our ways and safety demands that we do this promptly and effectively.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

REDUCING FIRE TAXES

DEAR EDITOR:—I have been a long time admirer of THE BUSINESS FARMER and its staunch stand for freedom of speech. I have read with great interest on page 14, your issue of April 12th, your practical editorial "Fighting Farm Fires." This is a step in the right direction and your paper and the press generally ought to help us carry on with this noble work. Do you think it would be practical for us to adopt a similar course here? For many days last winter the roads were drifted so full of snow the school busses couldn't navigate and we wondered if a fire truck could get thru. It took several days to shovel the snow even on the improved roads and the cross roads were weeks getting cleared. Even when spring came the mud was so deep a fire truck would get stuck like they did down at Ferndale in Detroit where two houses burned up with total loss of over \$9500. We depend here on our chemical fire extinguishers and so far have put out two in our house and helped our neighbor extinguish a bad chimney fire and last week a big loss was saved. A month or so ago another neighbor together with our local fire company of volunteers at Hickory Ridge saved a heavy loss from an overheated chimney by the timely use of extinguishers. A truck couldn't have got here on account of the snow so we had to depend on our chemical hand extinguishers, you see.

Your article mentions a lower rate of insurance assessments for buildings equipped with dependable extinguishers. Our mutual company allows a 10 per cent lower rate for extinguishers approved by them and I was wondering if all the other mutuals encouraged fire prevention in a similar practical way. If your paper printed a series of good instructive articles on fire protection on the farm and boosted our common fight against our common enemy, the Red Plague, it certainly would help us to reduce our annual billion dollar fire tax.—Burchard R. Hair, Oakland County, Mich.



Whose Advice Are You Going to Take?

Choosing a motor oil is a matter of following advice. Unless you are technically trained and have complete laboratory facilities, you cannot safely choose for yourself, because lubrication is as technical as is medicine or law.

You cannot see the quality in oil. Only the petroleum chemist can say which oil is right. There is one right oil for your tractor. How are you going to know? By following the advice of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) highly trained experts. Thousands of tractor owners in the Middle West have done this and are using

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS		TRACTORS	
Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Monarch.....	H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Nelson.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, Other Models.....	S. H.	Oil-Gas.....	E. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Andrews-Kincaid.....	E. H.	Pioneer.....	E. H.
Appleton.....	S. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Rix.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, Other Models.....	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Automotive.....	H.	Rumley, Other Models.....	E. H.
Avery, C. & Road Racer.....	H.	Russell.....	S. H.
Avery, Track Runner.....	S. H.	Samsen.....	S. H.
Avery, Other Models.....	E. H.	Shawnee.....	H.
Bates Steel Mule, Midwest Motor.....	S. H.	Square Turn.....	E. H.
Bates, Other Models.....	H.	Shinson.....	S. H.
Bear.....	S. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Best Tractor.....	E. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Big Farmer.....	E. H.	Toro.....	H.
Case, 10-18, 12-20 and 15-27.....	H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Traylor.....	H.
Case, Other Models.....	E. H.	Trundear.....	S. H.
Cletrac, F.....	S. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Cletrac, W.....	E. H.	Twin City, Other Models.....	E. H.
Coleman.....	E. H.	Uncle Sam.....	S. H.
Dart.....	S. H.	Walls.....	S. H.
Eagle.....	S. H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
E-B.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Edwood.....	H.	Wisconsin.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.		
Fitch.....	E. H.	CULTIVATORS	
Flour City, Junior and 20-25.....	S. H.	Aams.....	H.
Flour City, Other Models.....	E. H.	Aro.....	H.
Fordeon.....	S. H.	Avery.....	H.
Fox.....	S. H.	Bellor.....	H.
Frick.....	S. H.	Becman.....	H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Bolton.....	H.
Hart-Parr.....	E. H.	Boring.....	H.
Hoiler.....	S. H.	Centaur.....	H.
Holt, 2-Ton.....	H.	Do-It-All.....	S. H.
Holt, Other Models.....	E. H.	International.....	H.
Huber.....	S. H.	Kincaid.....	H.
Indiana.....	H.	Merry Garden.....	M.
International.....	H.	Motor Macultivator.....	S. H.
J. T.....	E. H.	New Britain.....	H.
Klumb.....	E. H.	Red E.....	H.
La Crosse.....	E. H.	Spy Wheel.....	E. H.
Lauson.....	S. H.	Utilator.....	H.
Leader.....	S. H.		
Leonard.....	S. H.		
Liberty.....	E. H.		
Lincoln.....	S. H.		
Little Giant.....	S. H.		
McCormick-Deering.....	H.		
Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.		
Minneapolis, Other Models.....	E. H.		
Mogul.....	S. H.		
Moline.....	S. H.		

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

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Made in Five Grades

They are convinced that the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) knows how to make good motor oil and experience has proved that their confidence is well-grounded.

Buying lubrication from the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is like buying expert legal talent or medical advice. You are buying the best scientific knowledge of its kind.

Even refiners use Polarine—one of them writes he finds it cheapest and best. He says, "and I formerly refined petroleum for seven years; I know good gasoline and good oil."

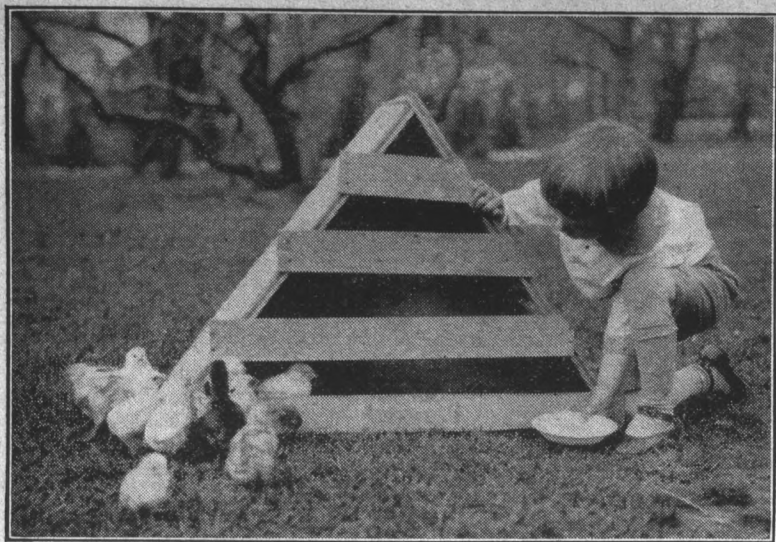
Polarine will keep your tractor in first-class condition—give longer life to your motor—more power from your fuel—reduce carbon deposit and repair bills.

Polarine retains its body under varying working conditions and distributes freely to all moving parts.

Follow the chart at the left. It is scientific. It assures you the right oil for maximum efficiency from your particular tractor or truck.



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



FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

Keep a Kodak story of the children

Then when years pass and Jimmie wears his hair short and his trousers long, you have him just as he *was*.

It's all easy the Kodak way—
and fun from the first.

*Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up
At your dealer's*

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

CARE AND USE OF VACUUM TUBES

THERE are two general types of vacuum tubes; those that are used for the purpose of detecting and amplifying incoming radio signals and those that are used for the transmitting and sending of radio signals; this latter class we are not interested in at present.

The vacuum tube is a very delicate piece of mechanism; it consists of a glass container in which a very high vacuum is produced (from which it gets its name "vacuum tube") and in which there are three elements, the filament, grid and plate.

The filament is to produce heat so that the electrons (small particles of electricity) can leave the filament and pass to the plate thus creating an electric current that will be completed thru your telephone receivers and the B battery.

The plate is the element that receives these electrons that actuate your telephone receivers so that you can hear the radio signals.

The grid is placed around the filament or between the filament and the plate and acts as a valve that is made to work by the small amount of electric energy received from your antenna or aerial. A very small amount of change in the amount of energy placed upon the grid will so affect the grid that it will, acting as a valve let more or less of the B battery current flow from the filament to the plate. A very small change making a very big difference in the amount of B battery current flowing.

Each type of receiving tube requires a different value of grid leak or resistance so that the grid will be in its best working condition. It is very surprising what a difference there will be in the volume of signals received by using the right or wrong resistance to work at their very best; it will always pay to try leaks of different values until you have the one that brings in the signals the clearest and loudest.

Many people blame their tubes for not working properly when the grid leak is the real trouble maker. Try it and see for yourselves what a difference there is.

As we said before, these are very delicate instruments. They should never be used on any voltage except that which the makers specify. A slip is always enclosed with each tube so that you cannot make an error.

Do not burn the filament too bright; it shortens the life and gives poorer results.

Do not use too high an A battery voltage, this will also shorten the life and may instantly burn out your tube.

Do not drop or jar the tubes; you may break them or make the elements move slightly out of place so that they will fail to work properly.

Never connect your B battery to

your set till you are sure that all your connections are right or you may burn out the tube by accidentally letting the B battery pass thru the filament.

In using an amplifier, try changing your tubes from one socket to the other; there is a big difference in the volume received from some tubes by changing them around. Some tubes work much better in the first stage than they do in the second or third stage. For best results try them out.

Too high a plate (B) voltage will sometimes make a tube go dead and it can be brought back to working condition by heating the filament for 15 to 20 minutes without the B battery connected.

As detectors most of the tubes work their best on about 22½ volts for the B battery and up to 100 volts as amplifiers.

Your vacuum tube is the most delicate part of your receiving set, treat it carefully and it will in return give you long life, good service bring in loud signals, improve your reception and give you more than its value in pleasure and profit.

WANTS SET AT REASONABLE PRICE

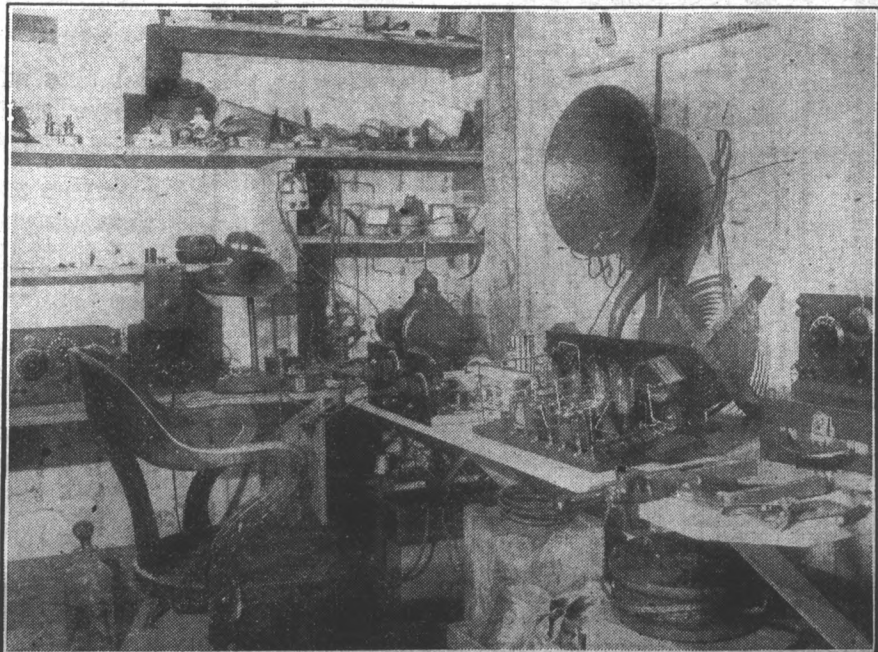
In the March 15th number of THE BUSINESS FARMER, I read with interest about the moderate priced radio set that you use and which you said gave you places as far as Chicago. Like many other young farmers we would like so much to have a radio because of the interest and entertainment from the outside world to a hardworking, more or less shut-in farmers' family. Had rather have a radio than a Victrola, but the cost prohibits either. By the way we are not handy at making anything of that sort even if we had the time to do so.

Can you tell me the kind, price, and place to buy such an instrument as you described, or several moderate priced instruments? Would want a horn so that whole family could enjoy the programs.

Enclosed is stamped envelope for information and shall be grateful for such information as you can give and hope it will be in scope of our pocketbook. Several of our neighbors have home made crystal sets that cost about \$25 and at times they can not get Detroit. If we have one at all it must be more satisfactory than that.—Mrs. E. C., Lenawee County.

—You are right, I believe, when you say that you would rather have a radio than a victrola. Each is different, yet the radio keeps you in better touch with the latest world happenings and entertainment.

The set that we described cost a little less than \$25 for all parts including the battery and aerial wire and connections. This of course did not include a box to hold it nor a good panel for mounting. Such a set though it would work with two sets of telephones on it so that two



We know you have been wondering about our radio laboratory, where Mr. Ferris makes up different sets and tests them out before describing them in his department, so we are showing you one corner, just to give you an idea of what it looks like. What real radiophan wouldn't like to spend an hour or two here?

Quality CROPS

Abundant crops that quickly reach full maturity bring money returns in profitable proportion. How SOLVAY—guaranteed 95% carbonates—makes farms pay handsomely is fully explained in our booklet, sent FREE on request. It's well worth writing for.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Detroit, Mich.

SOLVAY
PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

Quantity PROFITS

EARN \$110 TO \$250 MONTHLY. EXPENSES paid on Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after completion of 3 months' home study course or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet G-165 STAND. BUSINESS TRAINING INST., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

GET YOUR SEED CORN EARLY. EARLY maturing yellow dent 4c per pound shelled, bags free. PEARL TURNER, Brown City, Michigan.

people could listen, would not work a loud horn so that all in a room could listen. This would mean the addition of an amplifier costing for parts alone another \$25 which with a loud speaking unit at \$10 (and that would be a fair one that would give satisfaction without being fancy in finish) would make the cost of building a set at least \$60.

The Crosley set for 65 dollars comes nearest to it, but that does not include tubes or batteries or loud speaker which will make the set cost you at least \$100.

There are really no sets on the market complete in ever detail for much less than \$90 to \$100 and they all do not give satisfaction by any means. Most people are deceived by low priced sets and when they buy they find that they have to spend a lot more to get the extras that make the set work.

The best way is to take time and go to Detroit, Lansing, Jackson or Ann Arbor and look over the sets and get what you want. Get a standard make as Radio Corporation, DeForest, Clapp - Eastham, Crosley, Grebe, Haseltine etc. You can depend upon the standard ones, but in asking prices ask for the set complete with all batteries, aerial, lightning arrester vacuum tubes and loud speaker so that you will not have to buy anything extra.

The crystal sets do not bring in the distant stations except once in a while, whereas the set we described will bring in to you, Detroit, Chicago all day long, and Pittsburgh, Springfield Mass., Omaha, Dallas, Atlanta and other distant points nearly every night.

WEST VIRGINIA READER INTERESTED

Please send me a copy of Feb. 2, 1924, BUSINESS FARMER telling how to build a radio, and would be glad to have any other information you can give me about radio, and how to build one. Thanking you very much I am, H. B., Union, W. Va.

A copy of the Feb. 2nd BUSINESS FARMER has been sent to you, which no doubt you have received before this. We hope that you will have success in building a set that will give you satisfaction.

You ask about further radio information; we are always glad to answer any letters received asking definite question on radio. If you have any, send them along.

Beginning with the issue sent you we have been carrying on a series of articles which will tell how to add amplifiers, etc., to the present set. We will tell how to make and operate other types from time to time. Our readers will of course have the benefit of all this, and as we aim to only tell about things that we have built and tried out we know that our suggestions will work.

FARMER PUTNAM'S PHILOSOPHY

WIMMIN is so unreasonable. I reckon most every man, after he's been married several year, thinks his wife is the most unreasonable pusson that ever was. Anyhow so it seem to 'em. I don't know as Josephine is worse then other wimmin, but she's just as bad. Now the other day we was havin' hot biscuits fur dinner, and if anybody kin bake 'em fluffy and fine it's Josephine. She's as good a biscuit baker as she is at bein' unreasonable and contrary. In fact most everything she is she's just that way—100 per cent one way or the other.

I had ett one of them biscuits, with butter on it, and was ready fur several more. Josephine was talkin' fur dear life, just chatterin' a blue streak about the—well I can't say who it was about, as it wouldn't be polite fur me to get pussonel. The biscuits was settin' right near her plate. I was tryin' my best to ask fur 'em but I couldn't think of the right word to say or git the word biscuits in edgeways, because of her talkin'. Finally she noticed my hand pointin' towards the biscuits and my lips makin' signs like a black bass that's gittin' ready to swallow a frog, and she sez:

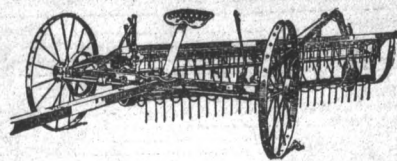
"What on airth's the matter Tom, makin' signs like that, can't you use the English language?"

"Not while your usin' it all," sez I. My gosh! you should-a seen them biscuits come flyin' acrost the table. —Thos. Jefferson Putnam, Specialist in Rural Devilment.

How About Your Hay Tools?

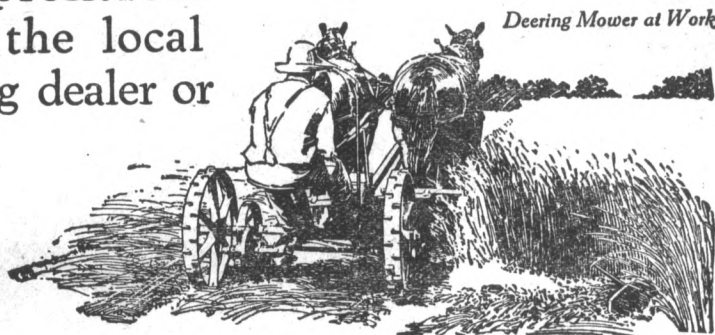
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924

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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"

FAIR ASSESSMENTS THE ANSWER.

YOU who have been reading Mr. Stanley Powell's series of articles on taxation in Michigan will be particularly impressed with the one in this issue and you will get a smile or two out of the contrast in statements which wise-aces from Detroit make when they are in Lansing with those they make when they are back among their home folks in the big city.

Fair and uniform assessment is, of course, the final solution to the whole taxation subject here in Michigan, and yet our city friends will tell you that they are already carrying more than their share of taxes and that because we have a "farmer-controlled-legislature" the great Michigan metropolis is being slowly crushed between the millstone of state taxation!

Mr. Powell brings out clearly the fact that there has been an actual decrease in land values in some parts of Michigan. We cannot believe that this is serious in the best farming counties of Michigan nor where the best farms are concerned. Not that we believe these farms would bring their full value on a forced sale today but the value is there and any banker will agree to it.

It ought to be an encouraging sign to some of you to know that there are farmers coming into Michigan from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and other states which are cursed with fabulously priced land and who are buying better Michigan soil, with better access to the great consuming markets, at one-half the loan values of farm lands in their old locations.

Only a week or so ago we heard of a large Eastern corporation which is buying Michigan farm land which it plans on leasing out to tenants. This is not a healthy condition and we do not welcome it in a state which at the last census had 86 per cent of its farms owned and operated by their owners, but it nevertheless can give some satisfaction to those who are sticking by the farm knowing that normal conditions must return and normal farm prices again become in evidence.

SLOWIN' DOWN

THERE is no use trying to disguise the fact that there is a slowing down of business generally which has been extending westward from the eastern seaboard it first hit some sixty days ago.

Detroit has felt it somewhat in the slower movement of their automobiles to the trading centers. Automobile manufacturers explain this by the fact that we have had a late spring in all parts of the country and that automobile factories produced at full capacity through November, December, and January, during which period under normal conditions, and in former years, they have always operated under reduced production.

It is a fact that each spring has found the automobile manufacturer with a shortage in cars on hand to meet the sales waiting for his product, last year Ford alone claimed a shortage of three hundred thousand automobiles and trucks! This winter, with almost unanimous consent, cars have been built with this in mind, and as dealers and distributors are pretty well stocked throughout the country there has been a temporary slow-down in shipments from Detroit.

This same condition is evidenced more or less in many sections of the United States and in var-

ious industries. Naturally we who are so close to the agricultural field have been wondering for a long time whether economics were turned topsy turvy and the United States about to enter into a new era when the great mass of its citizens engaged in agriculture might be in poor financial condition and yet the cities remain prosperous, well employed and at high wages. No one can yet say whether or not this condition can remain a fact, but all of us have to admit that it has been a fact during the past three years, during which time there has been an active demand for labor in all parts of the United States at high wages; the cities have shown every indication of an increasing prosperity and yet the change of conditions for the better on farms has been increasing at a snail's gait. This farm price repression has applied not only to the major crops, but to fruit, livestock, and dairy products, it has not been sectional or confined to one state, altho naturally it has more seriously effected some sections than others, but it has been felt by the potato growers of Maine, the grape-fruit growers of Florida, the sheep-growers of Montana and the raisin-growers of California.

Now, as we see it, a so-called "slowing-down" of business conditions in the cities which is only another way of saying a slowing down of manufacturing, will only mean a decrease in the demand for labor and thus, obviously follows, a lower wage-scale. When \$14-a-day-plasterers eat 30c per dozen eggs something is wrong in Denmark!

If the farmer and the laboring man were receiving their just dues in remuneration for their labor, we would have no kick whether the wage scale was one or ten and we would prefer to have it ten, but when there is the disparity which exists to-day, we say "som-thins a-goin' to happen" and we predict that it is not very far away around the corner.

ANYTHING FOR VOTES

FOR a vivid example of political expediency we would like to point out the proposed raise in postal employees salaries, which at the present writing stands a fair chance of becoming a law well in advance of the fall election.

To understand the situation fully one must go back in their minds a little way and remember that last year (1923) Congress appropriated \$500,000 for an investigation of the entire postal system, which was to place the responsibility for any loss on the proper classification of mail. In other words, an investigation which would determine exactly what portion of the total expense each class of mail: letter, newspaper, or parcel post should carry. Anyone who is at all familiar with postal affairs will recognize that this was a very wise move, because every attempt to raise postal rates to care for the increasing deficiency was met by the most virulent opposition from those whom it hit, with the natural result that nothing was ever done about it.

It so happens, however, that this is election year and unfortunately that it will be some months before the half-million-dollar job of investigating the postal department can be completed. So there will be an election before these figures can be ascertained and in the meantime there is a country-wide demand not only from postal employees but from many other well-meaning people that the present salaries paid postal employees are entirely inadequate, particularly in the larger cities, that the department is losing its best men, and thus the efficiency of the whole system is in jeopardy.

Naturally it did not take the politicians in Washington long to see that they could make political capital of increasing postal employees' salaries, and that is now proposed in a measure which would increase the salary of every postal employee irrespective of present salary, \$400 per annum! The gigantic deficiency which this would make, would be met by an increase in parcel-post rates, which are supposed to be, under present circumstances, entirely too low. It has been hinted that perhaps the express companies are interested in seeing parcel-post rates increased, but, however that may be, there is considerable danger that for political expediency alone the salary increases proposed and the increase in parcel-post rates necessitated thereby, will go swimming through Washington and be saddled largely on the rural population of the United States who use this service most.

No sincere person questions but what there are spots in the United States where the present postal salaries are entirely inadequate. We refer particularly to cities like Detroit where living expense is continually on the up-grade and postal salaries have been stationary over a period of years, but it would seem that there could be an emergency fund easily created which allow the local postmaster in these extreme cases to meet the situation, the same as any other business house or corporation would have to. The farm bureau and other farm organiza-

tions are bitterly opposed to this measure, as are most of the good farm papers in this country. You have a representative in Washington, a man who is serving you, and you could not do a better service than to write a letter asking him to defer action on any postal increase until the results of the half-million-dollar investigation are made public.

* * *

Thus do we courageously lift our humble voice in protest against this political flagwaving, altho knowing fullwell, how useless are our entreaties with election so few months off!

THE EAGLE WITH CLIPPED WINGS

WHAT is the matter with the United States?

We pride ourselves on our progressiveness.

We prate about our inventive skill and the courage of our pioneers in manufacture and commerce. What has happened to all of these national attributes when it comes to taking wings and following the simple lesson taught by the birds that the air, as well as the sea, has for its chief purpose, to serve Man for transportation?

The Wright Brothers on their crude little-kite-like affair, hardly lifting itself above the Virginia sands proved that man could fly. They were Americans. Glen Curtiss, with the deep-set eyes of a Ford, built man-carrying birds by the thousands when the demand of the great war asked for all he could produce.

Then after the war, came a halt in the manufacture of aeroplanes in the United States. England, France, even crippled Germany and caotic Russia, went forward building planes for commerce, for postal service, for military uses, but wealthy, contented old Uncle Sam leaned back in his soft-chair and swore that all the flying he would do would be with one foot on the ground and he has stuck pretty close to this promise!

Flying may seem a long ways from farming and yet the problems of transportation are most directly reflected in the conditions on the farm. The air is the great open space where neither mountain nor valley delay the traveler on his way. Where the fastest express train leaves off at sixty miles an hour its race with time, the slowest aeroplane takes it up!

In England, we learn, the government encourages commercial lines of aerial communication, by a postal subsidy which guarantees not less than six per cent on the invested capital. How much better able is Uncle Sam to foster this step in the advance of civilization. The eagle is our national emblem, lets make it a fitting one!

NEIGHBORS SELL WOOL

THE Michigan State Farm Bureau has decided to pool its 1924 wool with the Ohio Wool Growers Association which we understand is one of the most successful of its kind in America.

This company which owns a large warehouse at Columbus, and has additional storage space in Wheeling, West Virginia, and other locations, has built up a very successful trade in a period which extends over six years of satisfactory results to the farmers of Ohio.

The handling charge we understand to be as low, if not lower than any other organization in the United States performing the same kind of service. The Michigan organization has a guarantee that the handling charges will not exceed 2½ cents per pound, which is to include tax, storage, insurance, grading, all labor, sales commission and guarantee of sales account. Individual grading reports are furnished each grower and remittances are made direct through the association to the grower.

It has appeared to us on the basis of former Michigan experience, that this is a very commendable experiment and we trust it may work out satisfactorily to all concerned.

JAPANESE JINGOS CRY "WAR"

PRESS dispatches tell us that when the news was broadcasted in Japan that the United States had formally excluded Japanese immigration to this country, the jingo newspapers immediately took up the cry of "War."

Great wars that cost the lives of thousands of innocent boys have been started with less provocation than the Japanese think they have today. They are being appealed to on the strength of national honor and all of the old artifices of war are being paraded before them.

The United States with its millions of gold and unlimited wealth is indeed a picture for invading hosts to conjure with.

Caesars armies were fed on promises of the gold that laid beyond the Alps and Napoleon beguiled his men with the lure of gold, costly wines and their pick of the maidenhood of their conquered nations!

The importance of a strong hand at the wheel of our nation was never more apparent than it is today. Men and women who love these United States must vote and vote as they think—after they have thought!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A FRIEND IN NEED

DEAR SIR: "A friend in need is a friend indeed" and I am going to answer your card at once. Yes I received a check from you, only a few weeks ago and I sent you a letter as soon as I received it. I was surprised when I received the card stating you had not heard from me and I want to thank you for it and if we had not been taking your paper we never would of gotten it and any time I can get a new subscriber for your paper I will do so. Thanking you many times for your help and I sure will help others to see what a good paper you are putting out for the farmers. Trusting you will receive my letter O. K., I remain yours truly, Mrs. F. C., Alba, Mich.

AMERICAN BOND AND MORTGAGE CO.

THIS party inquires about first mortgage bonds as sponsored by the American Bond and Mortgage Company of Detroit. It should be observed that each particular bond issue depends upon the security bond with proper issue i.e., the property. This company is of course merely an agent and general trustee for its issues and it has a fair reputation for having handled successful issue, but it must be remembered that the building industry of the last few years and business conditions generally have fluctuated to such a degree that the element of stability, which, in normal times could be attributed to first mortgage bonds, is somewhat lacking.

METRO PUBLISHING COMPANY

A READER sends in a certificate given by the Metro Publishing Company, 96 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, with a printed number, filled in with lead pencil and with other earmarks of a questionable proposition.

The certificate says that after 98 single copies have been taken at 12 cents per copy, any premium mentioned may be selected and there are a lot of premiums listed, while the magazine for which 12 cents per copy is paid is of little or no value.

We often wonder why some people think they can buy articles from an agent who comes around with cheap catch-penny schemes cheaper than they can go to a good store and buy it at retail price, but that it should be hooked up with a cheap irresponsible magazine seems to give it some semblance of a worthy scheme.

If any of our readers have had any experience with the Metro Publishing Company and know whether or not they ship the premiums as promised, I would be very glad to have it.

"BLUE SKY" LAW HAS LIMITS

"In regard to this matter, there is nothing this Commission or the State of Michigan can do as long as the solicitation was made through the U. S. Mail. The only recourse any person would have would be under the fraud section of the Postal Laws, and as we understand these laws it would be necessary to prove absolute fraud. About the only thing that could be done in this case would be to report the matter to the Post Office Inspector. Inasmuch as there has been no personal solicitation in Michigan we are powerless, although if it should turn up that some person has personally solicited these sales in Michigan, we will proceed promptly. —Hezekiah N. Duff, Chairman, Michigan Securities Commission."

THERE is a lesson in the above statement by Mr. Duff which I hope every reader of this page will take to heart ere he has cause for regret.

The "blue-sky" laws, so called, which under the control of the above commission, attempt to guard the investors of Michigan against the sale of unworthy stocks and bonds in this state and to control the action and statements of the

men who are selling these investments.

The "blue-sky" laws are now operated in most of the states and have been found to be highly valuable although far from infallible in controlling the situation. From the above statement, however, it is plain to see that they have no control whatsoever over the solicitation and sale of stocks or bonds where the solicitation is made through the United States mail. It is our understanding, however, that no stocks or bonds can be advertised in the State of Michigan which have not been passed by the Commission.

As Mr. Duff points out, it is not easy to secure redress through the United States postal authorities as absolute fraud must be proven before any action is taken and then there is no promise of damages to the injured.

The above ought to help our readers to decide what to do with the mining, motor-car, and other stock circulars that they get through the mail. They make excellent kindling for the morning fire but we would not risk wrapping them around the children's lunch for fear of contamination!

UNITED STATES EXPORT AND IMPORT COMPANY

THIS organization is founded around a Mr. Sellers who has had some experience in exporting, but a review of his financing does not reflect particularly good management. The business in which he is engaged from its very nature requires strong financial backing so as to be able to carry credits and exchanges, and although this company has paid dividends and has prided itself upon the fact that it does a cash business, there is no ready market for the stock of this company, and the management of the company will not disclose sufficient financial information to form an opinion of its actual value.

A very unusual thing happened with this company when they succeeded many of their stockholders to escrow their stock so as to take it off the market and thus enable them to sell more new stock. This was a method of protecting their own market which should not ordinarily have been necessary.

ALUMINUM WARE EXPERIENCE

I AM writing to ask if any of the readers of this paper have been attracted by the wonderful big 25 piece aluminum set offer sent out by the Aluminum Works of Chicago. I have had a little experience with them and will say to others, "don't bite." I would like to secure a post card just like the one I signed my name to. If anyone has one please give name and address in this paper and I will send stamped envelope.

The 25 pieces were pictured and itemized on the card. Would like to hear if others have been defrauded and I will tell more of my experience later if any one is interested.—A Farmers' Wife.

MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

BECAUSE of the failure of the United States Mutual Insurance Company, at Grand Rapids last year, there has been considerable discussion regarding the safety of the Mutual Automobile Insurance Companies and this department has been asked many times for our opinion as to the safety of this or that company operating in the state.

In the first place, all state mutuals are under the direct control of the Department of Insurance, to which they must make regular reports and by which they are annually audited.

In a mutual company each member is equally responsible with every other member for the full liabilities of the company, so in the case of the one that failed at Grand Rapids when the insurance commissioner has finally settled up this company there will be no outstanding liabilities and each member who is collectable will have had to pay his pro-

(Continued on Page 19)

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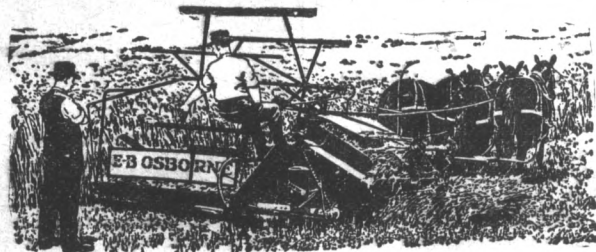
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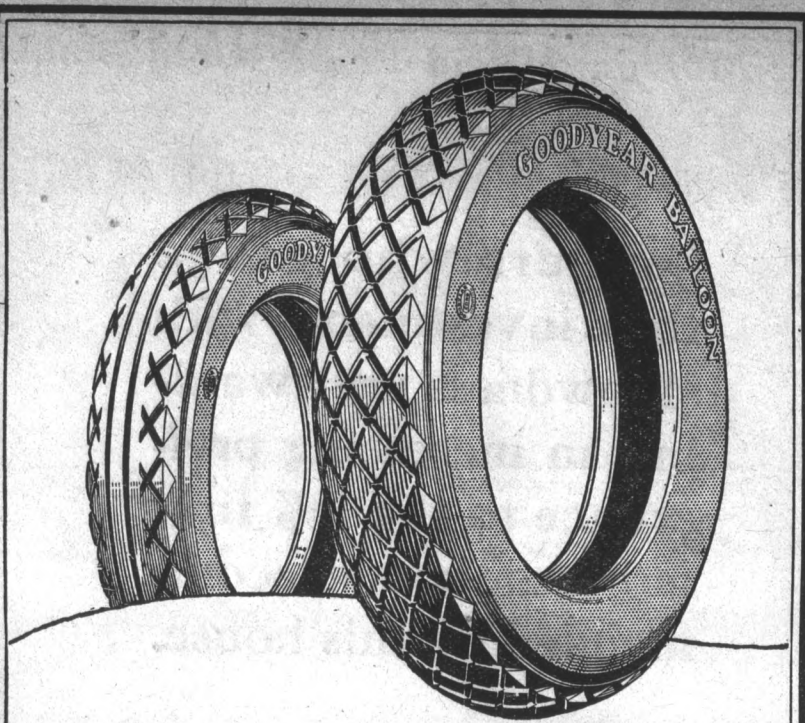
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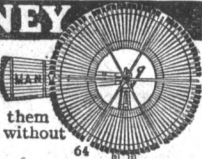
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Working parts enclosed; adjustable direct stroke; broad ball-bearing turntable. All made in our own factory—hence low price, high quality. The Manvel saves you money. Write for free book describing our wood and steel mills, towers, tanks, etc. Kalamazoo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

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BE A BRICKLAYER. GOOD PAY. INTERESTING out-door work. Tuition \$25.00 per month, five days per week, eight hours per day. Course four to six months, according to student's ability. Send for Circular. ASSOCIATED BUILDING EMPLOYERS OF MICHIGAN, 122 A. B. E. Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FARM LANDS

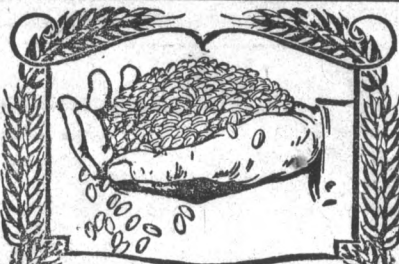
108 ACRE MICHIGAN FARM. 925 FRUIT trees—equipment, \$5000 income last year; close fine city, prosperous farmers all around; 75 acres fields for corn, potatoes, rye, hay, etc.; 30-cow pasture, woodlot, 450 cherries, 300 apples, 150 pears, plums, berries; comfortable 8-room house, cement basement, barn, tenant house, etc. Owner unable operate \$10,000 gets it. 5 horses, 4 cows, 8 heifers, bull, 200 poultry, milking machine, gas engines, etc. Part cash. Details page 39 illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KJ Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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

40 ACRES LAND, 15 ACRES CLEARED. On mail route, 3 1/2 miles from Wolverine, Mich., 9 miles from Indian River, State Park, 2 miles from Silver Lake. Cheap for quick sale. LAWRENCE CARTER, Rogers City, Michigan.

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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.



Clean Threshing

You work hard to raise a crop and you cannot afford to put a part of your grain into a straw stack. You can save all your grain and have it perfectly clean if your threshing is done with a

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It's different because it beats out the grain—instead of waiting for it to drop out as other machines do.

Its big cylinder throws the intermingled straw and grain with terrific force against the "Man Behind the Gun." 90% of the grain is separated right there at the cylinder. Beating shakers then beat the straw until all of the grain is saved.

No other threshing machine has these features.

The Small Red River Special

The small 12-bar cylinder Red River Special will operate successfully with any tractor developing 18 to 26 belt horse power.

Free catalog and literature tells all about the Red River Special and what users say about it. You will be interested whether you have your threshing done for you or want to do it yourself. Write today for your copy.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

SPECIAL OFFER: 300 NEW GROUND Senator Dunlap strawberry plants, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. HAMPTON & SON, E. 14, Bangor, Michigan.

THE PLEADING OF NOW

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "Return ye now every man from his evil way,***** yet ye have not hearkened unto me, that ye may provoke me to anger with the work of your hands to your own hurt." Jer. 25:5,7.

THE death struggles of the Jewish nation are over. Judah has come to an end. She refused to be sobered by warning facts. Her unbelief crushed out her life. Some of her rulers were wise. More of them were otherwise. The throne of David is empty. Her land is desolate. Most of her inhabitants have been exiled. A heathen monarch is running things. What a long, doleful story has the prophet! How pleadingly he foretells the coming storm! Then the crash came. And why? Because, "Jehovah hath sent unto you all his servants, the prophets, rising up early and late, but ye have not hearkened nor inclined your ear to hear."

But nations are yet deluded with false hopes. And God is yet sending his prophets, rising up early and late, saying, "Return ye now every one from his evil way." I listened to a Southern lecturer telling about the things we should do now. His climax was, that America must evangelize the world NOW. He said that if Christians were half so enthusiastic to have the world know and love the Christ, as are militarists (especially munition makers) enthusiastic in their business, in fifty years from now all the swords would be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks. Is this statement a bit startling? But after giving it sobered thought, don't you think it could be done if work to follow him NOW.

But this means really to proceed in the Jesus' way. In "What it means to follow Jesus", a college president writes, "By a demonstration of power, of sacrifice, of a real following of Jesus, there is a 'balm in Gilead' for the healing of the nations." And the call is to set to work to follow him NOW.

Is this Government following him now? How do you think it would work, that instead of planning to spend millions of dollars annually on a strengthened army, and navy, and air forces, we should prepare to feed and restore possible enemy nations? Jesus said, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Isn't Christianity practicable? Were we to cut our appropriations one half or even more and then use the funds to prepare an army of men to invade neighboring lands with bread for the half-starved men, women, and children, instead of with bullets, what do you think would happen? O, that is not practicable, you say. So said Israel, and her unsocial attitude and unGodly alliances with evil wrecked her house. But, methinks, the bread policy might act as a talisman in converting enemies into friends, in changing hatred and malice into love and gratitude, and in bringing erring nations under moral obligations to Jesus Christ. But we should do it NOW.

Again, the Jesus way means to "love your enemies." A Japanese tribute to Christ runs, "I think the only arm of religionists is kindness (love). With this one arm they rush even into savage places and triumph everywhere." A Christian missionary to a heathen province said, "One missionary is worth a whole battalion of soldiers in bringing about order and peace." Let us love our enemies NOW. Did you say we do? Yes, but most of our love is held in solution. It is an intangible quality; something to be assumed only until it crystallizes into acts of self-sacrifice and service. Let us form the crystals NOW. Do you know the world is dying for a crystallized love right NOW?

But, again, to follow Jesus means self-amputation. We are to cut off selfish hands and feet. Mt. 18:7-9. But we are ever talking about selfish rights and national honor, forgetting that the ideal of a Christian nation is international. In Luke 4:16-30 Jesus announces his program. In this brief sermon he kindly lifts the veil of the Israelite mind and attempts to push out his

social horizon into other lands where God pleases to bestow his favors. But this outlook is so dangerous to Jewish national policy that Jesus' hearers grow vehement and he only miraculously escapes with his life.

What meaneth this ultra-nationalism, this much boasted "America first" spirit? It means a patriotism of hatred. And that means war and hell. Let tell Henry W. Hobson, of Worcester, Mass., a college man and one with a distinguished war record. He says, "War has come to mean just one picture to me. In the St. Mihiel advance I came across a group of American soldiers ringed about a great sand pit where some German soldiers had been trapped in dugouts by the swiftness of the advance. Mind you, they were mainly farmer boys from Kansas and Missouri; boys who at home never had a cruel thought in all their lives. But now they had hit upon a most exciting sport. Part of the group were hurling hand bombs into the dugouts, and as the stunned and suffocated Germans rushed out with hands lifted, and scuttled to another door, the rest of our boys with leveled rifles shot them down like so many rats. It was all I could do to stop this entertaining game, and that's what war does with character—bedevils it. And the only way to stop it is to begin now; not wait until we are all crushed into its hell again." How be it, our present policy is threatening just this repetition.

The United States, in her way, is giving the world a colossal exhibition of selfishness today. She is making herself rich at the expense of her bleeding and breaking down sisters, all the while barricading herself behind guns and the physical manhood of her realms. And the writer believes that back of much of our national policy is not so much a love of country as a greed for gold. If this be the way of the homeless Nazarene—but it is not. It is only the Christianity of men and may be labeled as such until it is purged of its narrowness and selfishness, and the millions of dollars that are not put into physical defenses and into surface tastes and pleasures, are put into human temples thru bread, education, and Christian missions.

But the Christianity of Christ is an international benediction. It stands for peace with justice for all. The two coordinate. It is a sweet-scented flower gradually but surely spreading its fragrance thruout all nations. We plead with America to provide fertile soil for the propagation of this Rose of Sharon. But whether she will or no, Christianity is destined to be the vital force of this world, and some day God will show what he can do with nations as he is today showing what he can do with individuals. We need not come together now so much to form plans for peace, but more to declare God's plan thru the revelation of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. The Jesus' way must prevail, else a broad friendship and brotherhood will fail of realization. So, let us plead for this NOW.

BIBLE THOUGHTS

OF A TRUTH I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.—Acts 10:34, 35.

FOR GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

BLESS THE LORD, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction.—Psalm 103:2-4.

BE SURE YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT.—Numbers 32:23.

O DEATH, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? But thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.—I Cor. 15:55, 57.

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS

SPRING AN' EVERYTHING

BEAUTIFUL spring! Wonderful time of the year. As a feller sez: "When a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." I might say, when married men think of house cleanin' an' bein' all up-set for three or four weeks, when the gen'ral public 'spects to hear from our congressmen by way of garden seeds, an' sim'lar—Oh, beautiful spring! If it wasn't for you we might never know we had any congressmen, an' so we welcome spring. Maybe it's cold or hot, as the case may be—no matter what the weather is, we receive with joy or otherwise the little package of seeds sent by our congressman, with his regards. Seeds he ain't never seen nor thought of, to folks he cares no more about than the English sparrows they's a bounty on fer killin'. Friends there's a chance to put a stop to gover'ment expense. Seeds cost money, seed firms send mor'n a million dollars worth of old seeds down there an' they're sent out to us at gover'ment expense. Mebbe they grow, mebbe not. Our congressmen 'spects to get a vote next 'lection jest for that one little package of seeds. Now seeds, all kinds of garden seeds, are cheap—anybody 'at has a garden can afford to buy 'em. But are votes cheap? Can any man's vote be bought by a small package of garden seeds? Think it over friends; the seeds cost your congressman nothing, they are sent free, he knows nothing about where they're sent—why allow a thing like that? An' yet somebody has to pay, you, I, everybody helps pay for this foolish thing.

If you want to know about seeds, want something diff'rent than you can git in your store, there's always your own agricultural college. They will tell you everything, send anything you want, but folks, let no man buy your vote with a little package of seed that don't cost him a darn cent to begin with, an' ain't worth a dang when you get 'em.

An' yet in spite of it all, it's spring, an' a robin is buildin' her nest in a tree right in front of my south window—two of 'em in fact, an' I like to watch 'em. Love is there in the buildin' of that nest, it will last until the young are able to take care of themselves. There will be no divorce, no digression from the straight an' narrow path. Oh spring is beautiful to me. I get no garden seeds now you know. Couldn't hardly use 'em if I had 'em, so don't have to worry 'bout 'em, an' I tell you, somethin' else—it brings nature back, squirrels an' everythin'. An' in watchin' the squirrels I forget some of the nuts we have. Well, I won't name any partic'lar place, but you know we got 'em, and jest one little thing 'at happens 's soon as spring comes. One great big fox squirrel walks the telephone cable past my room every morning jest 'bout 8 o'clock. Folks, I used to like to go out an' shoot squirrels, now I'm lettin' the squirrels alone an' huntin' the nuts. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

Wise To Men

A little crowd was gathered in the great man's studio to see his pictures before they were sent to the academy.

A girl strolling 'round turned to the artist and remarked:

"Strange that angels are always women, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the artist, with a twinkle. "Shows artists don't know much about women, doesn't it?"

"It may be so," retorted the girl quietly, "but it certainly shows that they know a lot about men."—Modern Art.

Referred to Mr. Bryan

"I believe in evolution to this extent."

"What?"

"That it was a jawbone and not a sparerib that woman came from."—Times-Union.

Worse and Worse

Thomas was not a prime favorite with his rich uncle. In vain did he try to impress him, but the old man was not easily impressed.

One evening the young man went to his uncle's home for a call, and in the course of conversation asked:

"Don't you think it would be rather foolish for me to marry a girl who was intellectually my inferior?"

"Worse than foolish, Thomas," was the reply. "Worse than foolish—impossible!"

92 New Threats Against Service

It may surprise you to know that the present Congress of the United States has already before it for consideration no less than ninety-two bills, each proposing to further restrict Railroad activities.

So wide is the scope of this proposed legislation, and so serious are many of its threats, that the Railroads have been forced to shape their affairs accordingly, as mariners take in sail when storm clouds the horizon.

Michigan's 24 steam railroads are today holding in suspense plans for the expenditure of large sums of money, pending legislative action on these ninety-two bills.

These expenditures, if released, would go into labor and materials—into Prosperity and Better Service.

Is it wise or just to thus threaten and impede the efforts of any honest business?

How would you welcome ninety-two additional threats against your independence of action in the pursuit in which you are yourself engaged?

We invite any thought on this matter which you care to express.

Michigan Railroad Association

508 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(7-27)



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STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE Senator Dunlap and Dr. Burrill, 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1000; Progressive Everbearing \$1.00 per 100, \$7.50 per 1000; St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberries \$1.50 per 100. Postage paid. L. T. MORRIS, Athens, Michigan

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

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$3.00 PER 1000. Black Raspberry \$12; Red \$13. 20 Iris \$1. 8 apple trees \$1. 15 grapes \$1; 1000 grapes \$25. We grow the best plants in Michigan. Free catalog. The Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Michigan.

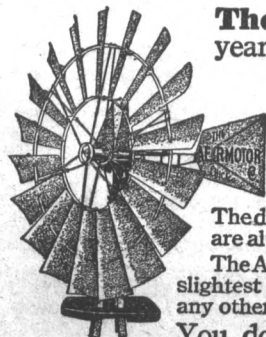
20 DELICIOUS APPLE TREES \$1.00 Start them with my hand made root grafts. 100 Hollyhocks seed and list of other bargains for 10c. MARSHALL'S VINEYARD, Paw Paw, Michigan.

NATIONAL Hollow Building Tile

SAVES MONEY garage, barns, warehouses, corn cribs, hog, milk and poultry houses, MAT FACK, homes, churches, etc. Glazed tile, wood or cement stave silos. Early buyers discount. Write for agency proposition. National Clay Products & Silo Co. DEPT. 18 MUNCIE, IND.

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

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



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

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

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

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

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

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

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SPRING

SUMMER is coming
And spring is here—
Bringing sunshine
And great cheer,
Bringing the flowers
And the bird-song—
With its warm breezes
All the day long.

Nature is opening
Her fairy books—
And birds are bathing
In the brooks.
We see the green buds
On the trees—
And feel the blessing
Of a warm breeze.

We see the little
Laughing sunbeams—
As we gayly walk
By meadow streams,
We breathe the warm
—And summer air—
And hear the bird-
Song everywhere.

And as we receive
The benediction of the air—
We know that God
For us, does care,
And we raise on the
Air a happy song—
For summer is coming
With her flower throng.

Gladys Classman, Age 16 years,
R. 1, Sebawaing, Mich.



am in the eighth grade at school. Do you like sleigh rides Uncle Ned? I do. There is fine sleighing up here in the winter. I have been in Mt. Clemens and think it is a nice place. Would some of the boys and girls write to me? I will answer their letters. I must close and hope the waste basket doesn't get this because I will write another if it does. Your nephew,—Ford H. Weyeneth, Deckerville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Will you let another girl join your circle? I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour for a long time. I have written several times before but I guess Mr. Waste Basket must have been hungry and got my letters. I have light hair, bobbed, blue eyes, am light complexioned, am four feet, eleven and three-fourths inches in height and I weigh eighty-six and one-half pounds. I am eleven years old and my birthday is August the eleventh. Have I a twin? If I have I wish they would write to me. For pets I have a cat and four kittens, and a dog whose name is

Sport. I have three brothers and three sisters. We play base ball at school. I am in the seventh grade at school. I like to play it, do you Uncle Ned? There are three, including myself, in my class. I like my teacher very much. We have a club at school and we have meetings every two weeks. At this meeting we have current events for roll call and then a program and then we elect officers. I would like to have some of the nieces and nephews write to me. I would try to answer them all. I will choose with some riddles. What is the easiest way to get down off an elephant? What goes around around the house and at night it sits in the corner? From your want-to-be niece,—Lois Meyer, Stanwood, R. 2, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Would you admit another cousin to your happy circle? I have wanted to write for quite a while but I have just found the courage. I am a girl 13 years old, have blue eyes, brown hair which is bobbed. I am 4 feet and 3 inches high. I go to the country school

and am in the eighth grade. We have a piano which I can play and I also can drive our Ford car. I like to read the Children's Hour. I think the letters are very interesting. I am next to the youngest in our family. I have four older sisters and three older brothers. My youngest brother will be four this month. I wish the girls and boys would write to me. Your niece,—Lura Haines, Coleman, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in and join your circle? I have been a reader of the Children's Hour for about four years. I live on an eighty acre farm. I am twelve years old, have dark brown hair, it is bobbed, have a dark complexion. I have one sister, her name is Edna, and one brother, Elwin. We have three horses, three milking cows and six young cattle. For pets I have a pup named Teedy and a cat named Tom. I would like to hear from the girls and boys. I hope Mr. Wastebasket does not get my letter. Our school is just across the road from us. Well as my letter is getting long I will close.—Bessie Steele, Fibre, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have read the Children's Hour with much interest and as it was so long ago that I wrote I thought I would write again. I will be fifteen years old the fourth of May. We are going to have one acre of cucumbers and one acre of string beans this summer to raise for the factory so you see we will be busy. I am also going to have a flower garden as I enjoy raising flowers. I have four sisters and one brother and also two grandmothers and two grandfathers which are still living and in good health. They have both had their golden wedding. We live about one-half mile between them both. We are writing a theme at school which is "Pioneer Life" in Montcalm county. I think it seems nice to have spring visit us again. I always read the womens page in the M. B. F. and find many interesting things there. I have tried some of the recipes and have had good luck. I like to cook and bake and crochet. I have been taking music lessons. I hope my letter will not be too long and I also hope he won't be in sight when you read this letter. Oh! that greedy old basket. Here I go! I just missed it! Maybe he'll have more strength next time. Your niece, Miss Alice Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich., R. 4, Box 67.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, here I am again! I certainly was glad to see my first letter in print, and I was also glad to get so many letters from the cousins. I enjoyed reading them all, and I would like to answer them all, but I just promised to answer all who guessed my right age, which is 15. Although I will soon be sixteen, I would write to all who write me, but it would keep me busy writing letters, and anyone who goes to high school will agree with me, when I say I have enough to do to get my lessons, especially when next week is examination week. When I was going to Canada last summer, I went through Mt. Clemens, and I think it is a very pretty city. When I was going through there, I wondered why it was called the "Bath City" but I have found out since then. Were any of the cousins ever in Battle Creek? Or were you Uncle Ned? If any of you have been, I think you will agree with me that it is a nice little city. We have a very nice high school here, a beautiful athletic field, a large sanitarium, and many other things of importance. I suppose most of you know that Battle Creek is the home of "Kellogg's Corn Flakes", so now whenever you are eating corn flakes, or any breakfast foods, think of me. Our high school basketball team is playing with Jackson tonight. I certainly hope we win, but if we do lose, it will be the first game we have lost this season. I like to watch a foot-ball game, although it is very rough. I don't care so much about watching a basketball game though. Well I'm sure everyone is tired of reading this by now, so will leave space for some one who writes more interesting letters. As ever, your niece,—Sadie London, 66 Hanover St., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have certainly neglected you awful but I have thought of you just the same. I will not make this long as I am submitting a poem again which I hope you see fit to print. You asked that the poets get busy so I thought I'd try anyhow. I think Muriel Frey's idea is splendid. Cordially yours, —Ruby N. Slack, Ellsworth, Michigan.

The Foolish Little Girl

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl who was always wishing, wishing, wishing. In fact she wished for almost everything she saw. This Foolish Little Girl had a very unhappy disposition; for she let envy and dissatisfaction steal into her heart, gnawing at the beautiful things that lay hidden there, such as love and peace and contentment.

"One day she started down town with her lovely mother. And they had not gone far when she saw her neighbor Carroll riding along on his Shetland pony.

"Mother, I wish I owned that pony!" and a little farther on, "Mumsy, I like Grace's house much better than ours. I wish we lived in it!"

On they chatted. The Foolish Little Girl holding to the Wise Mother's hand. Soon they came to a large window full of toys and dolls.

"Oh, Mumsy, see those beautiful playthings. I wish they were all mine!"

Her mother looked down at the small bobbed head,

"Listen dear, forget your wishes and run down to the playroom of this store while I go up to the rest-room for a few minutes. I feel a little ill!" She did not add that she was sick at heart.

The Foolish Little Girl ran down the steps till she came to the playroom. It was in the basement of a huge department store fitted out with swings and slides and everything that makes the hearts of children glad.

"Oh!" gleefully exclaimed the Foolish Little Girl. "I wish all these wonderful things belonged to me."

Upstairs sat the Mother, thinking, thinking, thinking.

"If only I could break the Foolish Little Girl of this bad wishing for everything she sees. It really makes me sick at heart."

"I can break her of that habit," said a tinkley, pleasing voice at Mother's elbow. The Mother eagerly looked up. Sure enough there stood a Fairy.

"Oh, can you, lovely Fairy? How grateful I shall be."

But when she looked again the bad-habit-breaking-fairy had vanished.

Soon Mother heard a small voice, "Come on, Mumsy, time to do your shopping."

The Foolish Little Girl went with Mumsy to do her shopping. Mumsy talked to her telling her how she must be satisfied with what she had and not be always wishing, wishing, wishing. The Foolish Little Girl would remember only a short time and then,

"Oh, Mumsy, look at that lovely parrot in the cage. I wish I owned him!" or,

"Pretty dress, isn't it, Mumsy? I wish it were mine."

Shopping over Mumsy and the Foolish Little Girl started home. Still was the Foolish Little Girl wishing, wishing, wishing. When they arrived home there stood not their dear, inviting little white cot-

tage, but a house exactly like the big white one the Foolish Little Girl had wished for that very morning.

"How strange!" exclaimed the Foolish Little Girl in amazement.

But Mumsy only smiled a mysterious smile and led her by the hand into the house.

"The Lovely Fairy has been here," she thought.

And what do you think? There in the front room stood the Shetland pony pawing at the blue rug, the very one the Foolish Little Girl had wished for. In another room were all the slides and swings and playground things piled high. And, oh



"The Lovely Fairy has been here."

goodness me! In the dining room were the hundreds of toys she had wished for and hanging in the hall any number of dresses and hats and coats and shoes and well, just everything. And, oh dear me, the sight almost made her ill. There was no place to sit down for all the chairs were full of things she had wished for, and hardly room to turn around.

The Foolish Little Girl hated it all. Over in the corner sat the gay-colored parrot, squealing,

"And what do you wish for now, Foolish Little Girl?"

"Mercy, I shall never again wish for a single thing" and the Foolish Little Girl ran to the wise Mother's shoulder and cried very hard and long and—

"Oh, Grandmother," chimed up Marjorie, "you made up that story about me!"

Grandmother smiled and looked over the top of her glasses at her grandchildren but said never a word. Grandmother was like that. She often kept you guessing and knew lots of secrets.

"Sure, Marjorie, The Foolish Little Girl was you. I knew it all along," Billie grumbled in his deep little voice.

"Dran'ma, you is a fine story teller. But, please make the next one about me," Small Sister squealed, delighted.

"Well, I guess I'll have to be a wise little girl now and break my bad wishing habit or I may have our parrot squealing at me, 'What do you wish for now, Marjorie?'"

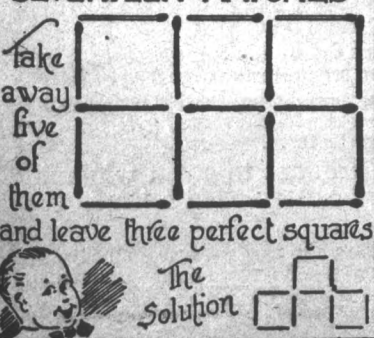
And all the children ran to Grandmother and, between hugs, voted her the prize story teller.—By Helen Gregg Green.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am fourteen years of age. I am five feet four and one-half inches tall. I am a blonde, have blue eyes. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a eighty acre farm. We have acres of land besides what we live on. We have seven horses, seven cows, and nine young cattle. For pets we have a dog named Jiggs and two cats. My father is a mail carrier. We live four and a half miles from town. Last year we took a trip to the Soo. We had a dandy trip. We camped out. We went by the way of the shore of Lake Huron by way of Bay City, Oscoda, Alpena and Cheboygan and came back by way of Petosky, Gaylord, Grayling and Bay City. I would write to anybody who will correspond with me. I corresponded with one girl over a year. From your niece, —Margaret Cameron, Deckerville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I will describe myself. I am eleven years old, four and one-half feet tall, have brown hair and hazel eyes. I have two sisters and one brother. I

SEVENTEEN MATCHES



DON'T FALL FOR THIS!!

You may not know that you have a well-developed bump of curiosity— That will lead you



unop-apis-an
dped sly dnyum q noh
pezi ti dsed sly u'ly

CURING BLACK LEG IN POTATOES

Is there a cure for black leg in potatoes? If there is would it cure them that already has it or would it just prevent those from getting it that are not diseased?—L. S., Remus, Mich.

—The black leg disease lives both in the flesh and on the skin of the potato. Seed treatment with corrosive sublimate which is so generally used for the control of black scurf and scab is effective against the black leg organisms that may be on the skin of the potatoes. It is not effective against the organisms in the flesh of the potato. Since potatoes effected with the black leg disease are very apt to rot in storage and by this means spread the disease to adjoining tubers, the seed treatment with corrosive sublimate is quite effective in controlling black leg.

Before treating the seed the grower should sort out the potatoes very carefully removing any tubers that show indication of rot. After the potatoes have soaked thirty minutes or so in the solution of corrosive sublimate they should be removed and dried quickly. In cutting the seed, throw away any potatoes showing any discoloration in the flesh, since such potatoes may carry the black leg or wilt diseases.

To successfully control the black leg disease, it is also necessary for the grower to rogue out the diseased plants during the growing season. Black leg may show up quite early in the season causing the plant to be small and giving it a peculiar light green or orange coloration in the leaves. When such plants are pulled up, it will be noted that the stem is rotted and is usually black in color. This disease seems to be worse in wet soils and in wet seasons. Oftentimes it develops very late in the season, therefore, roguing should be kept up until the plants are killed by frost.—H. C. Moore, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

(Continued from Page 15)

portion by an assessment, to clean up all liabilities in full.

The only advice that we could give through this page as to which company to select would be that you make sure that the company you are going into is strongly financed and has a large membership. We would also advise against going into something which insures in Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other cities where the liability is much higher than it is in the rural districts, and we would further advise that you have the agent who sells the insurance explain to you carefully from the policy itself exactly what you can expect in case of accident or collision as most of these policies contain "deductible" clauses which make the insurance much cheaper to buy but naturally of less value to the purchaser.

It is our opinion that no farmer can afford to drive an automobile or truck on the roads of Michigan who is not insured at least against liability, whether or not he can afford to carry his own fire and collision insurance is a matter for he himself to decide, but the risk of a suit for damages which might run five thousand dollars or more is too much for any man to carry unprotected.

ANOTHER CLAIM ADJUSTED

DEAR SIR:—Am writing to tell you my claim No. 1457 has been settled owing to your kindness in taking up the matter and I thank you very much and I think your readers certainly should appreciate your kindness in cornering up the highliving rascals who use the mails to defraud people, especially sick ones who hope to receive help.—Mrs. C. L., Williamston, Mich.

REGARDING MUSKEGON ENGINE COMPANY

Our latest information upon this company indicates that the company is out of business and there has been no market for its stock in quite some time.

Dear Sirs: I received the money and wish to thank you for your kind services. I know without your help I should never have gotten it. Respectfully, R. R., Mancelona, Mich.



the doctor



FISK
RED-TOP
CLINCHER TIRE

I think the Fisk Red-Top is the only tire on the market for country use

Are You Using Our Service and Protective Bureau?

Have you any perplexing farm or business problems? Then call on our Service Bureau.

Thousands of THE BUSINESS FARMER readers have learned that THE BUSINESS FARMER is more than a high class farm paper. It is a friend as well, one who serves—and never fails in time of need.

As a subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER, you are entitled to all the rights and benefits of our Service Bureau. We want you to use this service—call on us freely.

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 boost the M. B. F.—J. D., Jr., Ubly, Michigan.

Claim No. 1257.
Amount of claim, \$40.00.

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.—F. P. K., Belding, Michigan.

Claim No. 1234.
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. 1365.
Amount of claim, \$3.03.

JUST A FEW THINGS IT WILL DO FOR YOU

Will furnish you protection from swindlers, fake peddlers, and promoters.

Tell you about any investment or stock selling scheme. Invest no money in any scheme before you have asked THE BUSINESS FARMER Protective Service about it.

Aid you in collecting any claim you may have against any insurance, railroad, express or other company.

Aid in the collection of obligations.

Help you in the adjustment of claims.

Give you prompt information and advice about any crop, soil, livestock, dairy, or poultry problem.

Furnish expert market information whenever you have something to sell.

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.

Protective Sign and Certificate

We want every reader of The Business Farmer to have one of our beautiful certificates of membership and a Protective Service Sign. The certificate is suitable for framing and will be mailed free of charge.

The Protective Service Sign acts as a warning to swindlers and fakers and informs all that you are a member of an organization of power and influence that will stand with you in support of your rights. We are asking a small charge of 25 cents to cover cost of sign and mailing.

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 am enclosing 25 cents to cover cost of sign and mailing.

Name _____

P. O. _____, Mich.

THE BUGGY ON THE PORCH

By Anne Campbell

THERE he sleeps, the little king,
Where the winds of April fling
Scents of new buds blossoming—
On the porch!

In his fuzzy bonnet white,
With his rosy lips shut tight,
These two hours are a delight
On the porch!

Through his dreams, the children shout
As they gaily run about;
Then they see the baby out
On the porch!

And they scamper up the street,
Saying "Hush" to all they meet.
They won't wake the baby sweet,
On the porch!

Let him sleep, the little man,
Getting all the rest he can,
Where the sunbeams reach and span
On the porch!

Soon he'll run the same as you,
Happily the morning through.
You were once a baby, too,
On the porch!

(Copyright, 1924.)

HOW TO BE A HEALTHY CITIZEN

DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND, United States Senator, formerly Health Commissioner of the City of New York, and a former resident of Michigan, recommends the following rules:

I solemnly promise that on each and every day I will spend at least one hour in the open air in walking or in some other form of physical exercise.

I further promise that I will take at least twenty minutes for my mid-day meal, that is lunch, or thirty minutes if the meal is dinner.

I will give myself at least a half hour for removing the day's dirt and for rest before sitting down to my evening meal.

I will sleep two hours before midnight and at least six hours thereafter, in a room ventilated by an open window, both winter and summer.

I will refrain from harmful excesses in the use of candy, tobacco, medicines, rich food and from any practice that will lower my resistance and leave me liable to disease.

I will do only such things that make for my health and by neighbor's health. I will refrain from doing anything that may damage me or do harm to my fellow-man.

I set for myself high standards of living, and by clean lines of mind and body will make this year better than any previous year in my life.

CLEANING BROOMS AND BRUSHES

THE ideal arrangement for one's cleaning implements is to keep a complete set of them in a well-ventilated closet having a shelf for soaps, powders and other cleaning agents. Well-made, durable utensils are an economy if they are kept in good condition.

Of brooms and brushes most housekeepers feel that they need at least the following: A corn broom, a soft-hair brush on a long handle, a soft-hair dust-brush to use with the dust-pan, a scrub-brush and a toilet-brush. Dust-pan, dust-brush and scrubbing-brush may have long handles if preferred. Special brushes for walls, radiators, upholstery, waxed floors and the refrigerator drain-pipe are often found desirable. Two mops are usually needed—a wet mop, which can be used more easily if a wringer-pail is provided, and a dry mop either oiled or untreated. In addition, a carpet-beater and a floor-pail are almost indispensable, while many housekeepers consider a vacuum cleaner essential.

All brooms, brushes and mops should be hung by strings or screw-eyes fastened to the handles so that the weight does not rest on the straws, bristles or strings. Carpet-sweepers should be set so that the weight does not come on the brushes.

As far as possible, cleaning equipment should be put away clean and ready for use. Corn brooms may be washed in hot soapsuds, but care must be taken not to let the water rust the wires which hold the straws to the handle. The hair and lint which accumulate in brushes, especially in carpet-sweepers, may be taken out with an old button-hook, a coarse comb or old scissors,

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—Have you a "happen-so" kitchen or is it well planned? Are your cupboards, table, stove, ice box, sink, arranged to save you steps, or are they just placed against the wall with no thought of convenience? The average woman on the farm does too much walking. There are a certain amount of steps she must take but by arranging the kitchen properly she will be surprised how much walking she can save herself. On this page I am publishing an article by E. A. Kirkpatrick. The Kirkpatrick's had a kitchen that was not "handy" so they rearranged it. Mr. Kirkpatrick explains with type and illustration how they did it and I hope you all get some pointers from him. If you have a better arrangement tell me about it and send a rough sketch if possible, and I will publish the information for the benefit of my readers.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

The box of a carpet-sweeper should be opened over dampened newspaper, the dirt emptied out and the brush cleaned. The mechanism should be kept properly oiled. A vacuum carpet-sweeper is cleaned in the same way, but in addition the bag must be taken off and emptied. Bristle brushes may be washed with luke-warm water and a little alkali—either three teaspoons of dilute ammonia or one teaspoon of borax to a quart of water—and then rinsed in clear water. Care should be taken not to wet the back of the brush, or the cement holding the bristles in place may be loosened.

DON'T WORRY IT YOU CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS

TO make a business of sleep is a bad habit. That is what persons do who worry because they can't sleep.

In answering a question about insomnia, Hygeia, the health magazine, declares that the chief harmful effects from not sleeping are caused not by sleeplessness, but by worry over not sleeping.

Sleep should and will come naturally, if one will only realize that it is rest and not sleep that is needed, says the health journal.

Our "Wife-Saver" Kitchen

OUR kitchen is a "wife-saver" (that is what my wife calls it) compared with what it was when we bought the house three years ago.

When we moved in, we put our kitchen in shape just about like it had been formerly, just to save time in getting settled. Then we began to figure out how we could better things by a few changes and additions here and there.

Fig. 1 shows the kitchen as it was in the first place. The work table was in front of the window, clear across the room from the sink and range.

Imagine yourself clearing the dining room table. If you did it as my wife did, you would take the dishes to the far side of the kitchen to the work table, stack them, then cross the kitchen to take them to the sink, and after washing and drying them, recross the kitchen to put them in the cupboard. (Our dining room is too small for a china closet, so we must use the kitchen cupboard.) And in preparing a meal it was necessary to cross the kitchen from the table to the range.

The ice box—well, when it was filled, there was always a trail of dirt and water clear across the kitchen, from the door.

The first change we made was to move the work table out in the middle of the floor, close enough to the sink that either the table or sink can be reached without taking more than a step. See Fig. 2.

Now, when clearing the dining room table, the dishes are carried to the work table, stacked, and with only a step, can be moved to the sink. When they are dried, they are placed on the work table by reaching, instead of each piece being carried across the room to the

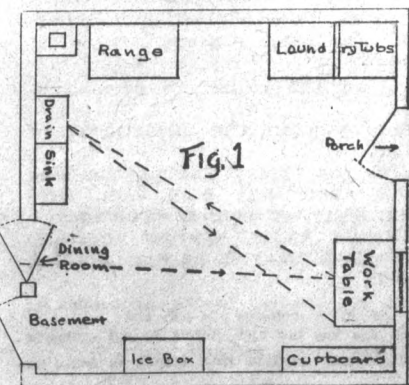
table as before. Just think of the steps saved. And now, the table is close enough to the range that only a step is necessary to take a dish from the range to the table, or to empty a kettle into a dish on the table. There is a small cupboard under the drain board for dish pan, dish drawer, soap, etc.

Then, where we used to have the work table, we have a breakfast nook. This is the delight of our hearts—or of our kitchen, if you wish. It is in a place handy to the cupboard. This original cupboard now is used for cereals, coffee, bread, etc.—principally the things used for breakfast—and also pots and pans. There is an electric light outlet handy to the table, and we have out toaster right on the table next to the window. The only trip we have to make to the range for breakfast is for coffee and cooked cereal, when we serve it.

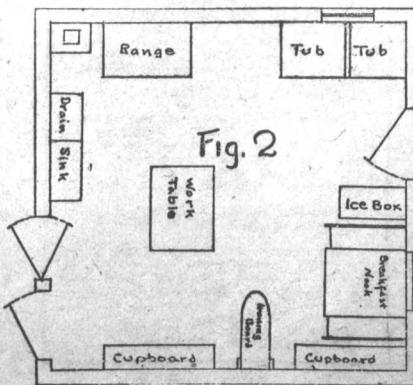
The ice box—what a difference! Filling the box doesn't mean a tracked up floor. The box is handy to the breakfast nook, too.

You probably noticed the other changes—the new cupboard for dishes placed on the dining room table before the meal is ready to be served, such as plates, cups and saucers, etc.; the window over the laundry tubs, to let in more light (there is a glass in the upper part of the outside kitchen door now, too); the built-in ironing board.

We have also put a maple floor over the old floor, and compared with the old painted floor it really is a picnic to keep the new floor clean. We go over the wax once a week with a rag and some liquid cleanser, which removes all grease and spots and doesn't remove the wax. Then a few strokes with the brush makes the floor shine like a dance floor.—E. A. Kirkpatrick.



BEFORE CHANGING



AFTER CHANGING

Of course it is important to pay attention to the ordinary rules of hygiene, with regard to exercise, fresh air and reasonable diet. But above all, it is important to fill one's life with satisfactory work and play.

The best incentive to sleep is still the feeling of "something attempted, something done," particularly something to help others.

As to the amount of sleep needed by different persons, that varies within wide limits and is much modified by habit. Many energetic, active individuals get along quite well with four or five hours of sleep. The proper amount for the average adult, however, is usually between seven and eight hours.

Personal Column

Keeping Horse-radish for Winter.—I saw where a subscriber's wife asked how to keep horse-radish for winter use. This is the way I keep it. I dig it in the fall and bury it in a box of dirt and put in the cellar. It will keep fresh all winter and can be fixed as you want to use it.—Mrs. B. F., Mancelona, Michigan.

Canton Flannel or Canvas for Gloves.—I am writing to find out where I can buy canton flannel or canton canvas for making men's work gloves, and also the knit wristing. I have tried at all the mail order houses but cannot find the wristing or the quality of canton canvas I would like. Any help will be appreciated. Your paper is the best ever, we enjoy it so much.—Mrs. Vern Horton, Glennie, Michigan.

Found Reproducer for Phonograph.—I have found a four minute reproducer for my phonograph. Several of the readers wrote me but I bought from the first one to write. I want to thank all who were so kind as to answer my request.—Mrs. Sarah Wright, Middleton, Mich.

Salad Dressing Recipe Wanted.—I heard from Mrs. Geo. Mattenson, also received some fancy work from her for what I sent her and I thank you very much for your trouble. I sure make use of the Farm Home department; it is the first thing I look for when the paper comes. I wonder if any of the readers know how to make salad dressing that can be put in fruit jars and used a little at a time. I would like to put some up now so that I could use it this summer.—Mrs. J. E. S., Manistee, Michigan.

Trouble With Bedbugs.—I wonder if any of the readers have had any experience with bedbugs. I moved into a little, old house last spring but did not discover the bedbugs until in August. From then until cold weather I worked hard with gasoline. I find gasoline very good but you have got to touch the bugs. I wonder if there is something one can burn that will kill them all at once. I do not feel strong enough to repeat again this summer. Thanking you in advance for any help, I am a constant reader.—Mrs. C. R., Adrian, Mich.

Who Weaves Rugs?—I would like to ask through the Farm Home department if any one can give me the address of one who weaves rugs from ingrain carpet. I know of the Olson Rug Co., but do not care for their rugs.—Mrs. N. H. Millikin, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Wants Quilt Pieces.—I am a farmer's wife and love the great outdoors. I wonder if any of the sisters have quilt pieces that they do not want. I would like to get pieces. Our house burned to the ground the 29th of last February and we lost all we had. We need bedding and all my pieces burned so would be thankful for anything that would help.—Mrs. E. J. Hildebrandt, R. 2, Box 57, Grand Junction, Michigan.

Menu for May 10th

*Puree, a l'Indienne
Lamb Stew with Dumplings
Lettuce, French Dressing
Cheese Balls
Snow Pudding
Coffee

*Puree, a l'Indienne—2 large apples, 4 tablespoons fat, 1 large onion, 1 large carrot, 1 turnip, white 2 leeks, 1 stalk celery, sprig parsley, 1 bay leaf, 1 tablespoon coconut, juice ½ lemon, 1 tomato, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon red pepper, 1 tablespoon curry powder, 1 teaspoon curry paste, ½ cup cream, some boiled rice, and 2 quarts of water.

Melt fat, cut up all vegetables (prepared) into rough pieces, fry them a little in hot fat, add also curry powder, and fry it. Do not peel apples; simply wipe, cut up and add with vegetables. When fried for 7 minutes, add all ingredients except cream, simmer till soft, then rub all through fine sieve, return to pan to reheat, and gently add cream. Serve rice on paper mat, as croutons are served with most soups.

RECIPES

Favorite Cookies.—1 cup of butter, 1½ cups of sugar (granulated), ½ cup of sour milk, 1 level teaspoon of soda, 1 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Flour enough to roll, make quite soft. Put a little sugar over cookies before sliding into the oven to bake. Bake in a quick oven till a light brown.—Mrs. W. B.

Rolls.—Take enough bread dough when baking bread, roll half inch thick spread butter on quite thick, sprinkle cup sugar on, then use nutmeg to season nice, then roll it in a long roll. Cut with knife across end. Fill tins, let raise and bake. Mrs. E. J. H.

Griddle Cakes, Sweet Milk.—2 cups flour, 1½ cups milk, 3½ teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, a tablespoon fat, ½ teaspoon salt. Put all ingredients but fat in bowl and mix well. Add melted fat. Bake on hot griddle.

Griddle Cakes, Sour Milk.—2 cups flour, 2 cups sour milk, a teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, 3 tablespoons fat, ½ teaspoon salt. Sift dry ingredients into sour milk. Add melted fat. Bake on hot griddle.

Popovers.—2 cups flour, 2 cups liquid (milk or water), 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon fat, ½ teaspoon salt. Put all the ingredients into a bowl. beat with a dover egg beater. Put in hot iron pans. Bake in hot oven twenty-five to thirty minutes. Popovers may be used as a bread, as a desert if filled with whipped cream. Pieces of fruit may be dropped into each pan before baking.

Poor Man's Molasses Cake.—1 cup of molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup shortening, 1 heaping tablespoon ginger, 1 cup boiling water. Use flour enough to handle nicely. Bake in hot oven. Very nice.—Mrs. E. J. H.

Cookies with Carbonate of Ammonia.—Carbonate of ammonia 1 oz, sugar 1 pt, sweet milk ½ pt, sweet cream ½ pt,

flour enough to roll them out nicely. Bake quick. They are better to let stand 2 or 3 days.—Mrs. C. D. C.

—if you are well bred!

When conversing never interrupt another speaker. The unduly raised voice and the whisper represent two improper extremes of conversational tone. Do not use verbal exaggerations: "perfectly gorgeous," "perfectly magnificent," "enough to make me die laughing," etc. Do not listen with half a mind or half an ear. Speak of no one by their Christian name whom you do not yourself address by that name; to do so is vulgar. If you are compelled to cut short what someone else is saying, apologize for the necessity. Never correct another's mispronunciation before others, even though you may know the offender well. If you pay compliments, do so intelligently; do not offend common sense. Do not address people who you know slightly by their first names. To do so is very rude.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

I have blotted out as a thick cloud, thy transgressions, and, as a cloud, thy sins; return unto me; for I have redeemed thee. Isa. 44:22.

Sin has no more reality, substance, nor power than a cloud; but it does seem to obscure the real man. However, Love will make the clouds vanish and the real man will be revealed.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

116—Gearhart Knitting Machine for anything of equal value.—Mrs. Ren Collins, Fenwick, Mich.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4674.—A Stylish Design.—Satin face crepe in a new shade of green is here portrayed, the drapery of printed crepe de chine. The dress may be developed without the drapery and the "peasant" sleeve portions. This is a good style for linen, also for silk with net or allover lace. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6½ yards of 40 inch material. For drapery and band cuffs of contrasting material 2½ yards 22 inches wide is required. Without drapery 2 yards less of material is required. If made without "peasant sleeves" ¾ yard less is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yard.

4642. A Simple Night Dress with Cap.—The dainty simplicity of this style recommends it at once. It is suitable for cambric, nainsook, batiste, crepe, or crepe de chine. It may be decorated with embroidery or hemstitching or trimmed with narrow lace edging. The Cap may be of self material, or of lace and net. 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 3½ yards of 36 inch material. The Cap requires ¾ yard.

4640. A Pretty Apron.—Figured cretonne with bindings of black sateen is here portrayed. One could use unbleached muslin with embroidery, or chambray in a contrasting color for trimming. Lawn, cambric and percale are also desirable and serviceable materials for this apron. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2½ yards of 32 inch material.

4643. A Comfortable Rest or Bath Robe.—Beacon Cloth, eiderdown, flannelette, corduroy, crepe or satin could be used for this style. 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 4½ yards of 40 inch material.

4665. A Dainty Frock for the Little Miss.—This style is attractive in the new prints, and also in silk jersey or wool rep. The closing is at the side under the plaits. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 3 yards of 27 inch material.

4686. A Smart Middy Dress with Collar and Tie in One.—Plaided gingham is here combined with white Indian Head. This is a good model for linen and pongee. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material. To make as illustrated requires 1½ yards of plain material and 2¼ of plaid material 36 inches wide.

4664. A Simple Comfortable Frock.—Printed crepe was used for the "smock," and batiste for the gumpie. One could have jersey or plaid suiting in combination with wool crepe or silk. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1½ yard of 27 inch material for the gumpie and 1½ yard for the smock.

4677. A Smart "Little" Dress.—Serge, crepe or linen could be used for this design, with velvet satin or organdy for collar and cuffs. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material as illustrated ½ yard is required. The width at the foot with plaits is 1½ yard.

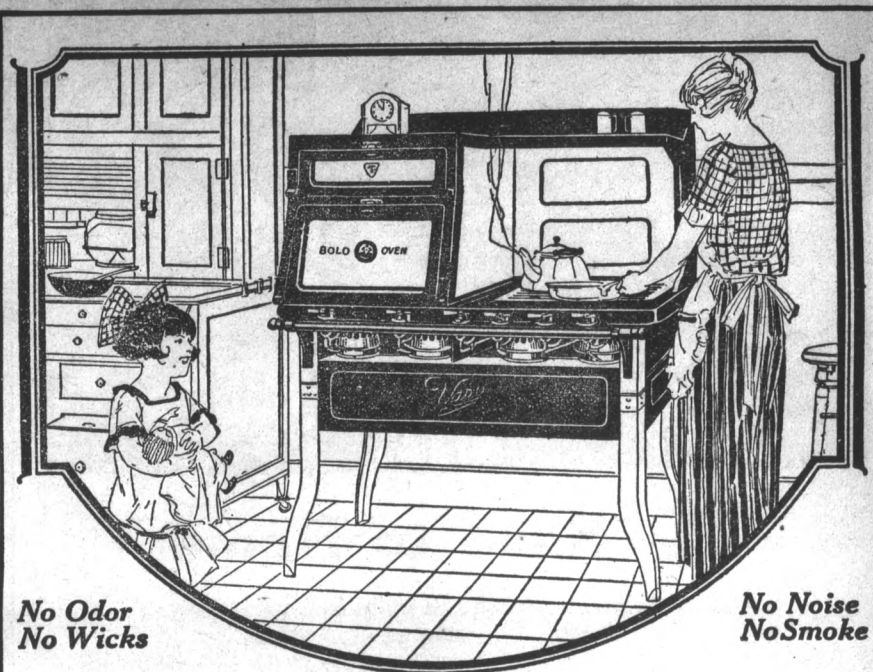
ALL PATTERNS 12c EACH—3 FOR 30c POSTPAID

Order from this or former issues of The Business Farmer, giving number and sign your name and address plainly.

ADD 10c FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 FASHION BOOK

Address all orders for patterns to Pattern Department

THE BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



No Odor
No Wicks

No Noise
No Smoke

Beautiful Vapo Oil Range looks and acts like a gas range

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

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

Burns gas made from kerosene

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

Wickless, chimneyless and troubleless

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

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

Bake slow and fast at same time in Bolo oven

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

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

Please send me complete information about Vapo Ranges.

Name.....
Address.....
Dealer's Name.....

The Vapo Stove Company, Lima, Ohio

Vapo
LIMA OHIO

Oil
Ranges
Heaters
Hot Water
Heaters

\$24.95 Upward
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

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

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SAVE 50% OR MORE VANILLA EXTRACT

From Factory to You
Imitation Vanilla \$1.00 per pint prepaid. Absolutely pure Vanilla \$1.50 per pint prepaid. The kind the big bakers and confectioners use. Unexcelled for ice creams, cakes, custards, jellies, sauces, etc. Don't send cash. Pay postman when delivered.

Household Extract Dept. 3
WALLACE FLAVOR HOUSE,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
Crockery, Hotel chinaware, cookingware, glassware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.

SAVE ONE-HALF ON YOUR MAGAZINES

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The Business Farmer 1 yr. } All For
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Today's Housewife 6 mos. }

SEND COUPON BEFORE MAY 1st

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.
Gentlemen: For the enclosed

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

in Club No.....

My Name.....

Postoffice.....

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



The Road to Home

Though written faithfully, his letters from home seemed to have had a way of arriving at his hotel in one city just after he had left for the next—and of never catching up.

Three weeks passed—business conferences, long night journeyings on sleepers, more conferences—with all too little news from home.

Then he turned eastward. In his hotel room in Chicago he still seemed a long way from that fireside in a New York suburb. He reached for the telephone—asked for his home number.

The bell tinkled cheerfully. His wife's voice greeted him. Its tone and inflection told him all was right with the world. She hardly needed to say, "Yes, they are well—dancing right here by the telephone. Father and mother came yesterday. . . . Oh, we'll be glad to see you!"

* * * *

Across the breadth of a continent the telephone is ready to carry your greetings with all the conviction of the human voice. Used for social or business purposes, "long distance" does more than communicate. It projects you—thought, mood, personality—to the person to whom you talk.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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One Policy, One System, Universal Service.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

May 14—Jerseys, Michigan Jersey Cattle Club, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.
May 16—Holsteins, John H. Winn, Inc., Rochester, Mich.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: CARLOAD REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows; young, tuberculin tested. Bargain prices. J. E. GAMBLE Hart, Michigan.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

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

BREED HEREFORDS THAT FATTEN quickly. Eleven choice two-year-old heifers and several yearling bulls sired by International Prize Winners for spring sale. Write us for information. Breeders of Herefords since 1880. CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

Hereford Steers

88 Wt. Around 650 lbs. 30 Wt. Around 800 lbs.
44 Wt. Around 600 lbs. 38 Wt. Around 700 lbs.
48 Wt. Around 500 lbs. 46 Wt. Around 500 lbs.
All dehorned, deep reds, good stocker order. Real quality herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Anxious to sell your choice one car load or all. Give number and weight preferred.

V. V. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Ia.

SHORTHORNS

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

MILK-BEEF SHORTHORN BULLS, ALL AGES for sale by members of Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n. Also females, write M. E. MILLER, Greenville, Michigan.

FOR SALE PURE BRED REGISTERED Shorthorn cows and heifers, good milkers and show stock. SELESKY BROS., Grand Blanc, Mich., R2.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED BULLS READY FOR SERVICE. From good milking strains. Prices right. JACOB BERNER & SONS, Grand Lodge, Mich.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL CALF. Milking strain, \$40. RUSSELL M. COTTLE, West Branch, Mich., R1.

ANGUS

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

JERSEYS

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

SWISS

FOR SALE—ONE BROWN SWISS BULL 2½ years old, fine specimen, pure bred. P. H. SWITZER, Lakeview, Michigan.

HAVE YOUR LIVE STOCK FOR SALE?

an Ad. in THE BUSINESS FARMER Will Sell It!

Fair and Uniform Assessments Is the Way Out

(Continued from Page 3)

cent issue showed that the Ford Motor Company alone has assets of \$840,000,000 and that if the Ford plant attains its scheduled production during the present season its fair valuation of assets will be \$1,240,000,000. Ford's own official statement is more modest, yet he admits assets totaling considerably over a half billion dollars.

As the editor of the Hastings Banner puts it, "In view of what the annual statements of all the Detroit corporations will disclose, is it any wonder that the balance of Michigan is becoming restless when Wayne county escapes with an equalized valuation of but \$2,666,500,000, or but 40 per cent of the equalized value of the state? Every well informed person in Michigan knows that above 50 per cent of the actual wealth of Michigan is centered in Detroit."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the equalized assessed valuation of Wayne county is only about twice as large as the assets which the Ford Company alone will have at the end of the present season if we can believe the Wall Street Journal estimates. It is probably in the hope of retaining this unjust distribution of the tax burden that a few Wayne county people are so intensely interested in having a legislative reappointment so that they may have a greater voice in outlining the tax laws and policies for Michigan.

Catching Mr. Nagel Off Guard

When Mr. McPherson was arguing before the State Board of Equalization for a reduction in rural equalized valuations, Mr. Nagel chairman of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors and acknowledged authority on Wayne county tax matters, tried to leave the impression that Detroit real estate was assessed above its real cash value, but, of course, this is ridiculous to anyone who is acquainted with the real facts.

Last October a special committee of the Detroit City Council was investigating the matter of procuring a cite for a \$5,000,000 memorial which it was proposed to erect to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the recent World War. Some one suggested that Henry Ford be asked to donate to the city property lying north of the public library on Woodward Avenue and held in the name of the Lincoln Motor Car Company.

In commenting on this project the Detroit Free Press on page 1 of its issue of October 20, 1923, has this enlightening paragraph:

"Even with the donation of land by the Motor King it is doubtful if the city can buy the surrounding property for the \$1,500,000 available. The property is assessed for \$1,700,000 and councilman J. O. Nagel expressed the belief that it could not be bought for three times that amount. Mr. Nagel stated at the close of the meeting that in past condemnation suits the city has paid on an average of three times the assessed valuation."

In order to bring this recital of the admissions of Mr. Nagel down to date we might quote from the Detroit Evening Times of April 18, 1924, where appeared an article which informs us that the Wayne County Board of Supervisors presented a silver mounted gavel to Mr. Nagel, their chairman. We read that "Mr. Nagel, in responding, said he was proud of the record of the board in that Wayne county had the lowest per capita debt of any county in the United States."

How Is It In Other States?

Michigan farmers are not alone in experiencing this iniquitous unfairness in the matter of assessment. Illinois, with its great metropolis of Chicago, showed a similar situation, that is until recently. Then farmers in 56 counties of Illinois, working through their County Farm Bureaus, decided to find out whether or not the relative valuations of farm property and city real estate were fair. They wished to know whether they ought to ask for reductions in the valuation of farm land, and if so, how much reduction they could fairly request.

The Illinois farmers went about getting at the real facts in a systematic way, acting under the direction

of Mr. John C. Watson, Director of Taxation and Statistics of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The plan they used may not have been original but it was at least effective. But let John Watson tell the story in his own words. He writes in part:

"The plan they adopted is an old one often used in other states and sometimes used in Illinois. They made from official records and without selection, a card catalog of sales values of from 100 to 500 pieces of property recently sold in each county, including both farm lands and town and city lots. They then inserted on the cards the valuations of the same properties for tax purposes, as given in the assessment books. They were able in this way to compute the average percentage of the sales values appearing in the assessments."

Rural Assessments High

"The results of the investigation in 56 counties were interesting. In about half of the counties it was found that, in spite of wide variations in individual properties, city and country real estate was assessed with fair uniformity between the two classes. In about one-half of the remaining counties, or one-fourth of the total number, land was found to be assessed at a higher percentage of its actual value than lots, but the differences were not large. In the remaining one-fourth of the counties the differences were larger, farm land in a few counties running as much as forty or fifty per cent higher than lots."

"Other County Farm Bureaus in Illinois followed methods of their own in working out this problem. The result is a decrease of over \$100,000,000 in assessed valuations in farm land in Illinois this year. If half of this decrease is reflected in decreased taxes, Illinois land owners will pay about \$2,000,000 less taxes this winter than they would have paid had the high valuations of past years remained."

"What has been done by farmers of Illinois this year can be done by the farmers of any other state. It can be done by city people if their conditions require action. Organization, however, is necessary, for individuals cannot get very far with this kind of work."

Organization Is Essential

"Organizations can also accomplish other needed work, such as changes in the constitution or in the revenue laws to make them fairer. An income tax in Illinois to relieve real estate of the unfair burden of taxation it is carrying is the most notable example."

Several County Farm Bureaus in Michigan are studying this matter and many of them will in the very near future put on campaigns similar to those carried out in Illinois. As long as we continue to have the general property tax as the chief source of our revenue for local governmental purposes it would seem that the least we can do in the interests of justice would be to make every effort possible to see that the general property on which this levy is made is fairly and equally assessed.

And at the same time it might also be desirable to make an effort to get more property, both real and personal, but especially personal, on the tax rolls. By uncovering hidden wealth and equalizing assessment values we should go a long way toward bringing down the tax rate and giving some measure of relief and justice to Michigan farmers and home owners.

MICHIGAN SECOND AS POTATO STATE

REPORTS show that Michigan takes second place when it comes to producing potatoes. The first six states rank as follows: New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Maine. These six states harvest nearly half of the total crop for the country, which averages more than 374,000,000 bushels annually.

The national board of underwriters has estimated that the fire loss in the United States for 1922 totaled \$506,541,001. Of this amount \$25,776,951 was said to be due to the carelessness of smokers.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

BREEDS OF BEEF CATTLE

2. (a)—Polled Hereford

THE polled Hereford is a new breed which has been developed in America by mating Hereford cattle that are naturally polled. It was established by Warren Gammon in 1901 and has increased in numbers and popularity at a fairly rapid rate in the last few years. Because a large percentage of the calves from horned-Hereford cows mated with Polled-Hereford bulls are without horns or even scurs, the Polled-Hereford breed has developed more rapidly than would have been possible otherwise. The popularity of polled cattle is steadily increasing, especially where farming is done on a comparatively small scale.

The double-standard Polled Herefords are eligible to registry in both the American Hereford Herdbook and the American Polled-Hereford Record. They may be distinguished from the Hereford only by the polled characteristics.

GOING INTO PURE BRED CATTLE BUSINESS

I wish to start to raise pure bred cattle. I have been thinking of the beef and milk kind, though at present I am thing a little more on the beef kind. I would be glad to know what breed you think is best. I have been thinking of the Durham and I would like to know the difference between the Durham and the short-horn Durham, if any. How would you advise me to make a choice of either breed and where are they for sale? I have 640 acres of land and 140 of it is cleared. I also wish to know what you think is a fair value or price for a Durham cow, 3 to 9 years old weighing from 1100 to 1500 pounds, with calf by side.—R. K. C., Hubbard Lake.

—There are three breeds of beef cattle, namely the Shorthorn (Durham), Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus. The Shorthorn has been somewhat of a favorite in the farming states, owing to a little more size and somewhat better milking properties than the other two breeds. The Hereford has been the favorite on the western range, owing to its ruggedness and grazing properties, while the Angus has a fair distribution in both the farming states and on the range.

There is absolutely no difference between the Shorthorn and the Durham, they being one and the same breed.

In the choice of one of the three breeds mentioned above, you should be guided almost solely by your personal preference, as good individuals of any one of the three breeds would be satisfactory.

With the amount of pasture land which you have, I believe you are in good shape to engage in the handling of one of the beef breeds. Just at present the prices being received for pure-bred breeding cattle are

the lowest that they have been in a great many years. In fact, it would appear as though this is an especially opportune time to buy pure-bred breeding stock. The prices of pedigreed livestock, like the prices of any other commodities, move in cycles and authorities are generally agreed that the cycle is at its lowest ebb at present and that we will soon see an increase in the value of this stock.

Very good cows with calves by side should be obtained for from \$150.00 to \$200.00. Excellent individuals of superior quality may cost from \$300.00 to \$400.00. On the other hand, some parties would sell them much less than I have indicated above. The cheaper animals are very often inferior, however, and sometimes dear at any price. There are a considerable number of breeders advertising in the Michigan farm papers from whom you could obtain stock.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Mich. Agricultural College.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

COW'S UDDER SWOLLEN

Would you tell me what to do for my cow? She has a swollen udder. After freshening, the cow had been in a week, and her udder became as hard as a stone. What would cause this?—D. W., Grand Rapids.

—Bathe the cow's udder three times daily with real warm water for thirty minutes at a time, dry the skin with a dry cloth, and massage the udder well with soap liniment (U. S. P.), seven parts; and fluid extract of phytolacca, one part.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery & Medicine, M. A. C.

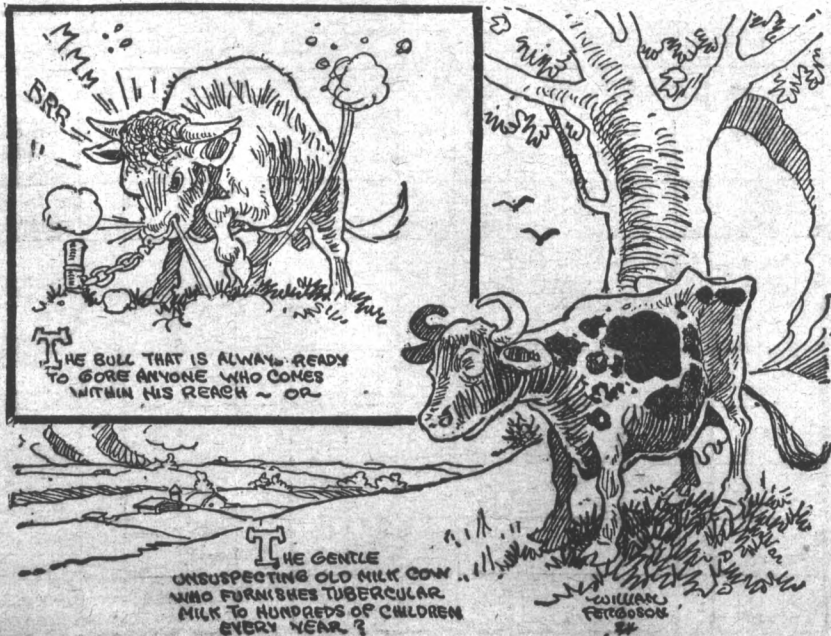
NO SPECIFIC TREATMENT FOR GREASE HEEL

"I would like a receipt for grease heel on a horse.—F. O., Fenton.

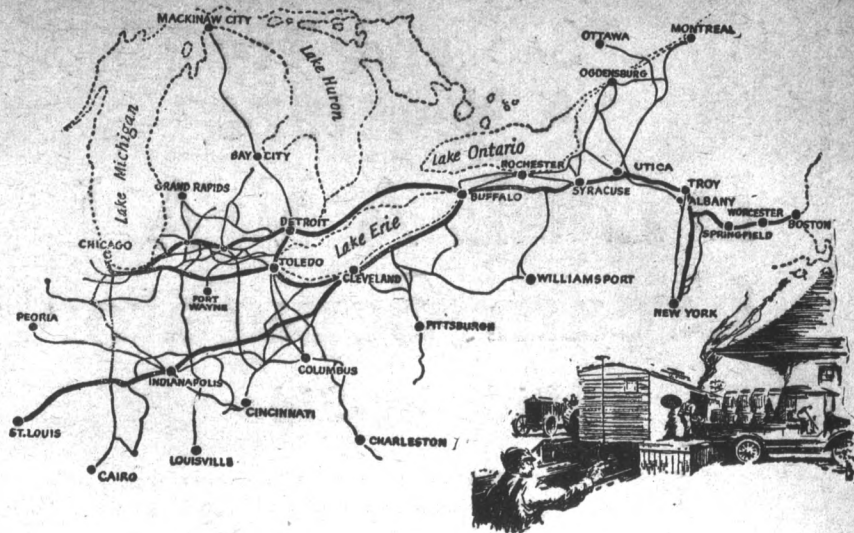
—There is no specific treatment for grease heel on the horse. A treatment that will cure one case often does not work well on another. The kind of treatment depends upon the degree of inflammation of the skin and the length of time the animal has been affected. Many cases respond much more readily to treatment after they have been policed for several days in white rock, then thoroughly cleaned up before drugs are applied. I think it would be much better for you to let your veterinarian make an examination of your horse, then he can prescribe treatment much more intelligently than I can by mail. The history is really too brief for me to outline any definite treatment.

Should you desire to write me describing the case as best you can and giving all the symptoms, I would be very glad to outline treatment.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Animal Pathology, M. A. C.

OUTLAWS!



(Courtesy Daily Drivers Journal)



At the door of the market

FARM shippers on the New York Central Lines have a great advantage over producers of agricultural products located in other sections of the country.

The great city markets in the thickly populated industrial section traversed by the New York Central Lines are within easy shipping range of the farms and orchards located on the Lines.

New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Buffalo—eight of the eleven ranking cities in the country—are served by the New York Central Lines. Fifty million people are in this territory.

With the constant increase in the population of the cities, farm shippers on the New York Central Lines are assured of an ever growing market.



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AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

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You'll enjoy a trip on the palatial, homelike D. & C. Steamers that make daily trips between Detroit and Buffalo, and Detroit and Cleveland. Direct rail connections at these three cities for all sections of the country.

Detroit & Buffalo Lv. Detroit 5:30 p. m. Lv. Buffalo 6:00 p. m. Fare, \$5.00 one way, \$11.00 round trip.	Detroit & Cleveland Lv. each city 11 p. m. \$Daylight trips during July and August. Lv. each city 8:30 a. m. Fare, \$3.60 one way, \$6.60 round trip.
--	--

Berths, \$1.50 up; Staterooms, \$4.20 up; Parlor, \$7.20 up. Rail tickets accepted. Automobiles transported. Gas must be removed. Wireless aboard. For reservations and further information, address agent at port of departure.

Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.
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\$ WE can use a few earnest men and women part or full time in solicit-subscriptions and acting as our agents. Write \$

Circulation Manager
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

See and Try A New 1924 DE LAVAL Cream Separator Side-by-Side

with any other machine any clever sales talk may have caused you to think of buying because it is said to be "just as good," cheaper, or for any other reason.

And if merely SEEING the two machines SIDE-BY-SIDE does not convince you, go a step further and TRY them side-by-side. Not one buyer in a hundred ever does that and fails to choose the DE LAVAL.

If your local De Laval agent is not anxious to give you every opportunity to thus avoid making a mistake in the purchase of a cream separator, the use of which means a saving or a loss every time it is used twice-a-day every day in the year, please drop us a line to the nearest general office address below and we will be glad to do so directly.

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INTERNATIONAL A Feed For Every Need

Dairymen everywhere know that every sack of International Special Dairy Feed is guaranteed to give 20 extra quarts of milk when compared with wheat feeds or ground grains. But not everyone knows that International has a feed for every need—a brand that matches Special Dairy for quality.

Int'l Special Dairy Feed makes more milk at less cost than any other feed.

Int'l Calf Meal will raise three calves at cost of raising one on new milk.

Int'l Pig Meal—One pound equals in feeding value one pound of fresh milk.

Int'l Egg Mash when fed with grain will often double egg production.

Int'l Buttermilk Chick Mash when used first ten weeks will insure quick and satisfactory growth and prevent usual heavy death loss during this period.

Int'l Growing Mash—Begin using at age 10 weeks. This will insure steady growth and sturdy body.

DAIRYMEN! HOG AND CATTLE RAISERS! POULTRY RAISERS! International Feeds bring you increased profits. See your dealer today. If he cannot supply you, write us.

International Sugar Feed Co.
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Live Agents Wanted

Dan Patch Horse Feed.

Int'l Chick Feed, Int'l Growing Feed and Int'l Poultry Feed will provide proper grain ration as indicated.

Int'l Climax Cattle Feed—This feed has caused cattle to double in weight and double in price inside five months.

Int'l Sugared Hog Feed with Mineral contains 3% mineral mixture made from following formula advocated by Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station: One part Salt, two parts Calcium Carbonate, two parts Bone Meal or Spent Bone Black. Follow our feeding directions and your hogs will be supplied with the necessary and vitally important mineral in required amount. Every sack International Sugared Hog Feed will save 6 to 7 bushels corn.

Newaygo Testing Ass'n Holds Annual Meet

THE Newaygo Cow Testing Association held its twentieth annual meeting at Fremont on April 18th.

The season has been backward in Newaygo County—delayed farm work needed attention—and yet 15 of the 26 regular members of the Cow Testing Association attended the meeting. This speaks well for the interest of the members. The Association is old but the spirit is fresh.

In fact the Association is so popular that Tester Johnson reports five herds being tested out monthly in addition to the regulation number. These extras will soon be in a separate Association, for County Agent Clair Taylor has the second Cow Testing Association ready to go, and a third is partially formed. We cannot say much longer "The Newaygo Cow Testing Association" but will have to designate one of three.

In the business meeting Raymond Kempf of Fremont was elected President for another year. Kempf is the only member whose herd, all purebred Holsteins now, has been in the Association since the start in 1905, although several other members have been in for three or four years.

Erwin Price—formerly herdsman for four years at M. A. C., but now running a Guernsey herd near Fremont—was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. This mark of recognition came as a result of Price handling finances so skillfully last year that a surplus of eleven cents was left in the treasury.

Gerritt Meeuwenberg, now on the home farm after spending several years in Advanced Registry Testing for M. A. C., was elected Vice President.

The Association decided to hold a picnic during the summer at the river farm of Orville Atwood. President Kempf appointed a Holstein man, Meeuwenberg, a Jersey man, Nelson, and a Guernsey man, Rotter, to have charge of arrangements, saying that no breed favoritism should be permitted. A spirit of friendly rivalry exists between the lovers of the three leading dairy breeds represented in the Cow Testing Association.

Twenty boys from Mr. Holden's agricultural class in the Fremont High School attended part of the meeting to hear a dairy talk given by J. G. Hays of the Dairy Extension Department, M. A. C. Hays stressed "home" feeding of cows as well as new ideas on mineral requirements; pointed out the sales value of dairy cattle backed by Cow Testing Association records, and emphasized the value of real pure bred bulls.

Digging in King Tut's tomb revealed no more precious treasure than was recently discovered in the process of spring house cleaning in the vault of the Fremont State Bank. For behold the Prize Cup was found! This cup was procured by the Association in 1913 to be given out yearly to the cow producing the highest yield of butter fat during each Association year. The Newaygo County Farm won it dur-

ing the year 1915-16, then H. W. Zerlaut captured it next season, then—it disappeared! To be found recently, years later!

This cup will be awarded for last year to A. C. Nelson of Holton, Michigan. His Jersey cow made 586.7 pounds fat and 8787 pounds milk. Mr. H. Zerlaut of Fremont would be winner for 1921. His grade Guernsey cow made 549.7 pounds fat and 10581 pounds milk. In the future this cup will be awarded to the cow that produces most butterfat, age considered. Any breeder holding the cup three years in succession becomes permanent owner.

Truly the interest and enthusiasm shown by the members of this, the oldest Cow Testing Association in the United States, should serve as an inspiration to fellow dairymen in Michigan's 82 Cow Testing Associations.

MICHIGAN JERSEY COW EXCEEDS STATE RECORD

OXFORD DAISY'S GOLD CROWN 462703, a splendid young Jersey, has qualified as the Michigan Junior four-year-old champion, and on the same test won Gold and Silver Medals. She commenced her test at four years of age, and in one year produced 14501 pounds milk,

CURES DOG OF SHEEP KILLING

A Missouri farmer recently devised a new scheme which will prevent dogs from killing and chasing sheep and at the same time do away with the necessity of killing the dog to effect a cure. He ties the offending dog to a large sheep and then gets out of the way and watches the fireworks. The sheep will drag the dog until he is sick of the job and will then turn on him and butt all the taste for mutton out of him. It is declared to be a perfect cure and many living near this farmer have tried it with success.

755.40 pounds butter-fat. This record, together with the calving requirements which she met, entitled her to both the Gold and Silver Medals. She displaces Majesty's Iris which held the previous record with 679 pounds butter-fat.

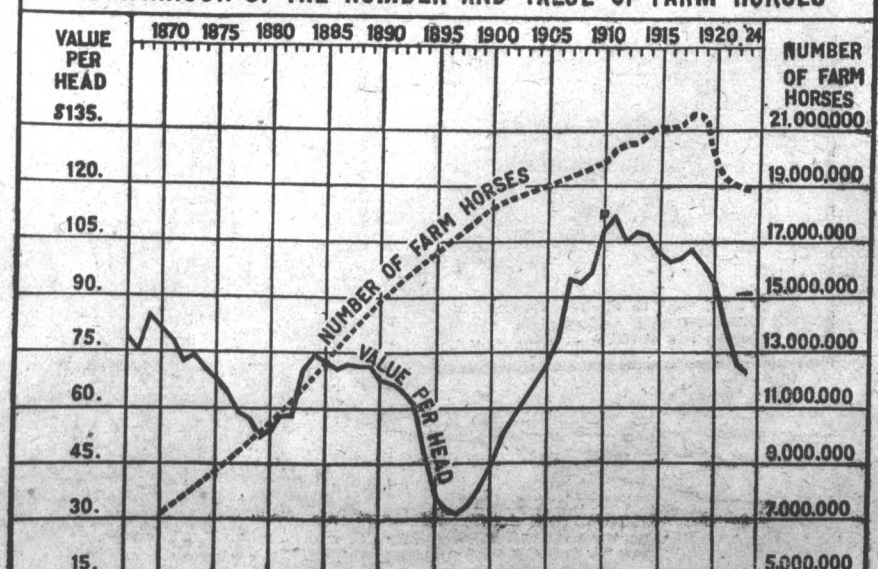
Her sire, Oxford Daisy's Flying Fox, has thirty-nine daughters and one son in the Register of Merit. Her dam is Foxhall's Crown Princess 260336, which has three official tests, one of which is within less than two pounds of the 600 pounds butter-fat mark and that record was made when she was a Senior three-year-old.

Her proud owner is Mr. H. F. Probert of Jackson, Michigan.

The Question of Opposites

The teacher was giving a drill in the meaning of words and their opposites. "Now tell me," she began, "what is the opposite of misery?" "Happiness!" said the class in unison. "And sadness?" she asked. "Gladness." "And the opposite of woe?" "Giddap!" shouted the enthusiastic class.

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM HORSES



(Courtesy Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

This Subscriber used our Protective Service Bureau

Dear Friends:—I received my check from a few days ago, Claim No. 1466. Thank you very much for your help. They wrote a very apologetic letter, but I am afraid I would never have gotten the money without your help. We are anxiously awaiting our first copy since the renewal of the Michigan Business Farmer. Again thanking you and wishing you success, I am, Mrs. H. H., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Why don't you? As a paid up subscriber—you are entitled to all Service Benefits.

Rosen Rye Yields 45 Bushels Per Acre

(Continued from Page 4)

harder to replace them with true Rosen rye than it would have been had the crossing not occurred. This is because the old fashioned common rye would never have been kept by the farmer, once he came to know the Rosen rye.

An organization of farmers to take care of pedigreed grains was formed in 1911 and reorganized under the name of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association in 1917. A Jackson County member of this association was sent a bushel of Rosen rye in 1912. He planted it away from other ryes on an acre of ground and obtained thirty-five bushels from one bushel of seed in 1913. His neighbors and friends, who were not in the habit of expecting more than fifteen bushels from an acre of rye, helped him thresh. Soon the whole country-side around Parma, in western Jackson county, and around Albion in eastern Calhoun county, grew rye as a winter crop and little or no wheat. Other countries took up Rosen rye with the aid of the organization, and the activity of county agricultural agents, who were now taking their places in the improvement of Michigan agriculture.

Finally, in 1917, the gradual spread of the new rye had caused it to occupy about 15,000 acres in Michigan. Up to this time the new Rosen rye was kept pure by only a few farmers, and most (about 95 per cent) of the so-called Rosen rye was in reality more or less crossed with the old fashioned common. This, the so-called Rosen rye, was quoted on the Detroit market in 1917, and car load lots began to be available to other states.

About 5 per cent of the 15,000 acres passed inspection in 1917 under the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and certified grain began to be sold to the farmers of Michigan and other states. As a result of this activity in war times, when farmers were urged to sow the best seed, approximately 250,000 acres of Rosen rye were sown in Michigan in the fall of 1917. Of this acreage the inspectors of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association passed about 1,000 acres in June, 1918. Again under the stress of war conditions the acreage was almost doubled for the year of 1919 when there were about 500,000 acres of Rosen rye out of a total of 900,000 acres of rye in the state. In 1920, Michigan for the first time exceeded the other states of the Union in rye production.

The growing of Rosen rye in Michigan is now so general that even the old fashioned common rye is replaced with mongrel Rosen. The growing of Rosen rye in other states began commercially as early as there was a supply. It went from farm to farm across the state line into Indiana and Ohio until their upper rows of counties came to have as much Rosen rye as the southern row of counties in Michigan.

When carloads began to be available in 1917, the trade grew rapidly increasing steadily year by year, until now the Michigan supply from

elevators is usually called Rosen rye. Much of this seed is purchased in sections where the rye is reasonably pure, but unfortunately, few people seem to realize the fact that rye cross-fertilizes, and that perhaps 75 per cent of it is really mongrel. The results obtained from this commercial seed can not be equal to those obtained by the use of seed inspected in field and bin by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

The extension of pedigreed Rosen rye into other states began in 1917, when the inspection work began, but the calls made by the members of the Association were imperfectly reported that year. The records for 1918 and 1919 show that pedigreed Rosen rye was sold into all except the southern states and even into Georgia, Texas, and New Mexico. In 1919, 1794 bushels of pedigreed Rosen rye was shipped as far as the state of Washington, and some was sold in Canada. Thus, the Rosen rye came to be International, and planted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In 1918, Illinois and Indiana were the largest purchasers of pedigreed Rosen rye outside of Michigan, yet it is probable that Michigan bought more pedigreed Rosen rye seed than all the other states combined. In 1919, only two other states exceeded Michigan in the purchase of pedigreed Rosen rye. As more Michigan farmers grew their own pedigreed seed, more and more of it has been sold into other states. Still there is plenty of room for Michigan farmers to replace their mixed seed with the pedigreed.

A Minnesota man purchased pedigreed Rosen seed from Michigan in 1918 and sold 3,000 bushels of seed in 1919. Others have done likewise and Rosen rye is coming to be the standard rye for the corn belt. This is the statement of a recent Farmer's Bulletin (No. 1358), entitled "Growing Rye in the Western Half of the United States."

At the international Grain and Hay Show given in connection with the International Stock Show at Chicago in December, 1919, Rosen rye took ten prizes out of the sixteen that were offered; in 1920 it took the first 22 prizes, and has held this high place at that show since that time. At first the prizes given to Rosen rye went to Michigan farmers, but other states are now winning prizes with Rosen rye, leaving sixteen prizes for Michigan in December of 1923.

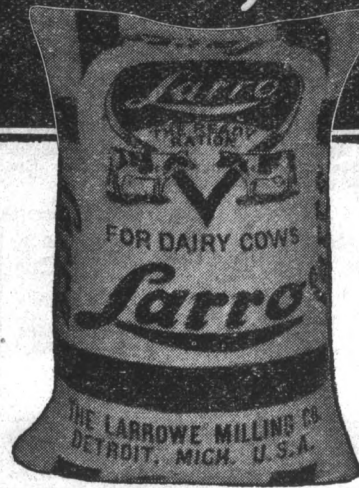
Because of the large amount of Mongrel Rosen rye in Michigan the Crop Improvement Association needed an isolated spot. They chose South Manitou Island, whose entire acreage planted to rye is now planted to certified Rosen. This island is ten miles off shore and directly west of the Leelanau peninsula.

The inspection of the fields planted to registered Rosen will occur in June and the grain inspection will occur shortly after harvest. Those who wish to obtain pedigreed Rosen rye seed for fall planting may do so by addressing the Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association at East Lansing during July and August.



This comparison is worth study. The old-fashioned black rye is here called common. It has almost entirely disappeared from Michigan agriculture. The trouble now is with the crosses between it and Rosen that still remain.

There's 4-Way Safety in Every Bag



Safe—because Larro has just the right amount of protein from the right sources. More is often dangerous. Less is often not enough.

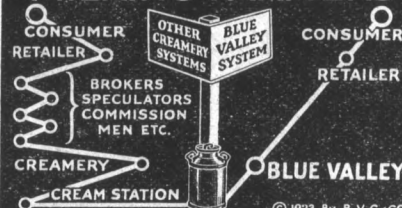
Safe—because the quantity and high quality of each ingredient absolutely do not change. No variations to throw cows off feed. Larro-fed cows are always in the best of health.

Safe—because a powerful electro-magnet prevents tramp iron and steel from getting into finished Larro. Absolutely no nails, wire, needles or junk in Larro.

Safe—because it is free from adulteration and fillers. It contains nothing but clean, wholesome, milk-making, profit-making ingredients.

The Larrowe Milling Company, Detroit, Mich.

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Write Today for Cash cream prices and shipping tags, or ship a trial can of cream at once to the nearest Blue Valley Creamery. For 24 years Blue Valley has given thousands of farmers a high direct market price for their cream. We guarantee to satisfy you.

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Ship to Blue Valley Creamery in City nearest you
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BLUE VALLEY BUTTER
is good butter

That's why millions use it

PERMANENCE

"HOOSIER SILOS" are proof against wind, fire, frost and decay, reinforced every course of tile with galvanized steel cables, equipped with continuous doors with double sealing clamp. Doors set flush with inside wall allow even settling of ensilage. HOOSIER silos also in wood, splendid value. Good sales territory open. Get our prices. Hoosier Bldg. Tile & Silo Co. Dept. MB-17 Albany, Ind.

Imported Melotte

\$7.50
After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—WRITE! Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 35 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

MELOTTE H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mgr. Chicago
2643 W. 19th St., Dept. 33-65

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 RIOPELLE 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.

DOG BOOK FREE

32 page book—how to keep your dog well—how to care for him when sick. Result of 36 years' experience with every known dog disease. Mailed FREE. Write today. Dept 10904.

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
129 West 24th St. New York

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

Riverside OVERSIZE Tires

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
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"I have used two Riverside Cords on the rear wheels of my car for two years. They have gone over 12,000 miles and have never worn off the wheels—and they still look fine."
August Wm. Schultz
8-56-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 nearest agent you for free Auto Supply Book. Address Dept—11-T



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POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

R. O. R. I. Red Purebred Hatching Eggs at \$1.25
per 15 postpaid. Beautiful Red, Great layers, Whittaker strain. M. J. Spencer, R1, Melvin, Mich.

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

ANCONAS

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS S. O. ANCONA HATCHING
eggs, \$2 and \$5 per setting.
H. GEOIL SMITH, Rapid City Mich., R2.

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 846B
Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.
Send free trial of your method to:

BARRED ROCKS

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

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

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

WYANDOTTES

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS MARTIN'S FAMOUS
Washtenaw Strain Cocks, Cockerels and Eggs for sale. P. MARTIN, Ann Arbor, Mich., R5, Box B.

GEESSE

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred TOULOUSE
Geese and Buff Rock Cockerels. Blue Ribbon prize winners. Buff Rock eggs \$8.00 per 100. Goose eggs 40c each.
BALDWIN & NOWLIN, Laingsburg, Mich., R4.

TEN EGGS FROM PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE,
\$4.75. Fifteen eggs R. I. Reds, \$1.25. Insured parcel post prepaid.
Mrs. Amy Southworth, Cassopolis, Mich., R2.

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.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS—\$1.50 FOR
12, \$2.75 for 24 or \$9.00 per hundred.
W. BIXBY, R. 4, Davison, Michigan.

TURKEYS

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

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.

REGISTERED BOURBON RED TURKEYS;
also eggs, 50 cents each postpaid.
MARY BEACON, Marlette, Michigan.

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

GET OUT THE DISHPANS, THE BEES ARE SWARMING!

In the days of our grandfathers when the bees filled the air with their merry hum, which was the usual sign of leaving for a new home, the family band was called out to stop such proceedings. Unto this day, the modern beekeeper cannot convince the "old timer" that the noise does not stop the bees. By the way it is merely the natural instinct of the bees to alight before leaving for new quarters. The reason of this is for them to make sure that their beloved queen is safely with them.

Years ago the beemasters valued their colonies by the number of swarms, which they sent forth. While now the best colony is the one that does not swarm but remains together, united as one and gathers honey for their owner. Bees cannot swarm and gather surplus honey at the same time. So it is up to the beekeeper to keep his bees satisfied and remain in their hive. The following are the reasons why bees swarm: Lack of storage room for honey, poor ventilation, insufficient breeding room, direct contact with the hot sun, and a queen more than two years old. Bees generally start swarming preparations just at the beginning of the main honey flow.

By adding more supers, expanding the brood nest, raising the hive up on small blocks of wood and setting the hive under a small tree in the orchard one can keep down swarming to a great extent. About queens, now it is well known that a hen lays her greatest number of eggs in her first and second year, so it is with a queen bee. At the end of her second year a queen should be replaced with a young one of more vigorous blood.

Removing the queen cells will hinder the preparations for swarming but will not alone stop it. In doing this one would have to visit them once every nine days for that purpose and then sometimes they will swarm anyhow.—Kenneth E. Farmer.

BATHING WITHOUT BOTHER

(Continued from Page 4)

grease trap can be attached to the spud of the lavatory and the waste of the tub by a special slip nut which can be purchased for this purpose.

CAUTION: No faucet or any other means for closing the pipe should be attached at F, since provision must be made for expansion of the water in the tank when heated. Also do not light the heater until the range boiler is full of water.

Sewage Disposal

Since a closet is not provided for in this outfit, it is not necessary to have a very elaborate method for taking care of the waste water. A grease trap made from a barrel used as a form will be sufficient. Merely dig a hole in the ground adjacent to the house (if this hole is dug next to the house wall it will eliminate the danger of freezing of the inlet pipe) about eight inches larger than the barrel you are going to use as a form and about one foot deeper. Put about four inches of concrete in the bottom of the hole and set the barrel on the concrete. Fill in around the outside with concrete. At the top on opposite sides leave two notches in the side walls deep enough for the inlet and outlet pipes.

After the concrete has set remove the barrel and insert the inlet pipe into the notch nearest the house and a 4 inch tile elbow in the other notch. Connect up the outlet with your farm drainage system if possible or if you haven't drains, merely lay fifty to seventy-five feet of 4 inch drain tile with about six inches fall. The tile to be laid with open joints. If your soil is heavy clay it will be advisable to put about four to six inches of gravel under the tile. Provide a cover for the trap and cover with earth.

Materials Required

The following list of material covers the most of the items necessary in installing an outfit if arranged as shown on the drawing. Different arrangements of the fixtures will require slightly different amounts of piping and fittings.

One range boiler stand; 1 range

boiler, 30 gallon; 1 five foot bath tub; 1 lavatory; 1 force cistern pump; 1 kerosene heater; 1 three-quarter inch gate valve; 10 feet one-half-inch black pipe, 35 feet three-quarter-inch black pipe; 26 feet one and one-quarter-inch black pipe; 6 three-quarter-inch unions, black; 5 three-quarter by one inch Mal. bushings, black; 10 three-quarter-inch Mal. ell, black; 1 three-quarter-inch Mal. T, black; 1 three-quarter by one-half by three-quarter inch Mal. T; 1 one and one-quarter by one and one-quarter by three-quarter inch T; 2 one and one-quarter inch Mal. Ts; 1 one and one-quarter inch plug. Total cost, \$70.00 to \$90.00.

This outfit should find a place in a good many of our farm homes where a cheap system is desired. It is also especially well adapted for tenant houses and summer cottages. In the near future a satisfactory method for adding an indoor closet will be worked out.

OH, MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from Page 8)

He walked with them, too, quite awhile, showing them the sights. He was very kind—he seemed so especially kind, after all those other coldhearted people, who didn't care! That was the day she and Mrs. Moore both lost their pocketbooks, and had such an awful time getting back to New York. It was right after they had said good-bye to the nice young gentleman that they discovered that they had lost them. They were so sorry that they hadn't found it out before. Miss Flora said, for he would have helped them, she was sure. But though they looked everywhere for him, they could not find him at all, and they had to appeal to strangers, who took them right up to a policeman the first thing, which was very embarrassing, Miss Flora said. Why, she and Mrs. Moore felt as if they had been arrested, almost!

Miss Maggie upped her lips a little, when she read this letter to Mr. Smith, but she made no comment.

From Jane, also, came several letters, and from Frank Blaisdell one short scrawl.

Frank said he was having a bully time, but that he'd seen some of the most shiftless-looking grocery stores that he'd ever set eyes on. He asked if Maggie knew how trade was at his old store, and if Donovan was keeping it up to the mark. He said that Jane was well, only she was getting pretty tired because she would try to see everything at once, for fear she'd lose something, and not get her money's worth, for all the world just as she used to eat things to save them.

Jane wrote that she was having a very nice time, of course,—she couldn't help it, with all those lovely things to see; but she never dreamed that just potatoes, meat, and vegetables could cost so much anywhere as they did in hotels, and as for the prices those dining-cars charged—it was robbery—sheer robbery! And why an able-bodied man should be given ten cents every time he handed you your own hat, she couldn't understand.

At Hillerton, Mr. Smith passed a very quiet summer, but a very contented one. He kept enough work ahead to amuse him, but never enough to drive him. He took frequent day-trips to the surrounding towns, and when possible he persuaded Miss Maggie to go with him. Miss Maggie was wonderfully good company. As the summer advanced, however, he did not see so much of her as he wanted to, for Father Duff's increasing infirmities made more and more demands on her time.

The Martin girls were still there. Annabelle was learning the milliner's trade, and Florence had taken a clerkship for afternoons during the summer. They still helped about the work, and relieved Miss Maggie whenever possible. They were sensible, jolly girls, and Mr. Smith liked them very much.

(Continued in May 24th issue.)

Very Simple

Little Girl (to Grandfather)—"Grandpa, why don't you grow hair on your head?"

Grandpa—"Well why doesn't grass grow on a busy street?"

Little Girl—"Oh, I see; it can't get up through the concrete."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of The Michigan Business Farmer, published weekly at Mount Clemens, Mich., for April 1, 1924.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and the business managers are: Publisher, George M. Slocum, Mount Clemens, R. F. D. No. 4, Mich.; Managing Editor, Milton Grinnell, Mt. Clemens, Mich. That the owners are: Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock. The Rural Publishing Co., Inc., Geo. M. Slocum, M. H. Slocum, Mt. Clemens; W. W. Slocum, Farmington; O. Allen, Lake; Aug. and E. Ames, Owosso; E. Ellsworth, Oden; N. Powell, Oden; C. J. Pratt, Charlevoix; F. Ritter, Rogers; F. B. Schalk, Chicago; F. A. Lord, Leape; W. Schriener, Marine City; A. Voss, Luther; B. Wolf, Riggsville; F. Yost, Bridgeport.

2. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state.) Citizens Savings Bank, Mt. Clemens; R. B. Olds, Detroit, Mich.; George M. Slocum, Publisher. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of April, 1924. Ralph B. Griffith. My commission expires November 15, 1927.

White Diarrhea

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

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO.,
Dept. 680 Waterloo, Iowa

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.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

Chicks Thoroughbred White Leghorns, Tom Barron Strain. Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpington. Postpaid. Burand Hatchery, Box 404, Ponton, Michigan.

GOBBLER LOST USE OF LEGS

Can you tell me what ails my gobbler, last fall he got stiff in the legs and has never gotten over it? He is not sick and eats good, just does not have the use of his legs. He is not too fat, as I only feed him wheat. Have raised turkeys 10 years and never had one act like this one does. If you can give me any remedy for the trouble will greatly appreciate it.—W. M., Davisburg, Michigan.

—It is difficult for one to accurately determine the cause of leg weakness, unless entirely familiar with the conditions prevailing in the flock. Poultry of all kinds may develop stiffness of the legs due to an insufficient supply of calcium or a lack of green food. Ordinarily, growing stock will respond to a ration containing a small percentage of cod liver oil. The D Vitamin in the cod liver oil seems to assist in calcium retention, as indicated by the higher calcium content in the blood following such a feeding practice.

Occasionally another condition known as Ergotism, develops. This may be induced by feeding ergot in rye, or smutty grains. A complete change of diet would in this latter case be recommended. I would suggest that you use the cod liver oil treatment on the gobbler affected. A moist mash containing rolled oats and bran with a small percentage of cod liver oil should correct this trouble if it is due to malnutrition. This condition may correct itself in the course of the next six weeks when the turkey stock is permitted free range, and green succulent food is available.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

TO TELL SEX OF GEES

Will you kindly advise me how to tell the difference between a male and female in geese, while quite young, from six months to 1 year? —E. A. P., Atlanta, Mich.

—It is extremely difficult to determine which are males and which are females, especially among the immature stock. Ordinarily, the sex of the adult geese can be determined quickly by the pugnacious disposition of the gander which usually shows fight, especially during the breeding season. A female goose will seldom attack a person, whereas the male is always ready to offer protection and usually advances towards the intruder. The gander moreover, is coarser, especially about the head and neck, and usually the female shows more trimness about the head and neck and is a little lower in station.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

SOME THINGS ABOUT OUR POSTAL SYSTEM

EVERY year the United States Postal Service handles 23,000,000,000 articles. Every year the increase in number of articles in the mails is more than a billion. Of the total mail submitted, 100,000,000 pieces are letters.

Every year the Postal Service, on an average, delivers 112 letters to every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Atlas would have had a tough time indeed lifting the annual load of letters alone that the Postal Service moves. It is estimated to total 133,350 tons.


Every second of the twenty-four hours of every day there are 389 letters dropped into letter boxes; every minute, 23,334, and every hour 1,400,000.

The farmer is not neglected by the Postal Service. Today 44,552 rural routes supply mail to 6,504,592 families, or 29,921,123 individuals.

On February 25, 1924, the Post Office Department had more than 351,000 in its employ. Besides the 43,677 letter carriers, there are 62,400 clerks, 44,417 rural carriers, 51,393 postmasters, and 21,316 railway postal clerks.

The 51,393 postmasters run as many offices. There is one post office for every 58 square miles of territory.

The 351,000 full and part time postal employees are paid approximately \$441,622,517 annually for their services.



ALPHA

Solves upkeep

Nothing about ALPHA CEMENT construction to rust, rot or burn.


No paint required.

Call on your local ALPHA Dealer. He is a cement service man.

Alpha Portland Cement Company

CHICAGO, ILL. EASTON, PA.
Battle Creek, Mich. Ironton, Ohio St. Louis Pittsburgh
Philadelphia Boston New York Baltimore

CEMENT



For persistent layers raise Wolverine Baby Chicks

Bred for heavy egg production since 1910

Specially priced for June delivery. June 2-10-17 and later. Shipped by parcel post prepaid to your door. 100% safe delivery guaranteed.

S. C. English type White Leghorns				
Selected Mating	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks	1000 chicks
	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Our Best Mating	50	100	500	1000
	\$600	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00

Order direct from this advertisement to save time and get your chicks at once, or write for our free 32-page catalog.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY

H. WIERSMA, Prop. Zeeland, Mich., R. No. 2

Special Sale of June Chicks

Here is your opportunity to buy good quality Chicks at these remarkably low prices. Look—Assorted lots of Chicks \$75.00 per 1000 lot, \$38.50 per 500, \$8.00 per 100, \$4.25 per 50. Guaranteed Live Delivery to your door. Write for Special and regular price list and free catalog. Order now direct from ad.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm, R7, Holland, 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. 28. Prof. E. Foreman of M. A. C. judging. 12 years of careful breeding for high egg-production, combined with 8 years of highly successful hatchery methods gives you chicks that grow into money makers. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for free catalog and prices.

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

B & R CHICKS

ARE THE GOOD KIND

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

Borst & Roek, Box 10, Zeeland, Mich.

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 \$18.00. Assorted chicks \$10.00. Order direct from this ad. Reference First National Bank.

BLISSFIELD HATCHERY, Blissfield, Michigan.

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

Pure Bred Baby Chicks

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

	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.

WASHTEAW HATCHERY
Geddes Rd, Ann Arbor, Mich.

CHICKS WHITE LEGHORNS \$12 PER 100.

\$6.25 for 50, and \$3.25 for 25. Barred Rocks and Reds \$16 per 100, \$8.50 for 50, and \$4.25 for 25. White Wyandottes and Rocks \$17 per 100, \$8.75 for 50, and \$4.50 for 25. Buff Orpingtons \$18 per 100, \$9.25 for 50, and \$4.75 for 25. \$5 on each 100 chicks with order will book your order. Balance two weeks before delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference: Bank of Mt. Morris. Meadow Brook Hatchery, Rt. 1, Mt. Morris, Mich.

Cured Her Rheumatism

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

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

(Adv.)

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BABY CHICKS

From Our Hollywood and Barron English

AT 45% REDUCTION FROM MARCH PRICES. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—\$11.75 per 100 for our STAR CHICKS THAT SOLD FOR \$19.00 per 100 last March. A Extra 10% on orders of 500 or more—RUSH YOUR ORDER for May 26th Delivery or any Monday during June and July. SEND FOR FREE CATALOG IT DESCRIBES OUR WONDERFUL BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT. 100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

KARSTEN'S FARM

BOX X

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

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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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400,000 CHICKS

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

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

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

Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500
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Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas.....	3.50	6.50	13.00	62.50
White & Sil. Wyandottes, Bk. Minorcas.....	4.00	7.50	15.00	72.50
Mixed, all varieties, \$10.00 per 100 straight. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Bank reference. There is no risk. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A.				

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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.

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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.

S. C. White Leghorn

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

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. C. 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.

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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.

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

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Member International Baby Chick Association
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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 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.



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

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

RAISING GEESE

Will you please tell me how to care for a pair of common grey and white geese? How to house during winter? What to feed and how much. Would being related make any difference? Should we change ganders every year? Would a pair of young geese do alright as I cannot get older ones? Our land is heavy, but no water during summer, only from the well. Plenty of water during early spring. At what time should they start to lay, and how should eggs be cared for?—C. R., Onaway, Mich.

The two great essentials in successful goose raising are, free range and an abundance of green food. Geese require very little housing. A rough shed or out building being sufficient for this purpose. They should, however, be provided with dry quarters and protected from draughts and deep snow. Breeding geese should be fed sparingly during the winter months, and should be given a large part of their ration in green food. A good winter ration for breeding stock consists of equal parts, oats, barley and wheat, and about 25 per cent green food. Clover, or alfalfa when well cured, is excellent, and cabbage or mangels can be used to supply this part of the ration.

Geese should be fed twice daily during the cold weather and as soon as spring opens up, should be given a mash to stimulate egg production. The mash may consist of equal parts of ground oats, corn meal, and bran, with a liberal amount of green food. This mash should be fed at noon in addition to the regular morning and evening feeding. Water, grit, and shell should be available at all times.

The breeding season will commence the latter part of March, depending somewhat on the locality and on the season. Geese usually lay every other day, and almost always in the morning. The number of eggs laid by each goose varies with different individuals, numbering from 12 to 50, altho 20 is considered satisfactory.

One male can be mated with from two to four females, depending upon the breed, and the individuality of the male bird. Geese are seldom good breeders until they are two years old, and continue their usefulness until they are ten or twelve years of age.

Geese are peculiar birds to mate, and should receive considerable attention. Young males should be confined with the females that are to be bred with them. This should take place not later than New Year, and the other geese removed from the pen. It is almost impossible to get a strange male to mate successfully with a female from another flock unless they are properly mated, they will divide out in the spring, each male mating with the females he accompanied the previous season.

A satisfactory feeding practice for the young goslings consists of bread crumbs, moistened with skim milk, in addition to green sod, and plenty of clean fresh water. When about two weeks old a mash composed of equal parts by weight of corn meal, barley meal, and bran, and shorts, should be moistened and fed four or five times daily for two weeks. After the goslings are three weeks old they will live and grow well on grass and water, tho shade should be provided during the warm summer days.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

BREEDS OF HENS THAT LAY WHITE SHELL EGGS

I know that Leghorn chickens lay white shell eggs. I would like to know what other breed of chickens and how many other breed also lays the white shell eggs.—O. R. McD., Lorain, Ohio.

The production of white eggs is limited almost entirely to the Mediterranean breeds, which include the different varieties of Leghorn, Ancona, Hamburg, Minorca, Spanish, and Blue Andalusian. A new breed known as the "Lamona" bred at the Washington Station, altho not yet released to the public, has this characteristic developed along with other commercial possibilities.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

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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.

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Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true. (adv.)

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

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

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

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

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Please send without cost or obligation to me your Free Proof Treatment.

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WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

June chicks grow rapidly and strong, due to warm weather, plenty of green stuff and insect food. They mature quickly. A June Wingarden pullet will lay early in November, when prices of eggs are highest. Figure out the extra profit for yourself.

Order NOW from These Low Prices

SELECTED MATINGS (English W. Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas) 50, \$5. 100 \$10. 1,000, \$90.

EXTRA SELECTED MATINGS (same breeds) 50, \$6. 100, \$12. 1,000, \$110.

SPECIAL STAR MATING (English W. Leghorns) 50, \$7. 100, \$14. 1,000, \$120.

ODDS AND ENDS (broilers) 100, \$8. 1,000, \$70.

(500 lots at 1,000 rate) 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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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.

PURE BRED CHICKS

What our Customers say—

Elmer Arnold—801 eggs in 14 days in December from 85 June hatched White Leghorns; Herman Broeger—Bought 100 pullets, 30 cockerels, F. R. Wallis—Ordered 100 chicks, received 103, raised every one. This wonderful vitality and laying ability shows why, as this is written, our S. C. W. Leghorns lead in Michigan's international laying contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous 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.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 80 Zeeland, Mich.

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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 pedigree males, 1 1/2 cents and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Write at once for valuable illustrated catalog and latest price list.

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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 1/2 c; 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.

QUALITY CHICKS New Prices

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

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25 years the one dependable remedy and preventive. Millions use it for WHITE DIARRHOEA and other bowel troubles; colds, canker, roup, cholera, chicken pox, etc. Don't experiment. Get GERMOZONE, (65c & \$1.25 sizes) and FREE book, "The Lee Way," worth a dollar to every poultry raiser. At drug or seed stores or sent postpaid by GEO. H. LEE CO. OMAHA, NEBR.

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

DEVELOPING PERMANENT FERTILITY IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN SOILS

IN 1888, the Michigan Experiment Station commenced an experiment on the light porous soils near Grayling, Michigan, having for its object methods of enriching them by green manuring with the aid of cheap fertilizers such as marl, gypsum and salt. Spurry, vetch, red white and alsike clover were used with good effect. Sugar beets and various grasses were also raised with good results. The soils were preceptibly improved as a consequence.

The use of salt in conjunction with gypsum probably originated in Switzerland. Sometimes wood ash was included with salt and gypsum. Marl was largely used in the early days in place of limestone and where available it is still used as a corrector of acid in soil. Furthermore, all of these substances are native to Michigan and comparatively cheap.

The Michigan Experiment Station recently analyzed some of the soil types found in northern Michigan for the purpose of learning something with regard to origin and geographic relationship. Based on analysis I computed that the sulphur content of the soil varies from nothing to 2924 pounds per 2,000,000 pounds of soil. The average is 571 pounds. Naturally much of the soil in northern Michigan which responded to gypsum treatment in the early days still needs it.

One change at least should be made in treating the soils which was not pursued in the early days. Much of the soil is low in phosphorus and applications of finely ground rock phosphate should prove to be a very good form of phosphorus to use, first, because it contains twice as much phosphorus as acid phosphate and second, because it is cheap compared with the latter. Rock phosphate may be less effective at the outstart but after it is imbedded in the soil it becomes effective and is therefore the cheapest to use in the end. It serves in part as a neutralizer of soil acid and this process hastens the solution of the phosphorus. Less lime or marl would therefore be required. It is only on soils requiring large quantities of lime that applications should be made, and then only after the acid in the soil has had a chance to act on the rock phosphate.

Some form of sodium salt other than common salt may be applied with good results, and crude carbonate of soda may improve the soil. It would reduce the lime requirement and if necessary could be applied in ample quantities to take the place of lime. The old method of applying salt with wood ashes was for a similar purpose. Based on experiments conducted at the Rhode Island Experiment Station, the sodium conserved much of the potassium.

There are other reasons why sodium treatment might prove beneficial. The sodium content of much of the Michigan soil is low or the soil is devoid of this element and any good influence which sodium would have would be missing in the soils. In recent Wisconsin experiments sodium carbonate was employed because it was of recognized value in soil or culture solution.

The surface soil in northern Michigan contains ample nitrogen for plant needs but the sublayers as a rule are deficient in this element indicating that growth and accumulation are limited to the surface layer. Deep rooting plants would change conditions and various legumes such as vetch, alfalfa and clover would increase the organic matter and nitrogen in the subsoil.

There should be just as much soil improvement now as was secured in Grayling experiments, thirty-five years ago. In fact the treatment suggested should provide more substantial improvement because phosphorus is included in the treatment with gypsum, marl or limestone. Instead of common salt, sodium carbonate has been suggested.—Prof. George A. Olson.

Something Left

"The rapidly increasing divorce rate," remarked the newcomer, "proves that America is fast becoming the land of the free."

"Yes," said his friend, "but the continuance of the marriage rates shows that it is still the home of the brave."—West Virginia Wesleyan Pharos.



Member of International Baby Chick Association and Michigan Baby Chick Association.

DOWN'S' CHICKS

\$10.00 PER 100

June 3rd and later our best No. 1 EXTRA SELECTED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS will be \$10 per 100. Four extra included with each 100.

Our terms are 10% with order, balance one week before shipment.

Safe Arrival and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for Catalog
Reference, Romeo Savings Bank, Romeo, Mich.
W. A. DOWNS, Washington, Mich.
R. F. D. 1

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.



HIGH GRADE CHICKS

S. C. English White Leghorns and S. C. Anconas. Strong sturdy, northern grown chicks, hatched from flocks on free range. We ship by Prepaid Parcel Post and guarantee satisfaction and 100% live delivery. Send in your order at once at the following prices or send for catalog. Write for prices on Special matings. Send 10¢ with order, balance one week before chicks are shipped. Can ship any week.

	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
May Prices	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00
June Prices	5.00	10.00	47.50	80.00
Broiler chicks	\$2.00 per 100 less			

M. D. WYNGARDEN, R. 4, Box 81, Zeeland, Michigan.

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HIGHEST QUALITY CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS

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

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

Great Northern Hatchery

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

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

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.

HUNDERMAN'S FIRST-CLASS CHICKS

\$10 and UP

We are heavy producers of pure-bred chicks. Flocks on free range. Culled by an expert. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order today from this Ad. and get chicks when you want them.

Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$105.00
Barred Rocks, R. C. and S. C. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Odds and Ends	2.50	4.50	8.00		

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.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS

Pure Bred, High Quality Heavy Laying, Tested Certified Flocks.

Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$11.00	\$53.00	\$105.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Anconas	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	

Extra Select Stock \$1.00 per 100 higher. Well hatched in modern machines. Each order carefully packed under our personal attention. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Bank reference. 1924 catalog ready.

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

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One of the Founders of the Chick Industry

21 Years in Business

Pure-bred stock carefully developed for years. Order from this ad and get chicks just when you want them. Prepaid prices on 50 100 500

White and Brown Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.50
Rocks, Reds, Buff Leghorns	8.00	15.00	72.00
White Wyandottes	1.00	20.00	95.00

Mixed Chicks (all varieties).....\$10.00 per 100

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

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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.

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.

EGG BRED CERTIFIED CHICKS

S. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS, S. C. ANCONAS

	100	500	1,000
May Prices	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
June	10.00	45.00	85.00
Mixed	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	65.00	125.00

Shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Zeeland State Bank. Member—Mid-West and International Baby Chick Associations.

John Line POULTRY FARMS

ZEELAND 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.

Pure Bred Chicks

Can ship immediately.

Broiler Chix heavy-110	White Rocks	14 1/2 c
W. or B. Leghorns-120	W. Wyandottes	15 1/2 c
E. Rox or Reds-140	Buff Orpingtons	16 c
Sheppard's Anconas-140	Black Minorcas	14 1/2 c

Extra selected standard bred chicks \$4.00 per 100 more. Add 35c if less than 100 ordered. Good bank reference. Catalog. June Chix 1c more.

Lawrence Hatchery, BF, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS-REMARKABLE FOR SIZE and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

Good Farming Outlook

THE farmers throughout the country are busy in their spring work, and oat seeding has been pretty generally completed under favorable conditions. In a short time corn planting will begin, and it is the prevailing belief of those best informed that the acreage will exceed that of 1923. It is assumed that as much livestock as usual will be prepared for the market, but undoubtedly fewer swine will be marketed than the huge number shipped from farms in the corn belt during the past season, fewer sows having been bred for the crops of spring and fall pigs. Michigan farmers are deeply interested in the wheat crop, and late reliable advices indicate that the increase in the crop west of the Missouri River in the southwest is likely to more than offset the loss in the middle west, but it is too early to talk definitely about such matters. For many weeks it has been pointed out most emphatically that the right course for Michigan farmers was to materially reduce their wheat acreage and thereby do their full part in bringing about sufficiently high prices to make wheat growing profitable once more, as it was before the war started the mania for raising it. It is impossible to over emphasize the tremendous importance of diversifying the farm crops, and thereby defeating the loss resulting from raising only one crop. It is hardly necessary to discuss the question of sheep raising so far as most of our Michigan farmers are concerned, but here are some who have not established a flock, and if the dogs do not run things in your district, a small flock will become an important asset, helping to increase farm profits, and furnishing mutton for the home table, as well as for marketing, while the manure is a fine fertilizer for the land. Lambs soared a few weeks ago to \$17.10 per 100 pounds in the Chicago market, making a wonderful record, and rallying after a natural reaction. The hired man question is still a great factor in farming, but in part it is met with the increased use of farm machinery, which vastly increases the work done and saves money in the end. The Department of Agriculture reports a material increase in dairying, poultry raising, flax growing, clover and soy beans, and emphasis is placed on the large profits from dairying.

The Wheat Outlook

Not very much attention is paid by traders in wheat to the statistical showing, and speculation lags, the volume of business being much less than in past years, before federal restrictions were placed on such transactions. Fluctuations are within rather narrow limits nearly all the time, with sales at far below prices of normal years, values being made mainly by the excessive crop of wheat raised last year by the fact that rival exporting countries continue to undersell our farmers. Until it becomes definitely known that our wheat crop for 1924 comes within reasonable limits there is little reason to look for any genuine improvement in prices, unless federal legislation intended to advance prices is enacted. Large amounts of wheat remain in the United States, as well as in Canada, and as effect of these stocks has been pretty well discounted, crop reports are beginning to be a basis for making prices. European wheat growing countries are gradually recovering from the effects of the war, and increasing crops of wheat, rye and other grains are looked for, rendering the prospect of a return to former liberal exports of breadstuffs from our shores extremely doubtful. Canada is underselling us in the markets of Europe, and as it looks now, the bulls in this country have little to hope for unless the wheat crop for this year is a short one. Crop reports are having a limited influence, it being too early to form and conclusion worth talking about. Farmers owning wheat from last year's crop ask in many instances what they shall do about marketing it wholly

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat and corn steady. Oats and rye unchanged. Beans steady. There is a large supply of potatoes and market is easy. Large receipts of butter and eggs but healthy demand will not allow prices to decline. All live stock higher.

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

or in part; to which it may be replied that it seems a fair thing to do is to sell on any decent rallies in values. Late sales on the Chicago Board of Trade were made of July wheat at \$1.06, comparing with \$1.19 1/2 a year ago, while a little more than two years ago wheat for May delivery was selling at \$1.49. From present appearances, we must get used to depending upon the increase in our population to restore former prices for wheat.

July corn sells in the Chicago market around 78 1/2 cents, comparing with 81 1/2 cents a year ago; July oats at 44 1/2 cents, or about the same as last year; and July rye at 66 1/2 cents, comparing with 84 cents a year ago. In a short time the use of corn on farms will become much smaller, as stock will go on grass. In North Dakota wheat acreage is much reduced, and much more land is devoted to barley and flaxseed.

Wheat Competition

The Department of Agriculture has prepared an extremely interesting and valuable article showing the effect of competition in the production of wheat. "The American small grain producer," it is pointed out, "is being subjected to very severe competition from other countries, and in the long run this competition may be expected to increase. The western wheat farmer is now feeling the same kind of competition that 40 years ago he was able to bring to bear on the eastern wheat farmer and the European farmer as well. The older farmers of New York state, which at one time was considered an important wheat-producing state in the East, tell of the relatively 'good times' during the seventies of the last century and the very 'hard times' that the New York farmers experienced in the eighties and nineties. The English wheat-growing farmers can tell a similar story. These hard times were brought about in the Eastern states, as well as in some parts of Europe, by the enormous development of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, when the wheat boats began to deliver wheat from western lake points into Buffalo at a transportation cost of 3 or 4 cents a bushel. This completely demoralized the agricultural production of the East, but was followed by a period of readjustment.

"The western wheat-belt farmer is being subjected to a similar competition from Canada. Forty years ago the Kansas farmer was producing wheat on virgin soil, on land where his capital investment was not much above \$5 to \$10 an acre. The Canadian farmer is now producing wheat under the same conditions that obtained in the Missouri Valley years ago. In most cases the capital investment of the Canadian farmer is relatively small, his soil is still new, and while there are failures, yet the average crop is fairly certain, and the quality of the grain is exceptionally good. The potential production of small grain in Canada is much greater than its present production, which means that for many years to come the small grain farmer in the United States, who depends to a large degree on these crops for his income, must face the same competition that he forced upon the farmers in the eastern states 40 years ago."

Premium for Prime Steers

There are a number of stockmen who always make a specialty of preparing strictly prime steers for the market, and they make it pay usually, as overproduction of such beefs is extremely rare. J. W. Latimer, of De Kalb County, Illinois, who is in the habit of topping the Chicago market with prime heavy steers, says it has been his policy to hold on to cattle until they pay out.

He has done this for twenty years and has never lost. He also feeds lots of hogs, and he handled 1,000 sheep during the last year. He fed one herd of cattle for about five months, giving them full feed, and they were given shelled corn, oil meal and clover hay, as well as molasses.

Frank Adrian, of Dallas County, Iowa, sold in the Chicago market recently two carloads of 1370-pound steers to an eastern shipper at \$12.25. They were Wyoming bred Herefords, bought last September at \$7.50. They were fed corn, clover hay and oil meal for 175 days. During the latter part of that period they received a molasses feed.

The Cattle Industry

Of late the most marked quotable changes in cattle offered on the Chicago market have been more in the in-between kinds than in those of choice quality, while the inferior kinds have not sold much lower. The bulk of the steers sell much below top prices paid for prime long fed heavy steers, there being hardly enough of these to go around and Nebraska and South Dakota contributing a large share of the best fed beefs. Very few prime yearling steers are offered for sale, and the top price for these has been \$1 below the top for heavy cattle. Fat butchering heifers are sure of selling at high prices, and at last the demand for stockers and feeders has started up, while prices for all desirable offerings are headed upward. Probably the usual numbers of thin cattle will be purchased by country buyers for furnishing, and thus far prices have not ruled especially high for the general run of stockers and feeders, although extreme prices have been paid for fleshy feeders requiring a short finish. There is a much increased demand for dairy cows, and about 500 more dairy cattle were shipped out of Wisconsin during March than in any previous March. Such sales reached 3,937 head, Illinois and Iowa each taking over 1,000 head.

Monday is very apt to be a bad day for sellers because the receipts are usually much larger than on other days, and prices frequently advance later in the week. Recent much reduced receipts put prices 50 to 75 cents higher, the bulk of the beef steers selling at \$8.50 to \$10.85, and the best heavy steers at \$11 to \$12. Good fat cattle sold at \$10 to \$10.90, and medium grade steers brought \$8.50 to \$9.90, with sales down to \$7.50 and over and inferior steers at \$5.50 to \$7.40. The best yearlings were quoted at \$10.50 to \$11.60, few being good enough to sell up to \$11. Butcher cows and heifers sold at \$4.25 to \$10.25, few going as high as \$9, while canner and cutter cows sold at \$2 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.50 and calves at \$4 to \$9.75. Stockers and feeders have a larger demand at \$6 to 9.50, selling chiefly at \$7 to \$8.50. A year ago common to prime beef steers sold in Chicago at \$6.75 to \$10.25 and two year ago at \$7 to \$9.15. Combined receipts of cattle in twenty markets for the year to late date amount to 4,029,000 head, comparing with 4,097,000 a year ago and 3,859,000 two years ago.

Good Demand For Hogs

Decreasing marketing of hogs in Chicago and elsewhere and a good demand from local packers and eastern shippers put prices higher recently in the Chicago market. Irregularity in the offering explains the variations in prices, the Monday supply aggregating about 65,000 hogs, including 9,600 left over from the proceeding week. Receipts have

averaged in weight 236 pounds, equaling the heaviest average since last October, and well finished swine have predominated, the greater part selling within a range of 20 cents, and the best heavy butchers selling at the top, bringing 10 cents above the best light bacon hogs. There is an unusually large domestic consumption of fresh pork, prices being remarkably low, but the exports of provisions are running much below those for a year ago. The spring pig crop is expected to run much below that of last year, fewer sows having been bred for spring and fall pigs than a year earlier. Combined receipts in twenty markets for the year to recent date foot up 16,058,000 hogs, comparing with 15,242,000 a year ago and 11,415,000 for the same period two years ago. A year ago hogs were selling at \$6.35 to \$8.25; two years ago at \$9.20 to \$10.70 and nine years ago at \$7.15 to \$7.80. Last week's hog receipts in Chicago were far smaller than a week earlier or a year ago, and prices had a moderate advance, closing sales being at \$6.75 to \$7.60. Further improvement in prices seems almost certain unless the receipts are increased.

Lambs Have Sold Higher

Much larger buying orders for lambs in the Chicago market have put prices up once more, the best handy-weights going the highest, although prime weight lambs were less discriminated against than in former years. A good market for heavy lambs means much to the men who prepare lambs for the market, and a large Colorado flockmaster remarked recently: "We cannot help getting them heavy if we get them fat." Aged sheep have been scarce, but they were much slower to rally from their recent slump in prices than lambs, being much less in demand. Prime lambs have sold extremely high recently, the top being \$17, comparing with \$15.25 a year ago and \$11.25 three years ago.

WHEAT

Trading in the wheat market does not cover a very wide range. The market seems to be in a nervous condition, due to the political outlook according to reports, and dealers are marking time. Demand at Detroit is slow and the prices are slightly lower than they were one week ago.

CORN

The Detroit corn market shows no change, with demand poor and prices unchanged. The market was affected by the action of wheat. Wet weather in some states is holding up planting.

OATS

Oats followed the trend of other grains. The market is easy and unchanged.

RYE

Rye is steady at Detroit and the price is the same as quoted two weeks ago.

BEANS

Demand is fairly good on the New York market but dealers are not buying only enough to take care of the demand as many feel that prices are going to go lower before long. However, none are willing to shade the price in order to get the business away from the other fellow. The Detroit market is about steady with prices unchanged. It is being urged by dealers that the price be advanced before planting time to a level that will encourage a good acreage. One dealer has written to the trade urging cooperation of all to work the price up to where beans can be raised at a profit.

POTATOES

The Detroit market for old stock was steady last week with supply, demand and trading moderate. At Chicago the market was slightly stronger but price did not change. Demand is improving at that market. Eastern markets are weak with a large supply. Real good

quality old potatoes find a fairly good market, however.

HAY

Timothy markets have been firm generally for the best grades except where increased receipts have weakened the market. Low grades are dull and move slow at irregular prices. Alfalfa markets are reported dull, buyers awaiting new hay.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.11; No. 2 white, \$1.12; No. 2 mixed, \$1.10.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.07 1/4 @ 1.13; No. 2 mixed, \$1.06 1/4.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, \$1.32; No. 2 white, and No. 2 mixed, \$1.31.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3 yellow, 83c; No. 4, 81c.

Chicago—Cash No. 3 yellow, 77 1/2 @ 77 1/2 c; No. 4, 75 1/4 @ 76 1/2 c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 86c; No. 3, 85c; No. 4, 83c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 54 1/2 c; No. 3, 52 1/2 c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 49 1/2 @ 49 1/2 c; No. 3, 48 @ 48 1/2 c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 50 1/2 c; No. 3, 45 @ 46c.

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 70c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 67c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 81 1/2 c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.40 per cwt.

Chicago—C. H. P., \$5.10 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$6.80 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.43 @ 1.50 per cwt.

Chicago—\$1.05 @ 1.35 per cwt.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.43 @ 1.50 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit—No. 1 timothy, \$23.50 @ 24; No. 2, \$21 @ 23; standard and light mixed, \$22.50 @ 23; No. 1 clover, \$21 @ 23 per ton.



Week of May 11

FOLLOWING Monday of this week the weather is expected to be generally fair in Michigan until about Thursday. On this day and the next, as well as very beginning of week will constitute the storm period dates of the week in this state. Aside from local thunder storms and showers, during latter part of week, however, we are not expecting any severe storminess.

Temperatures will show a steady climb upward during the week and through most of next week. A temporary climax in warmth will occur around Thursday of this week.

Week of May 18

Rains and thunder showers will occur in Michigan this week around Tuesday and Wednesday. The balance of the week with the exception of Saturday is expected to be generally fair with sunshiny days and moonlight nights.

During early part of week temperatures will be rising but after the middle part they will drop considerably lower. There is grave danger of local frosts in many counties of Michigan at the close of this or the opening of next week.

Between this and next week, we believe farmers will find this the best in which to advance their interests. Next week we are expecting heavier rainfall and considerably unsettled conditions. Farm operations will be greatly hindered.

Easter Weather Verified

Our forecast of the weather at Easter time proved correct in most parts of the state. Considering that the weather bureau was in doubt just what the outcome was going to be 24 hours in advance, we consider that our long range forecasts are of considerable value to the farmer who wants to make his plans weeks and months in advance by means of a reliable method.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$25 @ 27; No. 2, \$21 @ 23; No. 1 clover, \$20 @ 22; light mixed, \$23 @ 25 per ton.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, No. 1 timothy, \$17.50 @ 18; standard and light mixed, \$16.50 @ 17; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1 clover, \$13.14 per ton.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station KYW, Chicago. Central standard time 8:20. Wave length 536 meters.

May 13—"What Pig Club Work has Accomplished in One County," by C. D. Streeter, Lee County, Iowa. "What Lies Behind Successful Marketing," by Professor Fred E. Clark, School of Commerce, Northwestern University.

May 16—Address by Miss Louise Fitzgerald, National Dairy Council. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Farmer.—Arthur C. Page, Editor, on "How Some Illinois Country Churches are Meeting Their Opportunities."

May 20—"Playing Margins," by A. R. Simpson, Assistant Director of Organization, American Farm Bureau Federation. Address by Senator Harold C. Kessinger, Aurora, Illinois.

WILL BROADCAST DEBATE AND THEN BARN DANCE

THE Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation's radio station WLS will broadcast a debate next Saturday evening, May 10, at 7 o'clock, central standard time. The debate will be on the McNary-Haugen bill.

Charles J. Brand of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, who has had a great deal to do with framing the measure, will support the bill. Dr. Benjamin H. Hibbard of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, will oppose it. The listeners-in will decide as to the winner of the debate.

The debate program will begin promptly at 7 o'clock, an hour before the barn dance. Each speaker will have twenty minutes to present his main proposition, and afterwards will have ten minutes for rebuttal.

Station WLS thus offers the first national debate ever broadcast. If it proves popular, this form of education may become a regular feature on the Sears-Roebuck station. WLS broadcasts on 345 meters, and is on the air three times every day. Edgar L. Bill is Director of the station.

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Michigan Agricultural College method tested stock. Can ship at once. Barred Rocks or Reds, Black Minorcas 14c; W. Br. or Buff Leghorns 12c; Sheppard's Anconas 18c; Buff Orpingtons, White or Silver Wyandotts 15 1/2 c. Large Brahmas 18c. Heavy mixed broiler chix 11c. Mixed spotted chix 9c. June Chix 1 1/2 c less each. Add 30c extra if less than 100 wanted. Catalog tells about our extra selected stock. Bank reference. Beckmann Hatchery, 26 Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Flocks. Barred Rocks, Reds, English White Leghorns. Now booking orders for May delivery. 100% live delivery. Chicks 10c each and up. GORET'S POULTRY FARM, Corunna, Michigan.

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The thought in our mind is this:

THAT there are many people in the State of Michigan who have been attracted to the Fox business by the many undoubted successes achieved in raising Silver Black Foxes as breeding animals; yet, who have refrained from entering the field owing to certain elements of instability and uncertainty that heretofore have been more or less existent in the industry. —Such men of sober judgement have realized that the production of high grade breeding animals is a specialized business and requires both natural aptitude and practical experience, and that in order to carry on production of such breeding stock needs a well balanced organization, capable of producing a super grade of breeding stock allied to a strong and efficient sales organization.

To such as these—the Detroit Silver Fox Farms present a solution of the problem. Here is a strong company—well financed—with a wealth of practical experience in breeding foxes,—producing the highest quality stock—and having also the all important sales organization—built upon modern merchandising methods.

This company's campaign of dignified and intelligent advertising copy has already to some extent revolutionized the Fox breeding

industry. Thus—financing—experience and sales organization—have built up a splendid service—that is constantly enlarging its scope.

To the man of judgement and foresight there is a tremendous attraction in an alliance with this company—in the shape of a producing unit which would be independently owned—yet operating as a strong unit in the larger organization have available every angle of the service this company has built up. It will crystallize his wish to participate in this very profitable enterprise by eliminating every element of doubt and uncertainty.

There is no doubt of the tremendous profit Fox breeding offers when the three elements necessary for success in any enterprise namely, finance—production—and sales—are present and linked with—knowledge—and efficient organization.

We would like to discuss our plans for increasing the supply of Pontiac Strain Foxes with men such as these—Men of acknowledged strength and standing in their community—who co-operating with this company may establish a production unit for Pontiac Strain Foxes—and receive the splendid financial returns that go with it.

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