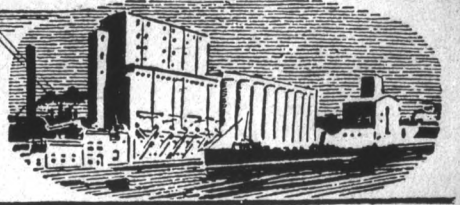


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



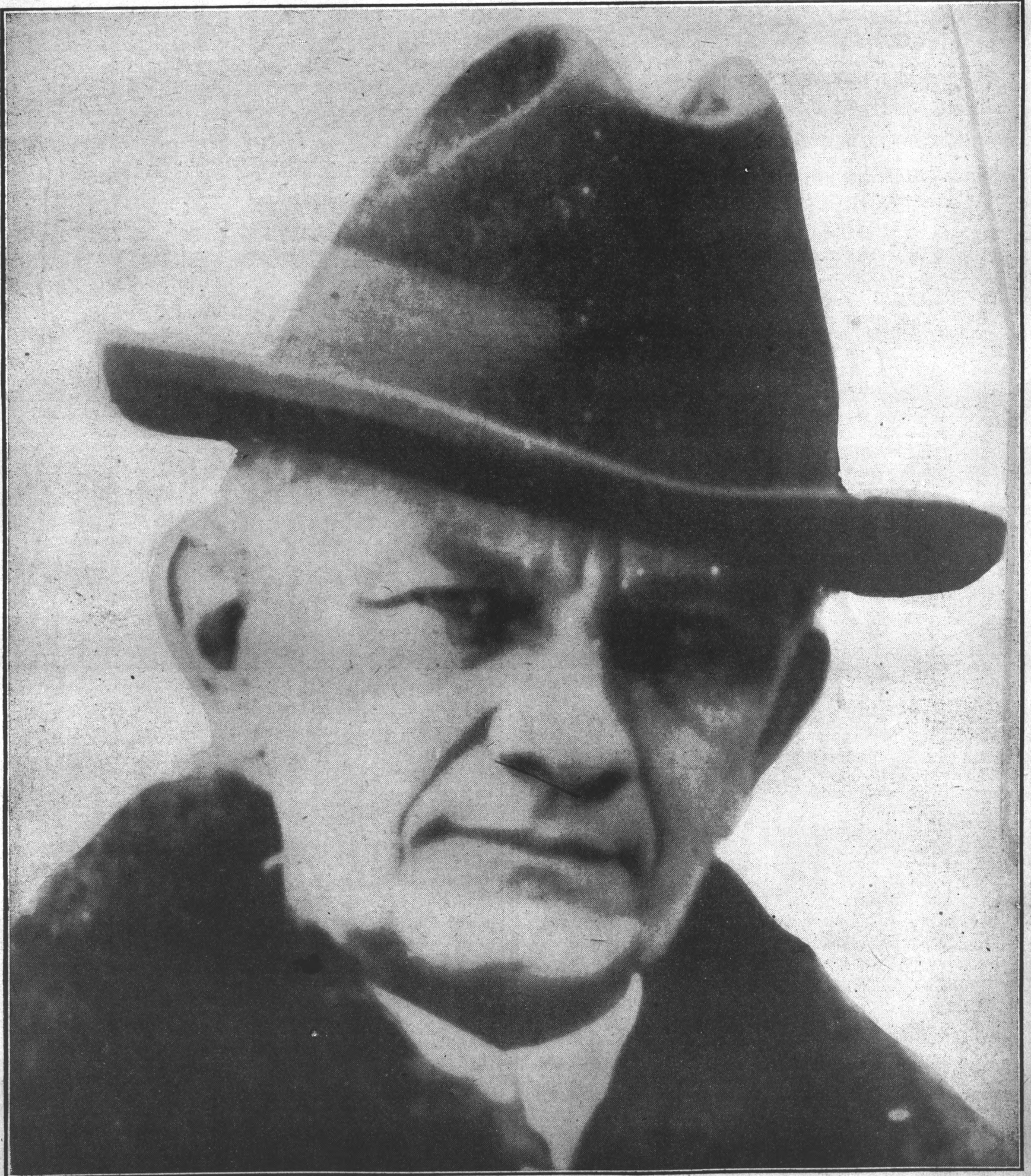
An Independent
Farm Magazine Owned and
Edited in Michigan



VOL. XI, No. 20

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1924

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



Welcome Home to Michigan!

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, born in Michigan, resigns at Amherst, Mass., to become President of Michigan Agricultural College, beginning with the fall term, 1924.

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Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely 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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Plant Certified Seed Potatoes This Year

By H. C. MOORE

Extension Specialist, Michigan Agricultural College

LAST year Michigan farmers bought approximately 60,000 bushels of the 315,000 bushel Michigan certified seed potato crop of 1922. The results secured from this certified seed bought by more than 2,000 growers were so satisfactory that this spring a much larger quantity of certified potatoes will be planted by Michigan farmers.

Several of the Southern counties report that the acreage planted to certified seed this year will be twice that of last season. The reason for the more general use of certified seed in growing potatoes for market is because the certified seed gives an average yield of nearly 40 bushels more per acre than does the ordinary run of seed and furthermore the quality of the crop grown from certified seed is far superior to that from common seed. The statements here made are based on the results secured in 1923 on approximately 500 tests or demonstrations in which certified seed was planted in comparison with uncertified stock. A study of the detailed reports received from over a hundred of the purchasers of the certified seed showed practically the same results as did the tests.

Floyd Algee of Oakland county purchased last spring several bushels of certified seed from the Upper Peninsula. He grew it in comparison with some of his own stock which was uncertified. Last fall after the crop was harvested he submitted the following report:

Yield per acre of U. S. No. 1 from Mich. cert. seed, 275 bu.; Yield per acre of U. S. No. 1 from uncertified seed, 125 bu.; Quality of crop from Mich. certified seed, fine; Quality of crop from other seed stock, fair.

Mr. Fred E. Moeller at Kinde, Huron county, tested out certified seed last year to his own satisfaction. The certified seed yielded at the rate of 200 bushels per acre while the uncertified stock averaged 135 bushels per acre. 90 per cent of the crop grown from certified seed was marketable while only 60 per cent of the lot grown from uncertified seed was marketable.

In most all cases where tests were made or reports were secured it was found that the certified seed yielded a large percentage of medium uniform sized potatoes than did the uncertified seed. The market demands medium sized smooth potatoes that are of high quality. Planting certified seed is one of the big factors in producing the kind of potatoes the market wants.

Certified seed is seed that has been carefully selected over a period of several years and that has been grown under the most approved cultural methods. That is the reason why it has outyielded uncertified seed in most every test that has been conducted.

Those who are growing certified seed are required to hill select their seed stock in the fall; they are obliged to use a long rotation of crops and to treat the seed with corrosive sublimate before planting. Only high grade certified seed can be planted for the production of certified seed. Certified fields must be sprayed at least 5 times during the growing season with bordeaux mixture using a high pressure machine. This thorough spraying keeps the vines healthy and makes for vigor-

ous high yielding seed. In the certified seed work all diseased and weak hills are removed from the fields before certification is granted. Careful field and bin inspection are made by competently trained men from the Michigan Agricultural College and all the fields and stocks that do not measure up to the high standards set for the inspection and certification service are disqualified. Certified seed is shipped in sacks containing 150 pounds. Each sack is sealed and bears a certification tag.

Careful observation has shown that many growers are getting inferior yields of poor quality potatoes because they are planting inferior seed. Much of the ordinary seed stock planted in the state is badly infested with such diseases as mosaic, leaf roll, fusarium wilt, black leg, and black scurf. These diseases are largely responsible for the so-called "running out" or degeneration of seed stocks. It is surprising how few growers recognize the diseases here named and fail to realize the importance of planting high yielding disease free seed. All growers whose seed potatoes are not of desirable qualities should procure certified seed this spring. Thus far this year approximately 250,000 bushels of Michigan certified seed have been sold; the bulk of this seed has gone to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other states. There are still available for sale several hundred bushels of high quality certified seed that can be had at a very reasonable price. It is hoped that practically all of the seed left will be purchased by Michigan growers who are in need of good seed. Information concerning sources of certified seed can be procured from the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

BUSINESS MEN ASSIST IN COW TESTING ASSOCIATION

AS a result of a series of meetings put on jointly by the farmers of northern Bay county and the Pinconning Booster's Club, another group of farmers have organized to bring about greater efficiency in their dairy business thru the cow testing association. At a meeting held week before last, the following officers were chosen: J. L. Millard, president, Charles Sass, vice president, William Slusser, secretary-treasurer, John Gibson and Felix Pingot, Directors.

For a long while the business men in northern Bay county have seen their business decrease as the business of their farmer-patrons became less, and last fall they decided to render first aid to the town's leading industry—agriculture. They fostered a series of meetings which culminated in the organization of the cow testing association. This means that 26 farmers are declaring war on the "slacker" cow, and are going to feed more efficiently, thus insuring greater profits. Mr. A. C. Baltzer of the M. A. C. assisted materially in organizing the association. —E. J. Leenhouts.

Twenty-five billion telephone calls were made in the United States last year, according to the Michigan Public Utility Information Bureau. This is equivalent to 25 calls a minute for each unit of time during the entire Christian era.

Butterfield Becomes New Head of M. A. C.

WHEN the Michigan Agricultural College opens its fall term it will have as its president Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, now at the head of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. He has filed his resignation from the Massachusetts Agricultural College and is expected to be at East Lansing in time for the commencement exercises in June. Dr. Butterfield takes the place of Acting-President Shaw.

Dr. Butterfield is well known in Michigan. He was born at Lapeer in 1868 and was educated in that town and Port Huron and the M. A. C. and University of Michigan. From the latter institution he received the degree of Master of Art and Doctor of Philosophy, after

graduating from the Michigan Agricultural College.

After completing his college training he became interested in Grange work and was editor of the Grange Visitor for several years. In 1891 and 1892 he was assistant secretary of the M. A. C. and from 1896 to 1899 field agent. He became president of the Rhode Island Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1902, and held that position until 1906 when he accepted the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

This is the second time that Mr. Butterfield has been suggested as head of the M. A. C. Back in 1915 when J. L. Snyder resigned from the presidency it was rumored that the position had been offered to him.

SATURDAY

May 24th
1924

VOL. VI. No. 20

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

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

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

The Only Farm Magazine Owned and Edited in Michigan

Published Bi-Weekly
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

TWO YEARS \$1

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Powell's Tax Articles Open A Merry Debate

Governor's Secretary, Elton R. Eaton, Takes Issue With Stanley M. Powell Regarding Article
in April 12th Business Farmer

TO the Editor:—I am sure I am following the right course in not taking up the Governor's time in placing before him the misleading article which appeared in your issue of April 12, entitled "What Funds Are Spent Must First Be Raised," by Stanley M. Powell, you courteously sent to this office and I know you will agree with me after reading my letter.

In Mr. Slocum's editorial he called particular attention to the figures regarding the cost of operating the three State prisons. He says that he does not believe them to be fairly stated in the article referred to. Mr. Slocum is correct in what he says about this. It is silly for any person to state that it did not cost the State of Michigan anything to operate Jackson prison in 1916.

The records of the Accounting Division are open to public inspection and if the writer of the article or anyone else desires accurate information as to the cost of maintaining State Institutions, it can be easily ascertained. But it is quite apparent that the writer did not care to place before your readers an honest statement of conditions. Of course, it must be admitted that previous to three years ago there was practically no system in keeping State accounts and sometimes it is difficult to secure information about the cost of operating State Institutions previous to that time. However, if Mr. Slocum had believed the facts published to be inaccurate relative to State expenses, it would seem to me as though he should have secured the correct information previous to the publication of the article. It is probable, however, he did not see the article before publication.

Many Inaccuracies

I have glanced over some of the statements made and the one thing that surprises me is the fact that so many inaccuracies could be made in such a brief article. Not a single appropriation made by the State Legislature for any of the new structures has been overdrawn. In the past three years Governor Groesbeck has reduced the State tax from 21 millions to 16 millions of dollars. The 30 million dollars voted for a soldiers' bonus and the 50 million dollars authorized by the voters for highway construction are charged up by this careless writer as debts incurred by the present State administration. It is also difficult to conceive how anyone can charge up as a State expenditure money transferred from the general fund where it draws two per cent interest to another State fund where it makes four per cent for the taxpayers. That is going a long way to deceive the reader who does not take time to analyze these matters and who depends upon publications for his information about public questions.

It is common knowledge that any money the State can spend must first be appropriated by the State Legislature. The question of State administration resolves itself down to but one issue and that is, how well and judiciously is the money spent that is appropriated by the Legislature, and I doubt if ever in the history of the State of Michigan has this commonwealth secured so much for every dollar spent as it has during the past three years. To date there is not a single overdrawn appropriation and every building now under construction by the State is going to be completed within the amount of the appropriation made by the Legislature. On April 30th there was a cash balance in all of

the various State funds of \$19,144,029.50.

It might be interesting to you also to know that the centralized purchasing and accounting system, established under the present administration and which is assailed in your article, is saving to the taxpayers many hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. For the fiscal year which ended July 1, 1920, the State of Michigan by taking advantage of cash discounts on purchases saved \$10,050.57. The saving made by cash discounts during the last fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, amounted to the large sum of \$177,546.77. No one in my mind with an honest intent would so deliberately misstate so many facts as appeared in the article in question and hold up to ridicule the Departments who are making such savings to the State.

Permit me again to say that the State records are open to public inspection and any information you or any other person desire pertaining to the expenses of any State Institution or Department can be easily and correctly secured. If the writer of the article mentioned desired to give your readers something accurate about Michigan prisons he could not only have secured correct information from State records in Lansing but he could have easily obtained additional and correct facts from the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. This Department recently issued a report placing Michigan's prisons among the best in the Nation not only in prison work and the number of men employed in useful labor but in the value of goods produced and disposed of, and not one bit of this from contract-convict labor.

Why also did he not say something about the millions of dollars Governor Groesbeck has saved to property owners through his action in forcing down fire insurance rates? Why did he not say something about the vast sum he is saving to the taxpayers by giving his personal attention to road building and to the management of various State institutions? Of course, there is but one conclusion to draw after glancing through the article. It was the writer's purpose to mislead the readers of your paper about State affairs. Respectfully, Elton R. Eaton, Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. Powell's Answer

TO the Editor:—I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending me copy of the letter which you received from Mr. E. R. Eaton, secretary to the Governor, and for advising me that you intend to publish this letter in your columns.

After reading the rather pointless and altogether discourteous comments voiced by Mr. Eaton, we rejoice to note that the Governor did not waste any of his precious time in personal preparation of this reply. Our conscience even pricks us a little for bothering Mr. Eaton with any trivial matters, such as state

taxation. He is probably blissfully unaware of the fact that the property returned delinquent for taxes is increasing by leaps and bounds in Michigan and has already exceeded the staggering total of \$455,000,000 per annum.

We take it that Mr. Eaton must be very busy, for practically a month elapsed between the publication of the article and the receipt of his reply. We suggest that this matter might well have been turned over to one of the 127 employees of the State Administrative Board. Any of them with a little imagination and a very superficial knowledge of state affairs, and a command of unkind attacks on my motives and personal character, might have made a reply about as constructive and helpful as the one which you received.

It is, however, gratifying to note that nowhere in this reply is there the slightest attempt to dispute my fundamental statement that what funds are spent must first be raised. The fact that during the year ending June 30, 1923, the State of Michigan disbursed about \$71,500,000 remains unchallenged. My argument that "if Michigan spends a dollar she must have a dollar in revenue to meet that expenditure, and also if Michigan has that dollar in revenue, we the people of Michigan must contribute our share toward the raising of that revenue", still stands unrefuted.

His Figures Agree With Mine

Mr. Eaton's statement that "in the past three years Governor Groesbeck has reduced the state tax from \$21,000,000 to \$16,000,000" is amusing, in view of the fact that I said in my article, "the first of these, the general property tax has been kept down surprisingly and this fact has been used by the administration in an effort to bolster up claims of economy and efficiency in state government. For the year ending June 30, 1924, this item amounted to an even \$16,000,000 which was less than that for any of the preceding three years. This fact is widely advertised. Little is said about the growth of other forms of taxation".

Of course, Mr. Eaton would not care to dispute the fact that this general property tax was only kept down through devising new means of raising the greatly augmented total of revenue required to run the government of Michigan today. Auditor General O. B. Fuller or anyone else familiar with the financial affairs of the state would readily admit that had it not been for the corporation tax and certain other new fees and licenses recently put into effect, the state general property tax would have of necessity gone up by leaps and bounds, and again we call the attention of your readers to the fact that every dollar that is spent by the state must first be raised, and every dollar that is raised must be paid by us the people, either through direct or indirect taxation.

Mr. Eaton says that he has "glanced" over some of the statements in this article. I believe that glanced must be the right word. For instance, he accuses me, whom he terms a "careless writer", of charging up the \$30,000,000 voted for soldier bonus as a debt incurred by the present state administration. He probably glanced over my article so rapidly that he failed to notice that I specifically excluded revenue derived from the sale of soldier bonus bonds when I computed the total receipts for the state, and that I also disregarded the item of soldier bonus bonds when I made a comparison of state expenditures for the past few years.

It is hard to tell what Mr. Eaton means when he says, "It is also difficult to conceive how anyone can charge up as a state expenditure money transferred from the general funds where it draws 2% interest, to another state fund where it makes 4% for the taxpayers." If he refers to the matter of transfers and revolving funds I believe he will find if he cares to visit the office of the Auditor General, that my figures have made due allowance for these various items.

Fuller Okehs My Figures

In disputing the evidence and figures which I have presented, Mr. Eaton shows surprising ignorance of state financial conditions. In not less than six portions of his comments, he indicates that I am misinformed and am attempting to misstate the facts and mislead the public. However, he does not see fit to correct any of my figures. I wish to assure him and the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER that I have taken the article in question to Mr. C. B. Fuller, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, and he has been over these figures and finds them substantially correct, although some of them are slightly more moderate than the actual conditions. It is interesting to me to find out that the figures which I quoted from the Michigan Tradesman regarding the cost of running the three state prisons in Michigan, were practically identical with those found in the records of the Auditor General.

Mr. Eaton says, "It is silly for any person to state that it did not cost the State of Michigan anything to operate Jackson Prison in 1916." But if he will consult the records of the Auditor General he will find that nothing was paid out for the running expenses of the Jackson Prison during the year 1916, nor were there any requests for such financial aid from the State.

Gross Exaggeration of Facts

The charge he makes that, "It must be admitted that previous to three years ago there was practically no system in keeping state accounts and sometimes it is difficult to secure information about the cost of operating state institutions previous to that time," is a gross exaggeration of the facts, because the records on file in the office of the Auditor General and of the State Treasurer show authentically and accurately just what was paid for each institution each year, even before the advent of our present highly centralized state administration.

A man as close to the work of the State Administrative Board and the present government of Michigan as the secretary to the Governor should know better than to say "It is common knowledge that any money the state can spend must first be appropriated by the state legislature." If this were a fact, I should

(Continued on Page 17)

CONTINUE TO DRIVE TAX QUESTIONS HOME

I WANT to thank you and compliment you on your splendid article in The Business Farmer of April 12th. I hope you will continue to drive these tax questions home to the people for it is a serious question and selling bonds to create revenue is surely no way to keep out of the wilderness. Farmers are actually losing their farms through high taxes and the inequality in prices which they pay and which they receive.—David H. Brake, Fremont, Mich.

Red Rock Wheat Is Good Flour Producer

Department of Agriculture Pronounces Product of M. A. C. Best Milling and Baking
Soft Red Winter Wheat Grown in United States

By FRANK A. SPRAGG

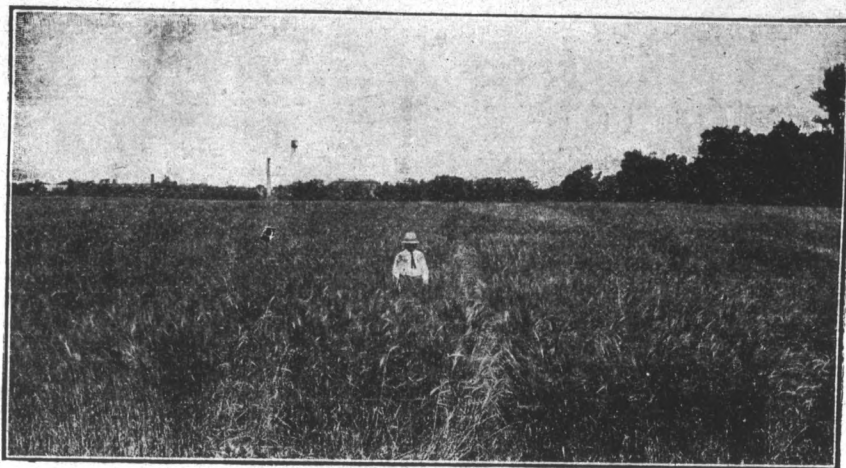
Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

TIME was when the virgin soils of Michigan not only produced large yields of grain, but it was customary to plow under a crop of clover in preparation for a grain crop. In those prosperous times, Michigan was renowned on the market for its "Michigan Amber." It seems quite impossible to assign this so-called "Michigan Amber" to a definite variety. Several have tried to do so, and have isolated different types that they call by this name. If this market grade could not be assigned to any one variety, to what then was this distinction due? The quality must have been due to the fertility of the soil on which the wheat was produced.

Quality in wheat, as well as production, is due to the soil and conditions in which the crop is produced. The Red Rock is capable under the most favorable conditions of producing wheat that weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Such wheat is clear vitreous, quite hard, and unusually good milling. This shows what Red Rock is capable of when properly fed. Under conditions where clover has failed, and the farmer has been growing corn continuously for the past few years, the Red Rock is yellow berry and little better in quality than a long line of the common varieties that farmers may raise.

What is yellow berry wheat? The wheat grain is made up of a mixture of starch and protein. The starch is produced by the plant out of water and what it gets from the air. To produce protein, the plant must also have nitrogen that is represented on the farm usually in the form of alfalfa and clover. If some such legumes have been plowed under, and lime has been supplied to keep the soil sweet that the nitrogen may be available, the plant also has a supply of protein. Yellow berry is a condition in wheat where the starchy framework of the grain has not been properly filed with protein. The yellow berry grains is lighter than the vitreous grains for the same reason that snow is lighter than ice. Yellow Berry indicates low proteins which means low milling and baking quality. It is evident that the market renown that Michigan once had was due to its soil fertility.

If the farmer is also interested in



This is a general view of two wheat plots that are being increased for distribution from the M. A. C. One of these was Berkeley Rock. This variety had shown itself to be more winter hardy and a better flour producer than Red Rock.

yield he needs to supply phosphorous, another plant food that has been sold off the farm in the years that have past. This is the most quickly supplied to the plant in the form of acid phosphate, which should be sown at the rate of 200 to 250 pounds to the acre, but not in contact with the wheat grains.

Yield and quality of a wheat crop depend first upon a variety that is capable of properly using the fertility supplied. Yield depends upon many other factors, however. Wheat cannot withstand the hardship that rye can, and must be planted about September 20th at Lansing and earlier as one goes north. It pays to give the land good tilth and prepare a good seed bed, that the wheat may get a quick start, and make a rapid growth.

When the writer undertook the breeding of better varieties of wheat, now eighteen years ago, the white wheats of the type of Dawson's Golden Chaff and Plymouth Rock were the highest producers under Michigan conditions. The soils that had been worn by thirty or forty years of culture during which little plant food had been supplied were no longer able to produce good yields from the red wheats. Another

cause was that the varieties of red wheat had become so thoroughly mixed by thrashing machines in recent years, that farmers no longer grew definite varieties. Certain of the white wheats which had been more recently produced by selection and breeding, where the leading varieties in 1916.

The problem was to find a wheat that had quality as well as yield. The existing white wheats were poor millers because they made poor flour, suited to biscuits and pastry but not to bread making. Now the redness of wheat is only "skin-deep," as it is all taken off in the bran. There seemed no good reason why there may not be a white wheat with good milling quality. Such a white wheat has since been produced (ten years later) from an artificial cross between a white wheat and a red wheat with high milling quality. At that time investigation failed to find a good milling white. Nature it seems had not produced such a variety.

The most vitreous grains were selected out of hundreds of samples and each lot was planted in a separate plot, with the grains separately planted five inches from its neigh-

bor. Thousands of individual plants were selected and the better of the progenies grown to compare their yielding power.

To make a long story short, a red grain picked out of a bushel of white wheat, known as Plymouth Rock, became the progenitor of Red Rock. This seed was planted in the fall of 1908 and produced a selected plant in 1909. Its progeny was increased enough so that in the fall of 1911, there was enough seed to plant a regular plot in the varietal series. This plot produced four times as much grain as the old standard which stood by its side in the season of 1912. This was due largely to ice sheets in the winter of 1911 and 1912.

The new variety which has since been called Red Rock, proved to be a good flour producer and has recently been pronounced the best milling and baking soft red winter wheat by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 1183. Red Rock has the stiffest straw that we have been able to find. It has been used as the standard variety with which all other varieties have been compared from the standpoint of yield since 1912. No variety has yet been found at M. A. C. that will consistently outyield the Red Rock as an average of a series of years. Some varieties have yielded more than Red Rock some years, but they have been much poorer producers in other years.

Peck lots of Red Rock were introduced to Michigan Farmers in the fall of 1913. These were sent to County Agents who located farmers that would take care of the production. To illustrate, the peck sent to Allegan county, was sown on the farm of Mr. John Odell about seven miles south of Allegan. He had a large fertile garden and sowed the Red Rock on a half of this piece. As a result, he had enough wheat in 1914 to sow seven acres, and had seed for sale in 1915. It was a bearded wheat, and it seemed that was all his neighbors wanted to know about it. He took a few bushels down to the local miller, who made some flour and ran a baking test. Then the miller became enthusiastic. He found that the Red Rock made unusually good bread, and told his farmer friends (Continued on Page 21)

Indications Are Growers of Navy Beans Should Not Cut 1924 Acreage

By E. A. LITTLE

WITH the price of pea beans the lowest in many months, Michigan farmers are justified in wondering whether it is good policy to decrease their plantings or discontinue the growing of beans entirely. So many factors enter into the matter that one can hardly give definite advice without taking into consideration a number of influences which will be at work during the next few months, any one of which might change the looks of things.

With one of the largest crops in history last year, and with a steady pressure exerted the last few months in pushing the price down, it is refreshing to note the price has remained as high as it is. Any immediate changes will likely be upward; though following this year's plantings one should not be surprised at further small declines during the hot summer months.

For the reasons outlined below, we would recommend to Michigan farmers that a normal bean acreage be planted this year, with every effort put forth to insure a better-than-average yield. The average-yield grower is not the one who makes money on beans. It is the one who by using the best varieties of seed, the best preparation of the seed bed, the best care in harvesting, succeeds in producing 15, 20, 25 or more bushels per acre, while the average yield is 11 or 12 bushels.

Notwithstanding conflicting reports on the Robust bean, if your bean land is light, sandy and well drained, it would be well to plant

this variety. But if the land is heavy and poorly drained, keep away from them. The Michigan Agricultural College is working steadily to perfect the Robust variety, and undoubtedly it is the coming bean. In western New York state the Robust has won wide popularity, and it will outyield the common varieties of beans.

A bulletin has just been issued by the Michigan Agricultural College on the growing of beans. It goes into detail concerning the varieties, bean diseases, marketing and grades. A copy may be had for the asking, and every progressive farmer will want one. It is the work of Professors Cox and Pettit.

Factor Influencing Price

Now for some of the factors which may influence to a greater or less extent the price of beans this coming fall. Because of the low price of pea beans, many New York state growers will switch to red

kidneys, yellow eyes, narrows or some of the other New York state varieties. The California small white acreage will be decreased, due to small rainfall and to the curtailment of available land in some of the biggest producing sections. These developments would mean that Michigan more than ever must supply the pea beans of the nation.

We believe advertising of beans to be the one big thing necessary to keep the price at a fair figure and eliminate the fluctuations in price. Michigan jobbers failed to join with other state associations last year in a national advertising campaign. Spasmodic efforts have been and are being made to revive the idea, but the chances are it won't be done this year, at least in time to be of material good. The Michigan Bean Growers' association, under the leadership of A. B. Cook, is showing signs of life, and if it should again start functioning, in a closely-knit, well organized sort of way, there is

hope of an advertising campaign getting somewhere. The Thumb Bean association is "talking" advertising, and there is hope in this direction.

Another movement which might help the bean grower, as well as the jobber and the banker, is the extending of the federal warehouse act to cover beans. Hearings have been held in all the leading producing states, tentative regulations issued, and much preliminary work done. Once under way, the warehousing of beans would enable the grower to store his beans in a government licensed and inspected warehouse, taking a warehouse receipt therefore, and obtain a liberal advance from his bank on the security of the receipt. Thus the annual onslaught on the market of beans directly after harvesting would be unnecessary, and marketing could be conducted in more orderly manner.

If bean growers, particularly if organized, would insist that the bean jobbers of Michigan get behind the advertising of beans; if the growers would help in financing this advertising; if it could be started before the 1924 crop is ready for market, there would be no question as to a fair price for beans this fall.

Considering all the influences noted, considering that beans are not the most troublesome crop to grow, that they bring in real money at an opportune time—Michigan farmers will make no mistake in planting a normal acreage, and we wouldn't be afraid to plant a little more than normally.

PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



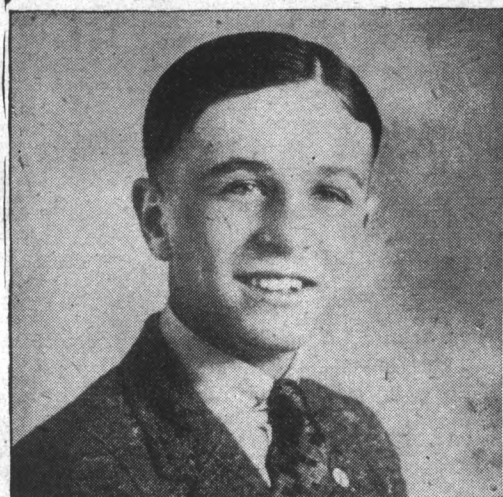
GREW, TAKING OFFICE, BECOMES CABINET HEAD.—Joseph C. Grew took the oath as Under Secretary of State and was at once the acting Secretary of State, due to the absence of Secretary Hughes. This is the first time in history that an Under Secretary became a Cabinet head in so short a time.



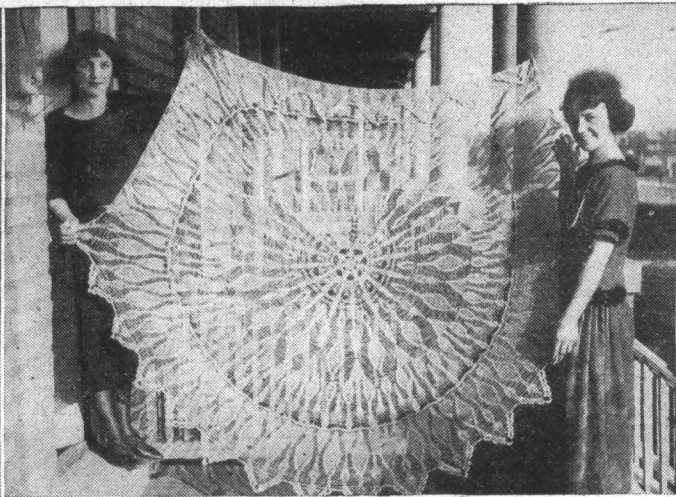
WASHINGTON IN NEW ROLE.—This statue is of George Washington, dressed as a Roman Gladiator, and possibly the only one of its kind in the world. It is at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.



SOMETHING NEW IN BABY CARRIERS.—Mrs. Charles H. Lewis, who arrived in New York from an European tour with her husband, Dr. Lewis of Los Angeles, created a stir when she showed this ventilated suitcase, the doctor invention. Baby traveled quite comfortably in his suitcase home.



YOUNGSTERS CONDUCT CHURCH.—Donald Lake, of the Episcopal Church, Hillman, Mich., who on seeing that they were not going to get a rector, now gives services in the church twice a week to a congregation made up of children. He is only 12 years old.



MARATHON KNITTER.—It took Miss Phipps, champion knitter of Washington, D. C. thirty days work of five hours a day to finish this tablecloth, valued at \$1,000. It is six feet in diameter and took five miles of thread in the making. She is very clever at making up designs and her work has won wide admiration. Miss Phipps is on the right.



ENGLISH POLICEWOMAN HERE.—Commandant Mary S. Allen, who is head of the Womens Auxiliary Police Force of London, England, is now in New York City, starting an American tour to study the methods of the women police in this country.



NAVAJO BLANKETS BECOMING RARE.—There are very few real Navajo blankets in the United States due to the Indians now finding other means of making a living. Photo shows a Navajo Indian woman making a blanket.



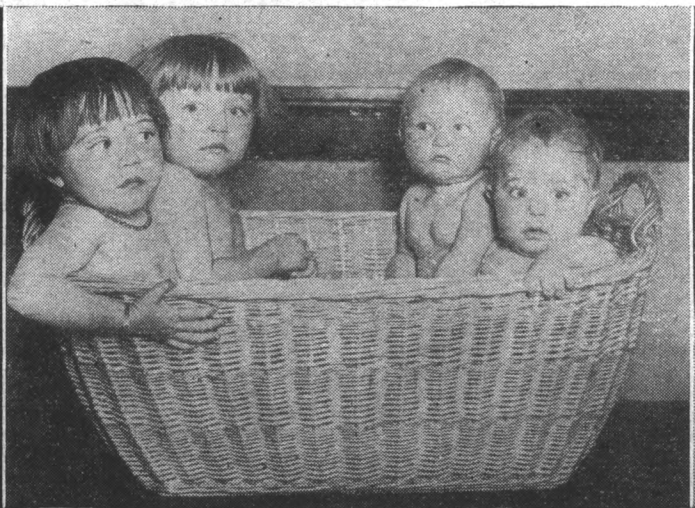
MAY WED PRINCE OF WALES.—Princess Ileana, daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania, may soon wed the Prince of Wales.



NEW STYLE OF JAZZ BAND.—These four Hollanders have a new way of producing jazz, the only orthodox dance instrument being used is the drums. Their performances have been well received around the Hague.



HUNGARIAN "MARY PICKFORD."—Mme. Ille Toth, famous Hungarian screen star, bears a striking resemblance to our own "Mary". This is a "sad" study of her.



THE BASKET QUARTETTE.—A glance at this picture and you would expect these kiddies to burst forth into song, say "Barney Google." For you must admit the youngsters of today learn things very fast.



JUTLAND HERO JOINS ARMY.—Patrick O'Keefe, of Killarney, now of New York, hero of the battle of Jutland, recently joined the Salvation Army.

(Continued from May 10th Issue)

ON the way to Kansas City, that was the direction the train I boarded was going, I met a fellow who was interested in oil. He was so much in love with the business, I finally says to him: "This must be a good business. What's the chance for a good salesman?" So it happened that I hooked up with the Lucky Strike Oil Company.

Of course, every one was crazy about oil. I knew that for some time and even had a few shares in my pocket. Got them one day from a fellow who visited Frisky Valley while I was in the hog powder business. They didn't cost much, and I got a rake-off from the agent when he left town for the use of my name as an investor.

The Lucky Strike Oil Company was a good thing. We were sure of it. Head offices were in Fort Worth and they furnished us with newspapers which told us each day how things were going. I found out on my first visit to Fort Worth that the company printed that paper and that it was made up for them purposely. Every time we stopped in a town, the company would send telegrams announcing strikes and other important stuff. Small town telegraph operators ate that stuff up, and while it was supposed to be confidential, the whole town soon knew the glad tidings.

I went to Missouri for a while. Business wasn't so good there, as the people were too slow. So I finally drifted into Iowa again. Here was easy money sure. Say, the way I took in cash was great. A few of our papers and a little talking and the checks came in in handfuls. Every day or two I would send in a few names of people who had taken only one or two shares, to Kansas City, and the office would wire these people that an opportunity to make their investment ten shares instead of two was open for a limit of three days. I got most of them, and when I would blow into Kansas City I got my rake-off for furnishing the names. Well, the boys worked hard for two years, and we sure rode in swell cars and ate at the best hotels. I'll bet that about two-thirds of the people in the middle-west own some shares in oil. They were pretty certificates we handed out.

Things quieted down for a while in oil, and I had hard picking and had to travel a lot to make expenses for several years. I landed in Fort Worth one day and found that a lot of people were trying to find out what had become of their companies. That gave me another idea. I liked Fort Worth, and so I decided to start a business of my own. I started what was called the Texas Oil Investigation Company.

Our business was to look up stocks for people and we charged them a small fee for the work. Here's how we made the money: We would get a list of addresses from an oil company and send out letters to the stockholders and ask them if they needed any confidential information on stocks. Naturally they wondered what had become of their company, and invariably we would get a nibble. Our prices for investigation were low, and every one was satisfied. However, here was the game. We would advise them that their company was about to be taken over by a new concern which was exceptionally strong, and if they wanted to save their original investment they had better take an interest in the trust company which was handling the affairs. When they bit, I got a rake-off on their cash. Oh course, it always required an additional cash payment to be installed as stockholders in the new company, and our thousands of customers kept us in good shape in Texas.

I sold that company to a couple of young fellows one day for a good price, as I found a deal that suited me better. A friend of mine whom I had known in Kansas City dropped in one day and told me about a new one he had. He had secured the list of stockholders in the old Lucky Strike Company, and as long as it was dead, he figured out the following:

We organized the Battle Creek Company. This was a company that had taken over all the holdings of a lot of companies that were supposed to have gone broke drilling wells

FORTY YEARS OF FAKING

The Memoirs of a Graft—By Himself

PETE DEXTER, who has been telling of his life of graft, was sure that there was a lot of truth in the statement that you can fool part of the people all the time and all the people part of the time. If it hadn't been for that, Pete probably could have had to work for a living, like the rest of us. But Pete knew folks, and depended on the human curiosity and carelessness to put over his deals. People who didn't investigate what they were buying were the ones Pete liked to meet.

Pete's last venture was an old one, making up a remedy to cure everything. As far as Pete was concerned, he didn't care about the cures, and felt bad when he found out that he didn't make as much out of his company as he could have. The master grafter also qualified in the stockselling game. His early training in fooling people who wanted a sure thing made it easy for him to dispose of stock. People were always ready to help Pete, particularly if they were to share in the boodle, and it was easy pickings for Pete. This week Pete strikes a snag, and as they say in prison circles, he does a little time. Before he was landed, however, he took a whirl in one of the so-called high finance deals, and here are some of the ways these fellows made an easy living off a lot of us.

and never got going again, due to the failure of the stockholders to come across.

I was delegated to go to Iowa, being careful not to cover the territory I had worked before, and talk the proposition over with some of our best customers of former days. Several fellows in that section had a few thousand sunk in the deals, and so I approached them with a scheme to trade them preferred stocks in the Battle Creek Company for their worthless stuff in the old Lucky Strike Company. All they had to do was send in their old stock, pay a small transfer fee of two dollars a share, and we showed them the chance they would have. Luck was with us this time.

On one of our small properties the boys accidentally did make a strike, and we got a producing well. The daily papers announced the strike just about that time, and we sure cleaned up big. The boys in Fort Worth started to send out small dividend checks to every one they could find an address for, and told them that they had struck it big. Of course, they managed to separate the paying property into another company at once, but those dividend checks sure did the business. We had hard work banking the money fast enough. Every one who had felt that the deal was off, when they got that check, generally sat down, took the dividend check and added to it and sent in for more stock—and the boys sure saw that

they got it. Business was fine that year, and we lived high.

In fact we got lazy. That's what ruined us. I got an idea that a little literature be sent out to prospects and maybe they would bite some more. So we mailed a few hundred thousand letters telling about our successful year and how dividends were being gotten ready for the semi-annual payments and gave the suckers another chance to invest.

One day as I sat in my well-furnished office, thinking that the world was a rosy place, I had a visitor.

"Mr. Gladberry?" inquired the big fellow who entered.

"That's me," says I. "Have a chair. What can I do for you today?"

"You the fellow who is in charge of the Texas Trust Company?"

"Sure enough!" I answered, thinking that here was a prospect.

As I remember that visit, I sure think of how easy I stepped into that trap.

"Well," continues my visitor, in his easy manner, "I was interested in your letters," and he pulled out a folder from his coat pocket and laid a lot of my best literature on my desk.

"Let's see; is that your name on here?"

"Sure," I states. "That is one of the best deals a stockholder can invest in at present, stocks which have been idle for a long time can be

made to pay by our new plan and all you have to do is to—"

"Not interested in your line any more, Mr. Gladberry. Guess I have enough stuff here. Sorry, but you will have to come with me." And he opens his coat and there's the badge of the United States secret service staring me in the eye.

Then he read me a summons which he had, which stated that I was indicted by the grand jury, and so it happened that I went to jail. When I got there, I sure was in good company, as those fellows had rounded up a gang of the boys.

Well, I had a good roll laid away, and it took a lot of it to fight, but it was no use. Finally, after a long battle, the judge lined us up one day and sent us all to Leavenworth for three years each. We had slipped when we started to mail our "Go-Getters."

I went to Leavenworth and it wasn't a bad place, but I didn't care for it in mine. I got a pardon after fourteen months and when I looked around I found that my friends were all gone and so was my money. I had a small bank account I had deposited in the little old town in New York where my aunt lives and to which I had added from time to time, and so I decided I had better beat it back there and rest up. I was broken in health and felt pretty blue to think that I had been caught. I was afraid to try any of my old games for fear of getting caught up again and it was tough sledding that year.

While I was wondering what I could do to get another start I chanced on an article telling about a wonderful wheat that was being sold. This article was in a small paper and the writer said he had made a study of wheat and had some that was descended from some seed that an uncle of his had gotten out of an Egyptian tomb many years ago. I decided that ought to be worked over so I fixed up some letters to several of my Iowa friends. I did not use my regular name but had the inquiries come to the Society for the Advancement of Wheat Growing and put a post office box number in the literature.

I wrote a fine piece of literature telling how my uncle had, in exploring an ancient tomb picked up several grains of this thousand year old wheat. He had brought it back to America and just out of curiosity planted it. Much to his surprise it had grown and instead of having merely one head per stalk it developed two. This new wheat had been carefully grown until now the Society for the Advancement of Wheat Growing had several bushels which would be sold at the rate of \$5.00 per pound, to those interested. Of course all buyers would be expected to report the growth of the wheat and if they had any friends who were careful farmers, they would be allowed to try some of the wheat upon application to the Society.

This "Mummy" wheat, as we called it, would yield anywhere from 90 to 100 bushels per acre and it was a great discovery. Because of the limited offer, applications had to be filled out carefully and cash had to accompany the order.

I sure received a lot of money for this wheat and the local feed store supplied me with enough to fill the orders.

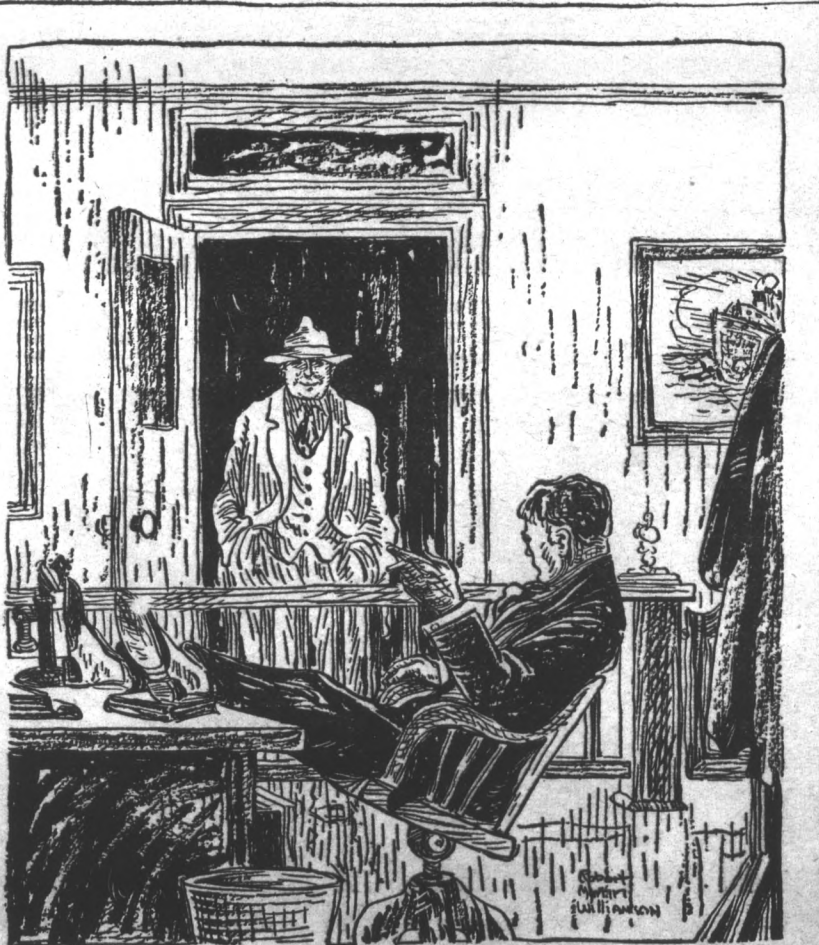
The suckers came thru and I had a start again. I left the little town where I had run my campaign, several hundred dollars richer and that literature sure paid well. At least I was on my feet again.

(Continued in June 7th Issue)

BEEKEEPERS WILL MEET IN AUGUST

THE sixth annual summer meeting of the Michigan Beekeepers' Association will be held at Traverse City, August 6th and 7th. The secretary is negotiating with two nationally known beekeepers for the program. The meeting place this year is not far too north to prevent many southern beekeepers from attending the meeting. Please keep the dates in mind.

It required a force of 78 men to operate Thomas A. Edison's first electric generating plant 41 years ago in New York. When the plant opened it had only 59 customers, or one and one-third men's labor for each customer.



One day just as I was thinking what a rosy place the world was, I had a visitor.

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.)

MUST PAY TAX ON PAID ADMISSIONS

We are interested in forming a farmers' club but the following questions are bothering us: To conduct dances and other entertainments where admission is charged would we have to pay war tax? To purchase land or accept donations in a club name would we have to incorporate? The club is primarily for the purpose of providing entertainment for the young folks and the members favor financing the club by charging admission to all entertainments. The only requisite for membership and all its privileges is that one must live in the community where the club is located. Thanking you in advance I remain, E. P., Crystal Falls, Mich.

—Under the present Federal Income Tax Law, it would be necessary to pay a war tax on admissions to dances and entertainments such as you have mentioned. It would not be necessary, however, for the club to be incorporated in order to accept donations or to purchase land. —Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

SUE FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

If a man over twenty one years of age promised to marry a girl and the girl's folks got her all things for a marriage, and the man backed out, what can you do? Under what proceedings would you have to go through? And what could be done to the man? Suppose the girl went and left the man after promising to marry him, what could he do? —Mrs. H. B., St. Johns, Mich.

—The girl could bring suit against the man for breach of promise. The first step would be to hire a lawyer to start the suit for you. The amount recoverable would depend upon all the circumstances surrounding the case. A man could bring the same kind of an action against a woman who broke her promise of marriage. —Asst. Legal Editor.

MAN WOULD GET ALL OF REAL ESTATE

Will you please tell me what the law is? A man and wife own property and have a joint deed, and the wife dies, and no will made. Does the property all belong to the man, or does he have to share it with the children?

What is the law? A bought a farm and B loaned some money to A, and A gave him a note. It was made out that A should pay back when he could. Now B went to Europe, and he wrote that he wants to sell the note, and the person that buys it can make A pay. Can he do that? A wants to pay but has not got the money now? —G. D., Unionville, Mich.

—The surviving father would be entitled to all the real property which he and his wife held jointly. The buyer of the note would not be able to collect it, since the date of maturity was indefinite. —Asst. Legal Editor.

DOES NOT PAY NOTE

A signs B's note. If B does not pay note when due how soon according to law must the holder of note let A know to make him holding for it? —P. T., Brown City, Michigan.

—Unless notice is waived, the indorser must have written notice within the following business day of the maker's failure to make payment in order to become liable for the payment of the note.

NEED NOT FURNISH BOOTH AT CAUCUSES

Is it necessary to furnish booths at caucuses and must the voters sign the ballots for candidates at such caucuses in secret? How should booths be constructed? If elections are not held according to law can a person break it up and call another election? —A. McC., Harrisville, Mich.

—The statute requiring booths and secret marking of ballots does not apply to caucuses. Political cau-

cuses largely formulate their own rules of procedure. The design of booths at election is specified by Section 7 of Chapter 7 of Act 203 of the Public Acts of 1917. It provides that booths shall be built with walls not less than six feet high and in such a manner that the person preparing his ballot shall be concealed from other persons. No one would have authority to stop an election that he considered was being held unlawfully without taking proper court proceedings. That is, by an injunction or other appropriate remedy. —Clare Retan, Deputy Attorney General.

RAILINGS MUST BE PLACED ON CULVERTS

In the Compiled Laws of 1915, Chap. 86, page 1786 and section 4586 under the head, Line Bridges, I find the following quotation: "As to injury on bridges or culverts having no railings see Rohlfs v. Township of Fairgrove 1741556." This part I do not understand. Could you tell me the law in regard to railing culverts? That is under what condition must they be railed

in respect to their depth and length? —C. D., Newaygo, Michigan.

—In reference to the case of Rohlfs vs. Township of Fairgrove, it should have been written 174/556, which means that the case is reported in volume 174 of the Michigan Supreme Court reports on page 556. Railings must be placed on culverts when necessary to make them reasonably safe for public travel, taking into consideration all of the surrounding conditions. —H. Victor Spike, Assistant Attorney General.

SUE TO RECOVER AMOUNT OF NOTE

Through your department can you give us some information on the following conditions: A (a widow) owns a farm and gave a note with B as an endorser. A refused to pay the note so it was paid by B and note held by him. C buys the farm on contract from A. How can B collect for the note on the payment that is due on contract made by C? Can B put a garnishee on the payment to be made by C to recover the face of the note he endorsed for A? —H. N., Ludington, Mich.

—Generally the indorser of a note who has been forced to pay the amount may sue and recover from the maker the amount which he has been compelled to pay. B could garnishee the payments due A on the land contract. —Asst. Legal Editor.

COULD DEED TO WIFE

Years ago my father bought a farm, then a short time after he made out another deed to my mother telling her to have it recorded in case he should die. My father died in a few years and she had it recorded and sold the place afterwards. What I wish to know is: can a husband do the same now? We have no joint deed. Can a woman having a deed sell a place without the heirs consent? —B. B., Shepherd, Michigan.

—A husband may deed his property to his wife without the consent of his heirs and she would receive good title to it. —Asst. Legal Editor.

ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

I would like to ask a question through THE BUSINESS FARMER about some goods that were left in a building and destroyed. I left some goods in a place where I rented and after a time this building was sold to a different party and they only notified me a week ahead before it was sold and it was impossible for me to get there at the time. I would like to know if I could draw damage for them? —G. D., Ludington, Michigan.

—I am of the opinion from the statements you make that you would be entitled to damages for the destruction of your goods. —Asst. Legal Editor.

Michigan and Her Railroads

Since 1920, when the Government returned Railroad operation to private enterprise, service in Michigan has become yearly more dependable—more nearly adequate.

That Service is today the best Michigan has ever enjoyed.

As a result there has come into being between the State's 24 steam Railroads and the public they serve, a spirit of pride and mutual good will.

Geographical isolation has made railroad service a local more than a national problem in both Peninsulas of Michigan. Within the enveloping barriers established by our Great Lakes, Michigan and her Railroads can prosper only by prospering together. State and carriers become thus members of a close community of interest.

Michigan Railroads realize this fact and make it fundamental in all details of management and operation.

The public can also recognize this situation by neighborly cooperation and by insisting that the roads be repaid by receiving, in national and state supervision, the same square deal.

We invite from you any suggestion of more ways in which we can consistently better our service.

Michigan Railroad Association

508 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(8-27)



The Seal of
Quality and
Service



Our
Pride Mark
Protects
You

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES---Wanted--- For PONTIAC STRAIN FOXES

The demand for Pontiac Strain Foxes—created under the Pontiac Plan of Service—has brought a large number of inquiries from all sections of Michigan.

Men—of character—and standing in their respective communities—men who consider—the interest of the purchaser as paramount to their own—will find a connection with this organization to their advantage.

Write—giving your qualifications—and why you believe that you should be chosen to represent us in your District.

Address—Director of Sales

Detroit Silver Fox Farms

12-243 General Motors Bldg.,

Detroit, Michigan

Are You Using Our Service and Protective Bureau?

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

Thousand 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.

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, 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

What the Neighbors Say

LIKES EDITORIAL ON WOOL POOL

DEAR Editor:—I have noted your editorial regarding the wool pool in a recent issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER and cannot let the matter pass without expressing my appreciation of your splendid assistance in helping along a project of so much concern to the farmers.

The matter of making the wool pool a success has been extremely difficult and the Farm Bureau administration has gone the extreme limit to establish a satisfactory wool marketing service for the farmers of the state. I thoroughly believe that at last we are developing a plan which will be ultimately successful.

Thanking you very kindly for the good words you have given the project, I am.—C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager, Mich. State Farm Bureau.

CATCHING THOSE CHICKEN THIEVES

EDITOR, THE BUSINESS FARMER: I wish to give a reply to L. C. S., Breckenridge, Mich., as he is having the same trouble that I formerly had.

While I was still living in my home state of Illinois, we raised chickens, instead of three or four hundred it would be from one to five thousand each year. The chicken thieves sure made our work and life one of misery. The local officers could not do anything to help us as by the time they would get on the job the thieves were at a safe place. At last we farmers in Illinois had to protect ourselves in this way:

First get a good dog one that will make plenty of noise and is cross. Then a good shot gun. Then when we got the alarm from our dog instead of scowling him for waking us in the middle of the night we would hurry with the good old shot gun and follow the dog and at the first noise shoot towards the racket, not to frighten but to hit, and keep on going until we either had our man or men or made sure of giving him some number four shot. If the night was moonlight so we could see our man we called him to halt an keeping him covered ordered him to come over to us, then we turned him over to the sheriff. But if he run we stopped him with a load of shot in the legs or hips.

Our method may sound harsh to you but this method, used by almost every farmer in the state of Illinois, put a stop to chicken stealing there, as no man is going to take the chance of getting a few shot and having to fight a cross bull dog or airedale.

Brother L. C. S., are you sure your trouble is caused by the beet workers? When the ring at my home was finally broken up were surprised to find that the guilty ones were some well-to-do farmers living some eight to ten miles from our homes. I ask of you to not accuse any one because if you use the method of protection that I have given you, you may be surprised to find who you have the first time you declare open battle in your poultry lot. Go ahead and raise all the poultry you can take care of, then protect yourself, as I said. Your local officers are helpless to help you. You might band with your neighbors and work in helping the local officials run down these thieves.

Hoping that this will help you an also warning you that thieves always carry guns, I hope you success with chickens this year.—A. W. M., Turner, Mich.

TELEPHONE AND AUTO NECESSARY ON FARM

MY Dear Editor:—I also am a reader of the M. B. F. We take Farm & Fireside, M. B. F., Successful Farming, also Potato Growers' Exchange, and read them all, and enjoy my farm papers very much, as I am a real farmeress.

In the item answering Mr. Jordan in a recent issue—about telephones in farm homes—that is a farmer's need, not a comfort. We paid \$25 for a share and pay \$2.75 every three months, which does not amount to much. Also a farmer's

car—now if the farmer does not have a car, where is he but in the ditch? A horse must be shod to stand on the country roads, and a man can't stand a horse in town because there is not a post to tie to. Where the water trough and hitching post used to stand, now there are oil stations, so he is forced to buy a car to haul his cream, eggs, butter and butchered meat to town. Nearly every man here has a car, but a good many are paying 7 per cent interest at the bank for the same.

Before the farmers organized here, we always got 50c a bushel for potatoes. We now get 25 cents, and have to wait for our money. A big price is promised but somehow it is always cut in half before the pay comes. Our farmers here have from 500 to 900 bushels of potatoes every fall, and by the time they are sorted at the warehouse, if you have 200 out of that amount to sell, you do well.

A young man starting in, where is he? A farmer always has more or less loss. We must go to our good banker and borrow and pay interest which counts very fast. The farmers in our neighborhood and a lot of Emmet County farmers had to go to Petoskey to work to pay debts, and they were not all farm shirkers. Our men around here all work hard, but were forced to work there nights also. So many of the papers lead city people to believe that if they buy a farm, they get rich quick, but they never print the other half. When you see a nice looking farm, it nearly always is an old man, who made it years ago.

If every farmer would print his experience that reads this M. B. F. paper, they would be a hard lot to read.

But I will say, if a man has money layed aside to buy a farm, and its needs, so as not to have to go in debt, do so, you can manage somehow, but don't forget you must work and save. The farm is free from noise, and we have fresh air, but hard times, and lots of work.—A Reader of M. B. F., Boyne City, Mich.

MICHIGAN BEET GROWERS RECEIVED \$9.33 PER TON

MICHIGAN growers received \$8,240,000 for their 1923 crop of sugar beets according to reports received by Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, from the best sugar manufacturers operating plants within the state. The guaranteed price plus the bonus resulted in an average price of \$9.33 per ton for the 883,000 tons of beets delivered to the 16 factories operated. This crop was produced on 109,000 acres, a yield of approximately eight tons per acre, and an average gross return of \$75.60 per acre. This exceeded the per acre income of any other major crop last year, its nearest competitor being \$57 per acre from potatoes.

The actual amount of beets sliced was 815,000 tons, the beets losing 68,000 tons through shrinkage and removal of dirt. The beets had an average sugar content of 15.29 per cent of which it was possible to extract 84.4 per cent. As a result, 110,000 tons of sugar were produced, or approximately one-eighth of the beet sugar output for the entire United States last year, which totaled 881,000 tons.

There were 89 factories operated in the United States, slicing 6,565,000 tons of beets. The total production was 7,006,000 tons from an acreage of 657,000, or an average yield of 10.7 tons per acre. The high average yield, as compared to Michigan, is due to the fact that a large acreage is grown under irrigation in western states. The value of the sugar beet crop in the United States last year was \$58,789,000. California was the only state paying a higher price per ton than Michigan.

Advance Information

She—How did you know I was going to wear my hair curled this evening?
He—I saw it in the papers this morning.—Stray Stories.

RADIO DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY J. HERBERT FERRIS, R. E.

A NEW TYPE OF DETECTOR



THERE has been placed upon the market, lately, a new type of detector tube that is much more sensitive to weak radio signals than any of the present type of tubes. This tube is the "Sodi-on" tube and is also spoken of as the "Golden Rule" tube. This type of detector will bring in stations from great distances without using regeneration, and this means that the squealing that is so constantly heard in all regenerative sets can be done away with.

We are experimenting with this tube detector and in the early fall will tell you of our results. A cut of this tube is shown in these columns.

CRYSTAL RECEIVING SETS FOR SHORT DISTANCES

THERE are many farmers and residents of small rural communities that live within 10 to 30 miles of some broadcasting station; these same people are doing without the delights and advantages of radio because they can not afford the more expensive sets. It is for the benefit of these people that we will give some details on how to build and assemble a crystal receiving set that will give you satisfactory service.

Remember the crystal set will bring in the voice and music truer to life and clearer than any vacuum tube set will. It also works without any batteries and so does away with all this expense. It has given good results in the evening at distances of 50 to 400 and more miles; but bear in mind it is not recommended for distances greater than 30 miles from a broadcasting station.

Parts Necessary

Complete aerial equipment, wire, cleats, tubes, lightning arrester, ground clamp and strain insulators, \$3.00; Tuning coil, (the cost to make, \$2.00) with slides, etc., \$3.00; 1 pair telephones, 2000 ohm, (some can be bought for less), \$4.00; 1 phone condenser, \$.50; 1 crystal detector, (from 50c up), \$1.00; Total, \$11.50.

This set can be bought for \$11.50 which will include everything that you will need. Those of you who live near Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Ann Arbor, Saginaw and other broadcasting centers, will also be able to go to these cities to buy your parts and will find that the prices that I have given are higher than you will have to actually pay for some of the parts and you should be able to get in on the radio game for a ten-dollar bill carefully spent.

In an early issue we will give the details of assembling this set and how to tune it.

SEARS ROEBUCK STATION ON AIR

SEARS - ROEBUCK Agricultural Foundation of Chicago has opened a broadcasting station, call letters WLS; popular and instructive farm programs are broadcasted from this station which is primarily an agricultural broadcasting station. Their schedule is as follows:

Every noon 12:00 to 1:00 P. M. except Saturday and Sunday, Farm topic. Every afternoon, Home makers' hour, 3:45 to 4:45, except Sat. and Sun. Tuesday evening 6:30 to 12:00 P. M. Wednesday evening 6:30 to 11:00 P. M. Thursday evening 6:30 to 8:00 and 10:15 to 12:00 P. M. Friday evening, 6:30 to 11:00 P. M. Saturday evening, 6:30 to 12:00 P. M. Every evening the hours between 7 and 8 P. M. will be devoted to farm program or especially for farm people. The time given here is central standard time.

The United States government has placed in operation on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts many radio compass stations which give

to any inquiring ship its exact location. This service is of great value in time of heavy fogs. There have been accidents and wrecks even since this new service has been used, such as the loss of several of our naval destroyers on the rocks off California coast not long ago, due in this case not to wrong radio information but a combination of circumstances which led to the loss of many lives and valuable ships.

Radio light ships and lighthouses are now being placed in operation. These ships and lighthouses send out certain signals at regular intervals and by checking these readings a ship at sea can avoid danger better than in the days of the real lightship and lighthouse.

FRUIT and ORCHARD

NO DIFFERENCE IN TREES

What would be the difference in a twenty acre commercial orchard in ten or twenty years grafted on whole roots or pieces of roots? From where and how do they import seedlings from Europe and what is the cost?—J. E., Pentwater, Mich.

—I feel confident in stating that there is no difference in the trees grown from whole or piece roots. Good trees can be produced in either way provided they receive proper care. I have seen mature trees grown, some of which were grown from piece roots and others from whole roots. These were planted alternately in an orchard. When I saw them they were 20 or 25 years of age and I could see no difference whatever in these trees, that could be attributed in any way to a difference in the nature of the original roots that were used.

Most of the apple seedlings imported from Europe come from dealers in France, although in the last few years Italy has become a large producer for the American trade. I am unable to state the present price quotations on these. Considerable quantities are raised in America immediately adjacent to Topeka, Kansas, and in the Yakima Valley in Washington. These seedlings, either American or European, can generally be secured from any of the larger nurseries.—F. C. Bradford, Research Assoc. in Horticulture, M. A. C.

PLUM TREES FOR MICHIGAN

Would like your advice on two good varieties of plums that are good on the market. Also what time of the year is best to prune plum trees?—L. W., Silverwood, Mich.

—There are a half dozen or more varieties of plums that are highly recommended for this state. Probably the Burbank is the most satisfactory of Japanese varieties. Amongst the European varieties Monarch and Grand Duke are probably two of the most satisfactory for commercial purposes.

Plum trees like most other fruit trees are pruned to best advantage during the dormant season; usually the pruning being delayed until rather late during the dormant season.—V. R. Gardner, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

OUR BOOK REVIEW

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

Optimistic Medicine.—By Arthur G. Crandall. This book deals with a general study of the human mind and body and is well worth reading and should have a place in every library. Published by F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, Price \$3.00.

The Pioneer West.—By Joseph Lewis French. This book is a collection of stories on the westward march of the Empire. The works of Francis Parkman, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Hamlin Garland, Bayard Taylor, General George A. Custer, Owen Wister, Theodore Roosevelt, Emerson Hough and many other writers have been drawn on for material for this book. Published by Little, Brown and Co., Boston. Price \$2.50.

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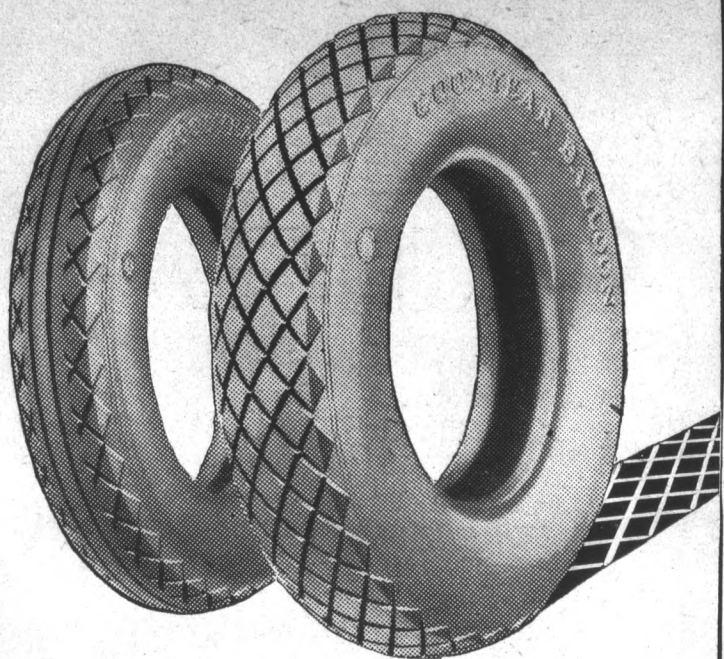
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Oh Money! Money!

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

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(Continued from May 10th Issue.)

CHAPTER XVI

The Fly in the Ointment

IN August Father Duff died. Miss Flora came home at once. James Blaisdell was already in town. Hattie was at the mountains. She wrote that she could not think of coming down for the funeral, but she ordered an expensive wreath. Frank and Jane were in the Far West, and could not possibly have arrived in time, anyway. None of the young people came.

Mr. Smith helped in every way that he could help, and Miss Maggie told him that he was a great comfort, and that she did not know what she would have done without him. Miss Flora and Mr. James Blaisdell helped, too, in every way possible, and at last the first hard sad days were over, and the household had settled back into something like normal conditions again.

Miss Maggie had more time now, and she went often to drive or for motor rides with Mr. Smith. Together they explored cemeteries for miles around; and although Miss Maggie worried sometimes because they found so little Blaisdell data, Mr. Smith did not seem to mind it at all.

In September Miss Flora moved into an attractive house on the West Side, bought some new furniture, and installed a maid in the kitchen—all under Miss Maggie's kindly supervision. In September, too, Frank and Jane Blaisdell came home, and the young people began to prepare for the coming school year.

Mr. Smith met Mrs. Hattie one day, coming out of Miss Maggie's gate. She smiled and greeted him cordially, but she looked so palpably upset over something that he exclaimed to Miss Maggie, as soon as he entered the house: "What was it? Is anything the matter with Mrs. James Blaisdell?"

Miss Maggie smiled—but she frowned, too.

"Oh, oh, no—except that Hattie has discovered that a hundred thousand dollars isn't a million."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Oh, where she's been this summer she's measured up, of course, with people a great deal richer than she. And she doesn't like it. Here in Hillerton her hundred- and two-hundred-dollar dresses looked very grand to her, but she's discovered that there are women who pay five hundred and a thousand, and even more. She feels very cheap and poverty-stricken now, therefore, in her two-hundred dollar gowns. Poor Hattie! If she only would stop trying to live like somebody else!"

"But I thought—I thought this money was making them happy," stammered Mr. Smith.

"It was—until she realized that somebody else had more," sighed Miss Maggie, with a shake of her head.

"Oh, well, she'll get over that."

"Perhaps."

"At any rate, it's brought her husband some comfort."

"Y—yes, it has; but—"

"What do you mean by that?" he demanded, when she did not finish her sentence.

"I was wondering—if it would bring him any more."

"They haven't lost it?"

"Oh, no, but they've spent a lot—and Hattie is beginning again her old talk that she must have more money in order to live 'even decent.' It sounds very familiar to me and to Jim, I suspect, poor fellow. I saw him the other night, and from what he said, and what she says, I can see pretty well how things are going. She's trying to get some of her rich friends to give Jim a better position, where he'll earn more. She doesn't understand, either, why Jim can't go into the stock market and make millions, as some men do. I'm afraid she isn't always—patient. She says there are Fred and Elizabeth and Benjamin to edu-

cate, and that she's just got to have more money to tide them over till the rest of the legacy comes."

"The rest of the legacy!" exploded Mr. Smith. "Good Heavens, does that woman think that—" Mr. Smith stopped with the air of one pulling himself from an abyss.

Miss Maggie laughed.

"I don't wonder you exclaim. It is funny—the way she takes that for granted, isn't it? Still, there are grounds for it, of course."

"Oh, are there? Do you think—she'll get more, then?" demanded Mr. Smith, almost savagely.

Miss Maggie laughed again.

"I don't know what to think. To my mind the whole thing is rather extraordinary, anyway, that he should have given them anything—utter strangers as they were. Still, as Hattie says, as long as he has recognized their existence, why, he may again, of course. Still, on the other hand, he may have very reasonably urged that, having willed them a hundred thousand apiece, that was quite enough, and he'd give the rest somewhere else."

"Humph! Maybe," grunted Mr. Smith.

"And he may come back alive from South America."

"He may."

"But Hattie isn't counting on either of these contingencies, and she is counting on the money," sighed Miss Maggie, sobering again. "And Jim—poor Jim!—I'm afraid he's going to find it just as hard to keep caught up now—as he used to."

"Humph!" Mr. Smith frowned. He did not speak again. He stood looking out of the window, apparently in deep thought.

Miss Maggie, with another sigh, turned and went out into the kitchen.

The next day, on the street, Mr. Smith met Mellicent Blaisdell. She was with a tall, manly-looking, square-jawed young fellow whom Mr. Smith had never seen before. Mellicent smiled and blushed adorably. Then, to his surprise, she stopped him with a gesture.

"Mr. Smith, I know it's on the street, but I—I want Mr. Gray to meet you, and I want you to meet Mr. Gray. Mr. Smith is—is a very good friend of mine, Donald."

Mr. Smith greeted Donald Gray with a warm handshake and a keen glance into his face. The blush, the hesitation, the shy happiness in Mellicent's eyes had been unmistakable. Mr. Smith felt suddenly that Donald Gray was a man he very much wanted to know—a good deal about. He chatted affably for a minute. Then he went home and straight to Miss Maggie.

"Who's Donald Gray, please?" he demanded.

Miss Maggie laughed and threw up her hands.

"Oh, these children!"

"But who is he?"

"Well, to begin with, he's devoted to Mellicent."

"You don't have to tell me that. I've seen him—and Mellicent."

"Oh!" Miss Maggie smiled appreciatively.

"What I want to know is, who is he?"

"He's a young man whom Mellicent met this summer. He plays the violin, and Mellicent played his accompaniments in a church entertainment. That's where she met him first. He's the son of a minister near their camp, where the girls went to church. He's a fine fellow, I guess. He's hard hit—that's sure. He came to Hillerton at once, and has gone to work in Hammond's real estate office. So you can see he's in earnest."

"I should say he was! I liked his appearance very much."

"Yes, I did—but her mother doesn't."

"What do you mean? She—objects?"

"Decidedly! She says he's worse than Carl Pennock—that he hasn't got any money, not any money."

(Continued on Page 21.)

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.



UP-TO-DATE BUILDINGS ON FARM OF R. G. COLLINS, MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

I am sending you a picture of our barn which was built last year. You will notice the silo is built in which keeps the silo and silage in fine shape. The barn is 74 feet long by 38 feet wide and is built on a cement wall. Floor is cement. It cost \$2200.00 to build.—R. G. Collins, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

FOUL DEEDS AGAINST FATHOMLESS LOVE

A SERMON BY REV. DAVID F. WARNER

TEXT: "And forthwith, he came to Jesus and said, Hail, Master; and kissed him. And Jesus said unto him, Friend, wherefore art thou come? Then came they and laid hands on Jesus and took him."—Mt. 26: 49, 50.

JUDAS in history has been pointed out as an ingrate because of his foul betraying of friendship. To mention the kiss of Judas is to set surging in human breasts emotions of horror and loathing. In all the days of intercourse with his Lord, he had been contemplating this hideous crime within the closed doors of his heart. Therefore, to extenuate this deed by saying he desired to precipitate or hurry in the Messianic kingdom, does not seem in keeping with Revealed Truth. But, however, he succeeded in keeping it within the drapery of religion; in hiding it under a show of prayer and devotion to the Christ. But, now, the fatal moment has come, and the kiss of poison and death is given. Can one conceive of a snaker deed?

But here also is Drummond's "Greatest Thing in the World," LOVE. "Faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love," says Paul. This is one of the profoundest mysteries in the Book. But Jesus loved all of his disciples to the end; and in this scene, the Love that never faileth sees the traitor coming and hails him as "Friend." This is the love that passeth our understanding since the Christ saw corruption working in Judas' heart and the crime taking shape. At the table he said, "One of you shall betray me," but he pointed out no individual. Yet guilt in the person of the betrayer cried out, "Lord, is it I?" Well, what humans have done, humans may do again. Let us address our own hearts solemnly, "Lord, is it I?"

But let us keep to the foremost, THE PERMANENCE OF LOVE. And this is heightened by noting the manner of the Judas sin. Our way of sinning is sometimes harder to hear than the sin itself. That kiss! How many libertines have entrapped the innocent thru a foul kiss! That Judas kiss loaded with poison! What shall we say about this church kiss, for so it was? What dread for the man or woman who secretly plan evil against you! How loathsome is he who is strangely genial and friendly to your face but who carries the dagger of destruction in his bosom! What pain to be betrayed by a familiar friend! Sack cloth and ashes! Some of the most detestable camouflages in the world has been enacted in the name of the church. Even many wicked hearts consider it beneath their sanction to commit a Judas betrayal. "Hail, Rabbi!" And he kissed and embraced. Now see his Lord, persistent in love. There is no recoil from the pollution of the traitor's lips. We see no white sheet of anger on his face. Looking the wretch over, in pity he says, "Friend, wherefore art thou comest?" How Jesus could wrap such a relentless foe in the mantle of charity, we cannot understand, but he did. And this constitutes a challenge to the charity and good-will of every humble follower of him.

But, friends, we do not know Jesus until we see in him more than perfect human goodness as such things go with us; until he becomes to us the revelation of God. "He that hath seen me hath seen the father." In this tragic scene we see the pity and tenderness of our Heavenly Father. If ever a man could expect Christ's heart to close up against him, it was the Judas man. But in the moment of treason, love did not fail. Now, sinning friend, the law of consequences makes sin terrible in its results. "He that pursueth sin pursueth it to his own death." And because you have not passed over into the realm of lost spirits, is because of Jesus' lingering, pleading love.

"God so loved the world" of sinning men, of outcasts and prostitutes, of Godless good-enough men, and

of church-hardened professors, "that whosoever believeth should not perish." Nothing more proves it than this Gethsemane tragedy. The waters of Fathomless Love lapped at the wayward feet of the traitor, but he would not be cleansed. Will you? Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

The CHARACTER OF LOVE is abiding. So says the apostle in that great classic, the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians. It believes, it hopes, it endures. Your attention will be called to this on Mothers Day. For, in the words of Coleridge, "A mother is a mother still, the holiest thing alive." The holiest in purity of love, in extremes of selfdenial, and in unwearied service. But if this be but sentiment, let me remind you that in this betrayal scene the Christ attitude strikes deeper than sentiment. "Friend, wherefore art thou comest" is a word that pierces even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart. It strikes down to conscience. Judas friend, don't you remember our former companionship, and our walks and talks together? Don't you remember the official honors we gave you? Have you forgotten all this? Why do you come to betray me?

But conscience would no longer respond to the call of love. The Master would have Judas ask himself, What am I going to do? Why am I going to do it? Is this thing wrong that I am planning to do? Shall I do it anyway? The strength of Christ's moral appeal is always to drive the heart to examine its own conduct to bring about self-acquiescence.

The doctor says, What have you been eating? What are your habits? And then you are self-accused before him. The Great Physician asks, Why do you do wrong? What wages do you expect to reap from sinning? These questions when seriously put to our own hearts would save much misery and hell. "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in the thing which he approveth." The lie, the deception, the gay life, the selfish career, which I approve in my own life condemns me to separation from Christ. Church Member, if you could feel that that writhing thing crawling around the rots of your heart, is the snake of secret jealousy and revenge, you would pluck it out or forever take your stand with Judas. Careless Liver, if you would stop to consider that that subtle serpent which says, "Thou shalt not surely die," is the betrayer of your soul, you would yield to Infinite Love. To stop and consider, is to smite the conscience so that the grace of God might come to your rescue.

"My people doth not consider," cries out the prophet, Isaiah. O, yes, they were devoted to religious forms. But saith Jehovah thru the prophet, "When ye make many prayers I will not hear: your hands are full of blood." Judas was a formal religionist, but his hands were full of blood. Of course he did nothing but kiss his Lord and Master. No, you don't always have to set your teeth and raise defiant hands; just do nothing but keep religious forms and conventions and heaven and earth will know where you live. It is quite easy to miss the way to a saved personality. When Love pleads, just do nothing. He that believeth not (nothing) is condemned already. And the stroke of it is on the way. In a few hours after the Garden scene, it strikes into the heart of the traitor, and he cries, "I have sinned." This is the remorse of a soul that sold its Savior for gain and became its own hang-man.

Now, we need to turn the terror of such an end upon our own hearts. But, more than this, we need to let the love that never faileth flood our erring lives. Our bodies and spirits are not our own. And what shall we answer to the Owner, when we willfully wreck them in foul deeds and selfish living. "Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in thee."

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WELCOME BACK TO MICHIGAN

THIRD in a line of three generations of Butterfields, each of whom contributed largely to the agricultural progress of this state, returns Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, from Amherst, Massachusetts, to take up the presidency of the Michigan Agricultural College. The Good Book says "A prophet is not without honor save in the land of his birth," and yet Michigan is doubly proud to have a native son to head her college.

Dr. Butterfield's grandfather, I. H. Butterfield, Sr. was a pioneer farmer and stock breeder, who served twice as a member of the state senate and was chairman of the committee which reported the bill which later became the law under which the Michigan Agricultural College worked for half a century. His father, I. H. Butterfield, Jr., was also a farmer and was connected with the Michigan State Fair for thirty years, fifteen of which he was active in the capacity of secretary, during which time the foundations were laid for the exposition of which this state is now so proud. He was also the organizer of both the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Association and the Michigan Livestock Breeders Association.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield was born at Lapeer, Michigan, June 11, 1868, and his early education was received in the country school house and later in the city of Port Huron. He graduated from the college to which he now returns as president with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1891 and served in various agricultural activities until 1900, when he attended the University of Michigan and graduated from that institution in 1902, with a Master's degree. For a year he remained there as instructor in rural sociology, and was then called as president of the Rhode Island College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, where he remained until accepting the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, from which position he now returns to his home state.

Announcement that Kenyon L. Butterfield will return to Michigan to fill the chair as president left vacant by Dr. David Friday will, we feel sure, be welcome news to the progressive business farmers of this state and we share with Chairman L. Whitney Watkins and other members of the State Board of Agriculture their jubilation at being able to place a native son who has won such high honors at the head of the institution which means as much, if not more, than any other single factor to the progress of agriculture in this great state.

Welcome home, Kenyon! We hope you will never again see fit to get the Michigan mud off your heels or the pure ozone of Michigan out of your nostrils!

DIG OUT THE FACTS!

FEELING that farm property is being assessed relatively higher than city homes and business property, several county farm bureaus in Michigan are engaged in campaigns to find out the actual facts about these conditions. Committees representing the county farm bureaus are working in accordance with a plan devised by the Michigan State Farm Bureau to find out from the official records the actual assessment ratio for various classes of property.

Representatives from the State Farm Bureau are assisting the counties in putting on these

campaigns. The general plan is to go to the Register of Deeds office and get a record of all the real estate transfers for several months back and then to find out the assessed valuation of each of these descriptions of property from the County Treasurer's records. A comparison of the sale price and the assessed valuation of each kind of property shows conclusively how fairly the different kinds of property in any given county are being assessed.

The results secured to date indicate that farm and village property is being assessed at almost its full sale valuation, while real estate, especially business property, is not being assessed at more than 65 per cent of its actual value. Results secured in these campaigns will be presented to the local supervisors and an effort made to secure an equalization. Where such efforts are not successful locally, an appeal will be taken to the State Tax Commission.

A similar campaign put on by the county farm bureaus in Illinois resulted in a reduction of taxes paid by Illinois farmers amounting to over \$2,000,000 last year. If they ask you to help dig out the facts in your county, join hands and do your bit!

MORE ABOUT BEANS

THE article by E. A. Little, on page 4 of this issue, in which he advises not to cut the 1924 acreage of beans in Michigan, is only a starter in a serious study of the whole bean industry in this state.

There is no major crop that is more important to the farmers of Michigan than our bean crop. According to the last census, Michigan produced 72 per cent of all the navy beans grown in the United States and there are none of us who will not admit that the Michigan quality is far superior to anything else that can be grown in the United States.

To THE BUSINESS FARMER it has been obvious that Michigan needed more than any other thing a strong bean growers' organization. We had hoped that the man who could head such an organization, who had the ideas and the tenacity, would step forward and with the help of the many interests who are waiting him, organize the independent bean growers of Michigan into a solidified and stable business corporation.

No one who has made even a cursory examination of the facts can help but come to the conclusion that the bean market suffers annually and has from time immemorial, from the depredation, of a band of market-bandits who take advantage of the growers unorganized position to force the market up or down to their own particular advantage.

It was just this sort of thing that drove the citrus growers of California and the milk producers of New York state into the strong positions they occupy today, with a complete selling organization for their raw products.

We are going to continue to give all the space necessary to this subject because we know of none other which deserves more attention in Michigan at this time. If our readers have anything to offer or any suggestions or advice, we will be only too glad to welcome it into our columns.

FIGHTING FARM FIRES

WE mentioned recently on this page the motor-driven fire-fighting equipment which is being purchased in Michigan rural communities for the protection of farm property against the ravages of fire. We pointed out that the advent of good roads, and the rapid motor trucks have made it possible to have a community fire department in the farming districts giving the same advantages as enjoyed by city residents.

The latest to come to our attention is the modern fire equipment purchased by Montague township in Muskegon county. We understand this is largely sponsored by Mr. Charles Ohlenberger who, for twenty-three years, has been chief of the Montague fire department and who has had plenty of experience in fighting the fire monster.

We will welcome the news of more fire equipment in Michigan because we know it means the saving of a vast amount of property which has heretofore been lost because of inadequate protection.

We point out again that no farm home and no farm building should be without a small fire extinguisher of some kind to catch the small blaze at its inception, and if every insurance society in the state insisted upon this simple precaution the amount paid for insurance in Michigan could be reduced millions of dollars and yet the cost of this simple protection would only mean a few thousands, a fraction of the savings.

By actively fighting fire in Michigan the coming year the insurance rates can be materially lowered, and this is one of the propositions that we are going to harp-on until we see it an established fact.

INCOME TAX PETITION OUT

THE farmers of Michigan, working through their organizations are going over the top in their effort to initiate a state income tax constitutional amendment by petition. The Michigan State Farm Bureau and the State Grange and other cooperating farm bodies have already secured more than 50,000 signatures to the petition to put the proposed amendment on the ballot for the general November election this fall. Nearly 60,000 names are required, but the leaders are planning not only to secure the minimum, but to have several thousand names to spare.

The amendment now being proposed is radically different than the tax which was defeated a few years ago, in that it definitely provides that the first \$4,000 of every man's net income shall be exempted from this tax and it fixes the rates on incomes in excess of this amount on a sliding or progressive scale which will vary from 5 per cent to 10 per cent according to the size of the individual's net income. Incomes of \$100,000 or more per year will receive the maximum 10 per cent tax.

An analysis of receipts from the Federal income tax in Michigan indicates that the proposed state income tax would yield at least \$12,000,000 revenue per year, which it is definitely provided would be deducted from the amount of general property tax for state purposes. Backers of the income tax state that this will not be an added burden to the Michigan tax-payers, but will give definite relief to the over-burdened real estate in that it will shift a considerable portion of the cost of maintaining the state government off from general property and distribute it upon men who are receiving relatively large incomes from salaries or investments.

It is also pointed out that a personal income tax is about the only form of taxation which cannot be readily passed on and the burden shifted from the big fellow down to the ultimate consumer. A personal income tax coming due after the year's business is all completed and the books balanced, must be paid by the individual who has received the net income.

ANOTHER CHEERFUL VIEW

ONE of the leading farm mortgage houses in the United States has the following to say in a recent bulletin issued to investors, which because of its conservative source has more than double meaning.

"As time goes on productive farms will appreciate more and more in value, just as they become scarcer and scarcer. A great change is certain in less than a generation. About all of the country's arable land has been taken up, but our population goes right on increasing just as if another West was waiting to be put under the plow. The result is inevitable, and the opportunity to buy fertile farms will never be greater than it is today. These farms are extensive in number and as low in price as they ever will be.

"The fact that land has a greater value today than it had only twelve years ago is due almost entirely to the fifteen million more mouths that must be fed. This has been the dominant factor that has caused food commodities and land values to increase steadily in this country for the last hundred years. It is true, not only in America but it has been true in every agricultural country in the world. Yet with approximately 25,000,000 more consumers to be fed in the next ten years from almost the same acres, many young farmers want to sell out, move to the crowded cities, engage in business, despite the fact that 95 per cent of all businesses fail."

FACE THE AUTOMOBILE

WHEN you start walking down the country road or highway, do you face the oncoming automobile or do you walk with your back to it?

If you follow the latter plan and do much walking on the highways the chances of your being alive five years from today are pretty slim, but if you will change your method of walking and face the traffic, stepping out to the side of the road as the oncoming vehicle approaches you, you will be removing at least one of the impediments to your reaching a ripe old age.

There is not a heavily travelled highway in Michigan that has not taken its toll of men, women and children who insist on walking up the road with their backs to the oncoming vehicle; probably the greater proportion of these accidents have occurred at night when the lights were dimmed or the driver befogged by liquor, but as simple as this rule would appear, it is only recently that they have been teaching it in the country schools or preaching it in public meetings.

Talk it over with every member of your family tonight and find out how they are walking, or if you do not your home is pretty apt to be turned into one of sadness. Help us spread the propaganda of "Drive to the right; walk to the left!"

PUBLISHER'S DESK

OUR SERVICE TO YOU IS FREE

WE are here to serve and help you, and you can help us help you by giving full information with your first letter. Hardly a day passes that we do not receive a letter from some paid-up subscriber asking for help and then the writer fails to give part of the information needed. Some will want us to handle claims for them and they fail to give the complete name of the company their claim is against, or they do not tell the amount due them, or what they purchased, or other information very necessary in handling a claim. Some even fail to sign their name.

We want to help you but you must give us a certain amount of information if we are to serve you. In writing the publisher kindly keep the following in mind:

Write on only one side of your paper.

Be careful to write plain.

Do not use wrapping paper for stationary.

Do not ask us to settle claims that are over six months old.

Do not expect us to handle claims between you and your neighbors. We will give you legal advice on the matter, however.

Be sure to give the complete name and address of the party about whom you are complaining.

Give full details regarding your case.

Do not fail to sign your full name and address plainly. We will not use your name if we publish the matter.

Be sure that you are a paid-up subscriber.

Read your letter over before mailing to make sure you have left nothing out. We always read our business letters carefully before mailing to make sure nothing has been omitted.

Will you kindly cooperate with us? It will enable us to handle more claims and answer more letters if you will. And you will get quicker service. Quick service is what you want and what we want to give you so help us by helping yourself.

GOOD NEWS!

I THINK we have some good news for all friends of THE BUSINESS FARMER! The certificates of membership in the Protective Service Bureau are now being mailed to all new subscribers, as their remittances are received and the metal signs, ready for hanging on the fence, attaching to the mail-box post or fastening to the barn or house, will be shipped in a few days.

This certificate is free and will be mailed on receipt of every subscription remittance. If you are paid-up, as shown by your address label on the front cover, to 1925 or longer, simply ask us on a postal-card and your certificate in three colors, suitable for framing will be mailed free. If your subscription has expired or will in 1924, send a dollar for a two year renewal and the certificate will come by the next mail.

When all our subscribers have certificates, we will give service from the Legal, Veterinary, Publisher's Desk and other departments absolutely free, only when the certificate number is mentioned.

Do You Want A Metal Sign?

If you want to be first in your neighborhood to get one of the

weather-proof, two-color, metal signs which are now being made and will be ready for mailing within thirty days, send twenty-five cents (25c), with your subscription remittance or if you are paid-in-advance, send just a quarter for the certificate and the sign. For your convenience we will print a coupon at the bottom of this page.

Crooks, fakirs, quacks and grafters are going to keep away from the farm homes in Michigan where they see this sign displayed! They already have a healthy regard for "the little paper with the big stick!"

GUSTAVESON OIL COMPANY

Will you kindly investigate the Gustaveson Oil Company, Salt Lake City, Missouri, for me? They want to sell me some stock.—C. D., Sandusky, Mich.

WE had our representative at Salt Lake City call at the office of the Gustaveson Oil Company and he reports, "The first people who organized this company did it upon a promotion scheme. The people who now have charge of it are all local business men and of good standing. I believe that any money they receive will be expended in a right way, according to their judgement, but like any oil proposition, any one putting money into it is taking a long chance as to whether they get any money back or not, or oil for that matter. At the present time they do not have any oil wells and are only a prospecting company."

BLACK'S INTERNATIONAL SELLING SERVICE

I have noticed in your paper mention of fake real estate agents with remarks to find out who they are before giving money and your department would assist. Can you inform me if this Black's International Selling Service is reliable? I want to list my farm for sale but don't want to advance money and lose it. We are both in poor health and must sell. I will be grateful for any information you may be able to give me.—J. B., Missaukee County, Mich.

WE do not have much faith in the scheme where you list your farm with a dealer in another state paying him an advance fee. We wrote this agency twice, the last letter was over a month ago, and to date have heard nothing from them. We asked them for the names and addresses of several farmers in this state who had satisfactory dealings with them, and also their responsibility to make good on the sale of a farm that was listed with the company. As usual, these kind of folks seem more willing to write letters to unprotected farm folks than they do to us.

FUR SWINDLER GOES TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS

MANY of our readers remember the I. R. Hough Fur Trading Company, of New Haven, Connecticut; in fact, some of them will remember that company the rest of their days because they shipped some furs to them last winter. Word has come from New Haven, Connecticut, that I. R. Hough of this company was recently convicted of swindling fur trappers in all parts of the country by failure to pay for the skins shipped to the concern, and was sent to the Federal penitentiary for two years.

THE BUSINESS FARMER,
Protective Service Bureau,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

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() My subscription is paid to 1925, so I enclose 25c for a Metal Sign and certificate.

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Circulation Manager

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

MEMORIAL DAY

GATHER the garlands rare to-day,
Snow-white roses and roses red;
Gather the fairest flowers of May,
Heap them up on the graves of clay,
Gladden the graves of the noble
dead.

Pile them high as the soldiers were
Piled on the field when they fought and
fell;
They will rejoice in their new place there
To-day, as they walk where the fragrant
air
Is sweet with the scent of asphodel.

Many a time, I've heard it said,
They fell so thick where the battles
were,
Their hot blood rippled, and, running red,
Ran out like a rill from the drifted dead
Staining the heath and the daisies there.

This day the friends of the soldiers keep,
And they will keep it through all the
years,
To the silent city where soldiers sleep
Will come with flowers, to watch and
weep
And water the garlands with their tears.
—Cy Warman.

THE FOREWORD TO JUNE
FASHIONS

JUNE, month of brides and roses, brings us also many beautiful new fashions. Summer frocks, of course, have the advantage of sheer materials and brighter colorings to make them especially appealing, according to the Designer. Laces, too, and dainty embroideries add to their charm, and the present vogue of painted designs suggests a new and decorative way of embellishing this season's dresses.

Warm weather sponsors the sleeveless mode in dresses, coats and jumper styles, and a very original model features a cape-collar arrangement in one with the short sleeves. The apron front and side draperies are particularly attractive in soft summer fabrics.

The tailored vogue is evident in the simple, straight-line dresses, open at the neck to form a collar and with narrow belt and pocket. A novel coat dress presents a coat-suit effect in the front but the back is made in one piece. The sports influence is seen in all these styles for general wear. The effective use of striped materials is another interesting new note, and the crosswise treatment suggests many clever possibilities.

Among the prevailing accessories scarfs are most conspicuous and they accompany every type of costume. Striped and printed silks are used for daytime scarfs while hand-painted chiffon and silk lace are used with evening dresses. In the matter of footwear one may choose from a variety of strap pumps of satin, patent leather or kid, worn with stockings in the lighter shades of blond, peach and nude.

WHAT DO WE TALK ABOUT?

"AND when I wouldn't give him a date for the next night, he got sore—"

"There wasn't a bank in town that would lend us a nickel in those days. Now—"

With women it is men, and with men it is business! At least that is what three psychologists have found, after analyzing chance conversations of persons on Broadway and in Columbus, Ohio. The results of their survey are told in Hygeia.

As for health, it has little conversational interest to any one who is well.

Listening in on the conversation of others has always been an absorbing pastime, and many a dull journey has been enlivened by overheard conversation.

Two psychologists, M. H. Landis and H. E. Burt of Ohio State University, recently analyzed 500 conversations which they overheard in that community, with a view to finding out what are mankind's chief interests. They compared their findings with those of the psychologist, Henry T. Moore, who several years ago made a similar analysis in New York of conversations heard on Broadway.

The two Ohio scientists included in their investigations the conversations of persons in restaurants, at baseball games, in theater lobbies, in front of store windows, on the campus, in barber shops, in churches and on the street.

Conversations were classified under ten headings: business and money, men, women, clothes and

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. ANNIE TAYLOR

DEAR FOLKS:—Memorial Day, May 30th, is the next public holiday. There is no holiday observed in this country that arouses the emotions of the people as does Memorial Day. First conceived as a day on which to decorate the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, it is now a day on which we honor, with floral tributes, the final resting places of the heroes of all our nation's wars. Let us all put aside our work for the day, hitch up the horse or jump into the flivver, and drive into town and observe this day along with our city cousins. Yes, I know that we are behind with our work this spring, but we can spare at least one day in honor of those who died for us—some of them our own flesh and blood.

Your Friend,
Mrs. Annie Taylor

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

decoration, sports and other amusements, college work, health, self and weather. The results at Columbus, Ohio, in general agreed with those on Broadway.

Men's most frequent topic is business—49 per cent. in Columbus and 48 per cent. in New York. If sports and other amusements are combined, these topics have a frequency of 15 per cent. at Columbus and 14 per cent. in New York. The third topic of men's conversation is men—12 per cent. in Columbus and 13 per cent. in New York.

Women's leading topics are men, 22 per cent., and clothes, 19 per cent. For New York, the figures were men, 44 per cent., and clothes, 23 per cent. The next topic is other women about 15 per cent.

In mixed company, men most frequently talk to women about amusement, and next of business and money. They further seem to talk to women considerably about themselves—17 per cent.—which is more than when talking to other men.

Women most frequently converse with men about amusement; secondly, about clothes; thirdly, to a considerable extent about themselves and about men.

The results were classified also as to social status of those concerned. Business people talked about business and money in 70 per cent. of cases, as compared with 43 per cent. for industrial workers and 9 per cent. for students.

Industrial workers talk chiefly about men and themselves, and students talk chiefly about other men, their opportunities and amusements. It is interesting to observe that only 8 per cent. of student conversation dealt with lessons.

Although health was one of the subjects catalogued, it is important to notice that it had little interest for those who were well.

HOW TO MAKE POCKETS FOR
BLOUSES AND SKIRTS

POCKETS are used on blouses, skirts and dresses. They are the set-on or patch pocket, and the set-in. Both of these may be made with or without laps, which may be applied on the outside or set into the edge of the pocket.

The patch pocket is the simplest type of pocket. This may be cut according to a pattern, or a pattern may be easily made for such a pocket. The top edges are hemmed or faced, and the other edges turned in and basted flat to the desired position on the garment, then stitched by machine close to the edge. Two rows of stitching one quarter inch apart may be used.

The laps for patch pockets are generally made double, stitched on the lower edge and sides, then turned and stitched on the outside along the same edges. The upper edges are then turned in or under, and the lap is stitched flat to the garment so that its lower edge covers the top of the pocket.

Set-in pockets are made in a similar manner to bound buttonholes. To make a set-in pocket, cut a lengthwise strip of material three inches longer than twice the desired depth of the pocket, and two inches wider than the pocket opening. Mark the position and size of the pocket opening on the garment, then crease the strip of pocket material straight across, one and one-half

inches from one end. Place this crease over the pocket marking and baste. Mark the position of the pocket through onto this section and stitch around this marking. Cut and turn pocket section through onto wrong side and baste around edges as for bound button-hole. Stitch on the lower edge of the opening then fold the long end of the pocket strip up, so that the two ends of the strip are together. Stitch around the upper edge of the opening, taking care that the ends of the stitching turn the corners and meet the stitching on the lower edge. Next stitch the sides of the pocket together and overcast. The set-in pocket used on middie blouses is finished with a very narrow binding and with pointed instead of square ends.—Blanche E. Hyde, Clothing Specialist, Colorado Agricultural College.

HANDLING MY BEDS

IRON bedsteads can be cleaned with a cloth dipped in gasoline.

Turning the mattress occasionally adds to the length of its life. Remove the dust from the mattress and from the springs with a whisk broom.

To take out spots and stains on a mattress moisten a little laundry starch and household ammonia powder with water. Apply to the spot. Remove two days later with a stiff brush. If there are still traces of the stain, sponges with a cloth dampened with water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added.

My double blankets were very heavy to wash so I cut them all apart and bound both ends of each blanket with binding ribbon. They are now much easier to handle and can be used singly when double blankets would be too warm.

It is often necessary to wash a large bed quilt or comforter when the upper end of it is the only soiled part. To avoid this, one side of each down comforter should have three or four buttons on it to which a sheet with buttonholes worked at the top may be buttoned over. This sheet can be changed with the other washable bedding and the comforter will keep clean and sanitary for a long time.—Mrs. B. D.

REMOVING STAINS

WHEN cleaning black satin shoes, always use a piece of black velvet. This prevents the satin from becoming rough and removes the dust and spots as readily as an ordinary cloth saturated with alcohol or chloroform.

If the percolator strainer becomes clogged, pour coarse salt into it and scrub the perforations inside and out. Pour boiling water through to wash away the salt and coffee deposit.

Coarse salt dampened with vinegar will clean enameled ware that has become burned or discolored.

Personal Column

Something on Styles and Colors.—I am a little brown-eyed girl of seventeen summers. There is a few things I would like to know and I am most sure you can enlighten me. Are old rose and bright red going to be worn much this summer? What are the leading colors for this summer? Also will colored shoes

and stockings be worn much?—"Brown-Eyes", Shepherd, Michigan.

Bright red and all of the gay colors are correct for sport clothes. Old rose is always pretty and proper if it is becoming to the wearer. Printed silks in various harmonizing color combinations are pretty and much in vogue at the present time. Tans, grays and blues in all shades are as popular as ever, while tan, gray, brown and black shoes with hose to match are mostly worn. Never under any circumstances follow the prevailing styles in colors unless they are becoming. One should not be tempted into wearing a new shade simply because it is the latest fad.

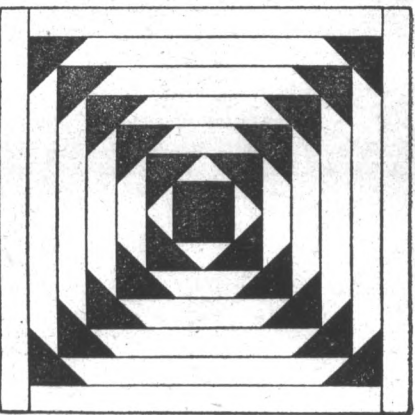
How to Keep Horse-radish.—I have noticed a request through The Business Farmer for a way to put up horse-radish for winter use and I am so well pleased with the way I have done it for the past fifteen years with perfect success that I am going to tell others. Leave the roots in the ground until the frost has killed the leaves, then take a box or old pall, or any article you wish, and put in a layer of dirt in the bottom, then a layer of horse-radish roots, and another layer of dirt, and so on until you have the amount you wish. Put plenty of dirt on top and place in your cellar and about once a week pour a little water on the dirt—not too much, just enough to keep moist. When you wish horse-radish just dig a few roots, scrape and put through the fine part of a vegetable chopper, or grate it, and then fix it as you like best. You will be delighted with it as it is just the same as when you take it from the ground in the spring. I also save all the crowns I cut off the roots and keep them in the box with the roots to set out in the spring to grow into more plants. You can also put down parsnips and carrots the same way and have them fresh and crisp for winter use.—Mrs. F. M. R., Orleans, Michigan.

Got Check for Prize Letter.—I am in receipt of your voucher for \$1 for which (now that I've got my breath) I thank you very much. Wishing you great success, I am,—E. M. C., Oakley, Mich.

Household Hints.—I have a few household hints that may help some of our readers. The busy farmer's wife would like to make fuel for cook stove go as far as possible, so get your oil stove oven out on top of the cook stove and bake your bread in it while baking cookies or pie in the cook stove oven. Try it once, it works fine. Change the bread, in oil stove oven, from top to bottom after it has been in one-half hour. For washing milk separator after rinsing the first time put in a half teaspoonful of baking soda instead of soap.—Mrs. R. N.

Wants Some Red Pop Corn.—I wish I could find some red pop corn. I have looked in every catalog that I can get and cannot find any. I wonder if any of the readers have some seed that they could spare. I would be pleased to pay for some. I only need a little, just enough to get a start.—Mrs. N. Crum, Wheeler, Michigan.

OPEN STAIRS



The above is a quilt pattern sent in by one of our readers and I think it very attractive. The hand made quilts are very popular right now and command a big price in the city. I use a pink and white one in a rose room and a blue and white in my blue-bed-room. They are a very attractive addition on any bed.

Menu for May 24th

*Chickens Stewed with Olives
Chartreuse of Spinach
Baked Squash
Asparagus Salad
Rhubarb Tarts
Coffee

*Chicken Stewed with Olives.—Cut 2 young chickens into joints and put to cook in three pints of water with pepper, salt and an onion. Cook until the chickens are very tender. Take up, drain and wipe chickens and fry them in fat until they are brown. Strain water in which chickens were cooked and take a little more than ½ pint of it for sauce. Put this into the frying pan in which chickens were fried, thicken it a little, and into it put 2 dozen olives, chopped, and one tablespoon capers. When it is quite hot and smooth pour over chickens and serve.

RECIPES

Cream Puffs.—1½ cups flour, 5 eggs, 1 cup hot water, ½ cup butter. Boil the water and butter. Add flour carefully and mix thoroughly. Cook 5 minutes, cool slightly. Add the eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, when the mixture is cooked. Beat mixture until smooth. Bake in hot oven 25 to 30 minutes. If used as desert, fill with whipped cream or fruit whip. The latter is made by folding whipped cream into fruit pulp and sweetening to taste. Creamed meat or vegetable may be used for luncheon or supper.

Coffee Cake.—Use a baking powder biscuit dough. Spread a thin layer of cream over the top. Stick small pieces of apples into the dough. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in hot oven 15 or 20 minutes. A layer of sliced apples may be used on top. This will make the Dutch apple cake.

Cinnamon Rolls.—Add two extra tablespoons of fat to the biscuit recipe. Roll out dough to one-fourth inch thickness. Spread over surface one tablespoon butter, two tablespoons sugar, and half teaspoon cinnamon. Make sheet into a tight roll. Cut in slices one inch thick. Bake in hot oven 15 to 30 minutes. Currants, raisins, nuts or pieces of apples may be used.

—if you are well bred!

The Spoon: Its Use and Abuse.—The spoon should always be noiseless. If the napkin is not a towel, neither is the spoon a musical instrument. Anything liquid should be taken into the mouth from the side of the spoon. In the case of bouillon served in the cup (save in the case of jellied bouillon), the accompanying spoon is a stirring accessory. After sipping to try the temperature, the spoon is laid aside and the bouillon drunk from the cup. It is not well-bred to pursue the last drop in the soup-plate or bouillon cup with the spoon, or to tip the plate or cup to that end. What has been said with regard to the bouillon-spoon also applies to the tea and coffee-spoon. Bew-

erages such as tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, milk lemonade, iced tea, etc., we drink; the spoon is used only for stirring and tasting. It is quite impermissible to drink from a cup in which the spoon remains; to leave the spoon standing in the cup; or to take up a spoonful of coffee or tea and "blow" upon it to cool it. Boiled eggs, fruits served with cream, custards and puddings are eaten with a spoon. Melons may be served either with fork and knife, or with fork and spoon; and either fork or spoon may be used to convey the portions to the mouth. Hominy, rice, etc., when served with cream and sugar, are eaten with a spoon; while frozen punches, ices, ice-cream, jellies and fruit salads are usually served with spoons and forks. Either utensil may be used alone or both in conjunction. When unpitted fruit is served, the fork is correct.

The Runner's Bible

(Copyright by Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. John 8:23.

Evil is not true. It is a belief that the untrue is true; and this belief fastens itself upon the consciousness of man and controls his thoughts and actions to his harm. Evil is one universal mistake, just as the belief that the earth was square was a universal mistake, that kept men stumbling in its darkness until one came holding aloft the light of his divine message. The darkness disappeared with the coming of this light, the evil vanished for it was only a belief—with the coming in of the truth.

WOMEN'S EXCHANGE

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

117—Pure Speckled Hamburg Cockerel for one of same breed.—Mrs. M. F. Cone, Roscommon, Michigan.

AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

BE SURE AND SEND IN YOUR SIZE

4741. A Very Attractive Style.—This is a good style for combining two colors or two materials. One could use crepe satin, and have the tunic of the reversible side, and the dress of the satin or vice versa. Figured and plain voile together is also attractive. This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3½ yards of one material 54 inches wide. If made as illustrated, it will require 1½ yard of 40 inch material for the tunic, and 3½ yards for the dress. The width at the foot is 1½ yard.

4743. A New and Practical Under Garment.—Cotton or silk crepe, crepe de chine, batiste, nain-sook or silk broad cloth may be used for this model. The fronts may be closed with buttons from upper to lower edge or the design may be in "step in" style entirely. 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 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

4748. A Dainty Summer Frock.—This is nice for crepe de chine or batiste, with trimming of lace or embroidery. The new printed voiles, organdy and linen may also be used for this pretty frock. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4½ yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is about 1½ yard.

4744. A Pretty Apron Frock.—Here is a style that will appeal to women of mature figure. It lends itself attractively to percale, crepe, sateen and gingham. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust measure. To make the frock for a 40 inch size will require 4½ yards of 36 inch material. The width at the foot is 2½ yards.

4750. A Cool and Comfortable Undergarment for Boys.—This simple Union Suit will afford no difficulty in the making and will be most serviceable to the "little man" who is to wear it. The style is suitable for madras, soisette, cambric or muslin as well as for flannel. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1½ yard of 36 inch material.

4758. Two Popular Styles in One.—For the Blouse one could use linen, soisette, Indian Head or batiste. For the Jacket, velvet serge, linen or pongee could be used. The Blouse may be finished with short sleeves. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1½ yard of 32 inch material for the Blouse and 1 yard for the Jacket.

4757. A Set of New Sleeves.—Very often a dress of a previous season may be made up to date by the addition of new sleeves. The models here depicted, are all attractive. Both No. 1 and No. 3 are pretty in crepe, kasha and other materials. No. 2 may also be used for soft fabrics, as well as for velvet, serge and heavier materials. This Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large armsize. To make one pair of sleeves for a Medium size will require ¾ yard for No. 1. ¾ yard for No. 2, and ¾ yard for No. 3.

4749. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.—Wool crepe, gingham or voile could be used for this style. It is also a good model for linen. The closing is effected at the left side on shoulder and at armscye, but additional opening is also provided for. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

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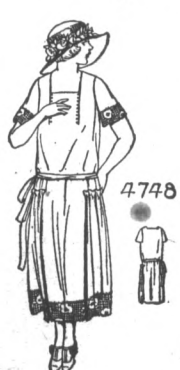
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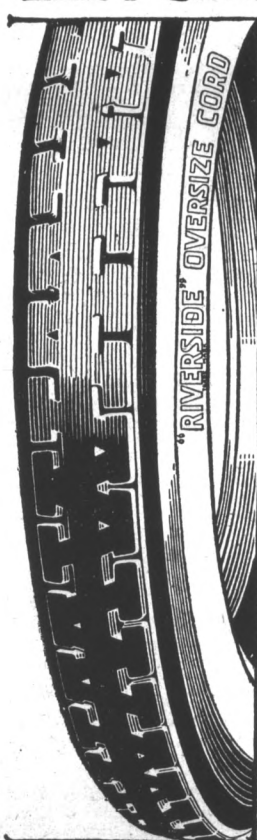
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The Children's Hour

DEAR girls and boys:—Next week we will observe Memorial Day and honor the men and boys who have given their life blood for their country—our country—the United States. All of you know that Memorial Day comes on the 30th of May in Michigan but how many of you know if all of the states observe this day? No, they do not all observe it. May 30th is Memorial Day and a public holiday in all states and possessions except Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Virginia. Confederate Memorial Days that are public holidays are April 26th in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi; May 10th in North and South Carolina, and June 3rd in Tennessee. June 3rd is a legal holiday in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Virginia. Now how many of you knew that?—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join the Children's Hour? I never wrote a letter to you before so I thought I would write. I have brown hair and brown eyes. My birthday is the 6th of November. I am 11 years old and in the 4th grade. I have a mile and a little over to go to school. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Ethel Clement, Dryden, R1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle too? My father has been taking the M. B. F. for some time and he likes it very well. We live on a 40-acre farm. We have a large house. I guess I will describe myself. I am 10 years old and 4½ feet in height, have light brown hair and light blue eyes. My birthday is December 31st. Have I a twin? I have two sisters and no brothers. I am in the sixth grade at school. We have 30 rods to go to school. We have 65 chickens, 7 turkeys, 3 cows and one team of horses. We live seven miles west of Mt. Pleasant. My letter is getting sort of long so must close. All the boys and girls write to me, I will answer all letters. I hope Mr. Waste Basket does not get my letter. Your niece,—Ludella Jewell, R2, Box 35, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour for a long time and it has gladdened some of my saddest hours. My father has been taking the paper for a long time and thinks it is a very good paper. I am 14 years old and am in the eighth grade at school. I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, rather slim, black bobbed hair, large blue eyes, pink cheeks and very pretty. I am writing this letter in school. I am very interested in riddles. There have been quite a few lately. I hope Mr. Waste Basket doesn't gobble down my letter. I remain as your niece,—Theresa Zarnaites, R2, Auburn, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well here I am again. I come often, don't I? I guess you know me, don't you? Because the last time I wrote I told about my trip to Detroit. Well I went again last fall and had a much better time than I did the other times because we always went on the train before but this time we went in the automobile. I am not going to tell about it, on account of having taken up so much room the other time and I have more to tell about this time so I will not bother for if I do there won't be any room left for anybody else. Say I would like it if you would have a poetry contest.

When we went to Detroit this last time we went just about straight south from Cass City and came to many detours. It was around the 15th of September. But Dad says the next time we go, he is going to Mt. Clemens and follow the shore line to Detroit. He said I could stop in and see you, Uncle Ned, when we do go. Won't that be nice? But whoa, just a minute here now! Say I know something. Do you know what it is? Some of the cousins might be jealous. Ha! Ha! I'll just bet there is more than one jealous cousin after they read this letter and find out what I said. But I don't care. I am going to stop in anyway. I don't suppose I can stay very long though. Just long enough to get acquainted.

Now if some of the cousins will write to me I will answer them unless there are so many in the mail that I can't answer them. The last time I wrote when I put that riddle in I got letters from all over Michigan and one from a girl named Hazel Thompson of Kentucky. I am 12 years old and I am in the seventh grade at present. I was 13 years old the 24th of March. The county nurse was to our school on November 8th and I was 60 inches tall and weighed 86½ pounds at the time. My normal weight is 95 pounds. But I'll bet you know what I am called at school. Everybody calls me skinny most of the time. See, I am not ashamed

to tell my name anyway. Say, Uncle Ned here is a good contest to have: Have each one that wants to join the contest compose a poem and send it to you. Each poem must have 4 lines in and the one who has the best poem for the grade they are in will be the one to get the prize. Have each one tell the grade they are in at the bottom of the poem and if they have graduated tell how many years ago, but if they have not attended school yet you can judge that yourself. Well I guess I had better stop for once and let the rest talk for a while. Please don't kick me out for talking so much. Please! Please!—Hazel Baker, Elkton, R1, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the first time I have ever written to the M. B. F. I live with my parents on a small farm. I am seventeen years of age. Am interested in music best of all, although am not afraid to try any kind of work. I have got three sisters and two brothers



younger than myself. We live two and a half miles from Beulah on M. 11 Pike. I am interested in church and Sabbath school and I belong to a class of young folks, about twenty-five of us. Well as my letter is getting long and I don't care to go to the waste basket I will close hoping to get an answer from some of the cousins. Good-bye Uncle Ned. From your niece,—Miss Isabel Link, Box 11, R1, Beulah, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I come in and join your merry circle? I have been read-

Little Brown Bats and Their Umbrellas

LITTLE Mother Brown Bat draped her soft little body over her three brown baby bats. The sky splashed millions of big tears over little Mother Brown Bat and her three brown baby bats.

"Oh, dear me! Oh, dear me!" wailed little Mother Brown Bat; adding her tears to the millions splashed from the sky. "I cannot keep my precious baby bats dry. If only I had a big umbrella!"

And with one motherly paw she smothered the downy heads of her baby bats. They were wet, oh, so very wet.

"If only our little Mother Brown Bat had an umbrella!" moaned Billy and Bumpy Bat, giving little Mother Brown Bat an affectionate squeeze. Billy and Bumpy were twins, you see. And always thought the same about everything.

"Poor Little Mother Brown Bat! She needs an umbrella to keep the sky's tears from drowning us!" whined Beezy Bat, through his wide-open, little bag of a mouth.

The erect, pointed ears of Grandmother Bat, who was huddling close by, listening to little Mother Brown Bat's squeaky voice, became a little more pointed as she called to little Mother Brown Bat,

"Well, my dear, if you so need a big umbrella why don't you go to the Golden Fairy, who has always been our friend, and beg that she give you a little umbrella, that you may keep your dear children always dry and warm?"

"Yes, Little Mother Brown Bat, go to the Golden Fairy and beg for an umbrella," the baby bats coaxed, raising deep-set, keen eyes toward Little Mother Brown Bat. And they shivered as they thought of their wet fur coats.

Now, my dears, of course you understand this all happened hundreds and hundreds of years ago, when not a single bat in the whole world owned a pair of wings.

It was an impish-looking little animal who was always kind to her babies, feeding her wee ones from her tiny breasts as a mouse does its young. She was also a very useful

YES!! It Can Be Done

Say to anybody "I can push your head through a ring" When they declare that you cannot.



ing the Children's Hour for quite a long time. My hair is dark brown and I have blue eyes and am 5 feet in height and 14 years old. My birthday is February the 6th. I am in the 8th grade at school. we had exams last week. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Well I will have to close or my letter will be in the waste basket. Your friend,—Vera Crake, R6, Brown City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I please join your merry circle? I have been a silent reader of the Children's Hour for a long time. I always wanted to join but always put it off. I am a tomboy 16 years of age, weigh 110 pounds and am 5 feet 2 inches in height, have dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. My birthday is November 2nd. Have I a twin? I live on a farm with my mother and brothers. I have no sister. We have a Fordson tractor and like it real well, also a new Ford touring car, 1924 model. For pets I have 2 dogs, 3 cats, 1 chicken. I had a pet lamb but it died. We have 3 horses, 8 head of cattle, 4 calves, 2 pigs, 6 sheep, 7 lambs, chickens, ducks, geese, guinea hens and pigeons. My favorite sport is riding horseback. I can climb trees too. Say, Uncle Ned, once my brother went after some hickory nuts and I climbed the tree, and I was nearly up to the top when the limb I was stepping on broke and down I came but not all the way down. There were so many limbs that I got caught so I could not fall. Will some of the boys and girls please write to me. I will close with a few riddles. When is a door not a door? How many sticks goes to a crow's nest? What is the last hair on a dog's tail called? Whoever guesses any one of these or all, it makes no difference, will get a letter from me. With best wishes to the merry circles. Your want-to-be-niece —Agnes Posey, R3, Box 94, Marine City, Michigan.

little Mother Brown Bat, gobbling up insects and helping to keep away malaria from the Really Truly Folksies.

But there, kiddums dear, I am straying far from my story.

Little Mother Brown Bat listened to her children's pleading and right then and there she made up her little bat mind as quick as "A B C" to do as they begged.

So she hung the twins over the twig of a tree and Beezy on another twig, and, bidding them and Grandmother Brown Bat a loving farewell, started for the Golden Fairy.

In a day's time little Mother Brown Bat, reached the Golden Fairy. Very humbly she told the Golden Fairy what she had come for.

And what do you think the Golden Fairy did? She warmly welcomed Little Mother Brown Bat, waved her golden wand and spoke,

"Little Mother Brown Bat, you have been a faithful mother, and a faithful friend to the Really Truly Folksies. You have always been very clean in your habits, and, as a reward I think that you and all the other Little Brown Bats in the world deserve a beautiful pair of wings! Which shall be as agile as the swift's, and as fleet as the swallow's. They shall measure eight or nine inches from tip to tip and will fold like a pocket knife. With these wings you and all the other little Brown Bats can help rid the world of mosquitoes and other insect nuisances. Indeed, you will be very, very fast." The Golden Fairy paused.

"And, oh, lovely Golden Fairy, never again will the millions of tears from the skies almost drown my poor little Brown Bats." And at the thought of Billie, Bumpy and Beezy, little Mother Brown Bat took her wee pocket handkerchief and wiped the tiny tears that were spilling from her little brown eyes.

"No, never again, Little Mother Brown Bat. You shall have an umbrella as well as a pair of swift, fleet wings."

Little Mother Brown Bat bowed

low, thanking the Golden Fairy. She turned her keen deep-set eyes around, and, behold! she had a pair of wings which were indeed as agile as the swift's and as fleet as the swallow's. In fact, quite the most wonderful wings in the world!

Little Mother Brown Bat raised her thin, gauzy wings and found herself darting hither and thither with great swiftness, making sharp turns without any effort. As she flew, she kept her little mouth open scooping all the insects in her way. And she kept thinking,

"How proud the twins and Beezy will be of their new wings. And Grandmother Brown Bat, too!" And with this thought Little Mother Brown Bat flew a little faster home.

Little Mother Brown Bat looked very fine indeed. Her wings fluttered like an aeroplane which you, my dear kiddums, have often seen. Her fur was soft as silk; and her dear, little mother heart beat very fast.

The next day Mother Brown Bat floated nearer, nearer home. When at last she arrived she found her tiny youngsters, still hanging on the twigs where she had left them. At sight of little Mother Brown Bat they squeaked joyfully,

"Oh, Grandmother! Do look at little Mother Brown Bat's beautiful new wings!"

And Grandmother Brown Bat gave them a cold, haughty look and, "Sillies! Look at your own wings!" she snapped.

Powell's Tax Articles Open A Merry Debate

(Continued from Page 3)

like to know how it is that through the State Administrative Board several new buildings have recently been erected at the Home and Training School at Lapeer, without the least vestige of legislative authorization.

Eaton Double-Crosses Himself

I am astounded by the inconsistency of the Governor's secretary in referring in one breath to Mr. Slocum's editorial calling attention to my article, and then in the next breath saying, "However, if Mr. Slocum had believed the facts to be inaccurate relative to state expenses, it would seem to me as though he should have secured the correct information previous to publication of the article. It is probable, however, he did not see the article before publication." If Mr. Slocum did not see the article before publication how could he have written an editorial calling attention to the article and had it published simultaneously with the article?

In connection with Mr. Slocum's editorial we might also point out another minor inconsistency on the part of Mr. Eaton. He quotes Mr. Slocum as saying with reference to my figures regarding the cost of operating the state prisons, as follows: "He says that he does not believe them to be fairly stated in the article referred to." Anyone by referring to Mr. Slocum's editorial will find he did not say any such thing but merely stated that he questioned a little whether or not to use my figures on this subject. We take it that they looked as though they might possibly be exaggerated or inaccurate. However, Mr. Slocum did not declare that he believed them to be untrue.

Why Dodge the Facts?

Does it not appear that Mr. Eaton is attempting to dodge the question in his attempt to answer my specific figures about state tax totals, by introducing a lot of irrelevant evidence regarding centralized purchasing and accounting, fire insurance rates, road building, etc? He seems to take it for granted that we have been attempting to throw the whole state administration into disrepute.

If the shoe fits we have no objection to his putting it on, although of course, that was not our intention in writing the article. We were merely seeking to give a satisfactory and comprehensive answer to a specific question asked us by one of the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER. We were not attempting to disparage all of the various activities of the present state administration but merely to cover this one matter of increase in state revenues and expenses. Mr. Eaton seems to feel that the work of the present state administration needs

And, sure enough, the baby Brown Bats were sprouting tiny new wings! Exactly like those of little Mother Brown Bat. And even Grandmother Brown Bat had handsome new wings, which looked like a thin, rubbery membrane, and extended clear back to her ankles and thence back to the tips of the bony tail.

Any Breezy Brown Bat, who was hanging up-side-down, scratched the back of his little ear with one hind foot and squeaked.

"We all have tiny umbrellas now!"

And Billy and Bumpy Brown Bat, who were climbing the trees with the help of their teeth, stopped long enough to test their wings and gloated,

"Yes, Little Mother Brown Bat, we all have umbrellas now!"

And so it has been every since, kiddums dear. All the little Brown Bat's children and their children's children and their children's children have all owned tiny, silky "umbrellas" which enable them to gobble more insects and cover much more ground than did their great-grandfathers and their great, great-grandmothers.

And now when the sky spills millions of little tears the little Brown Bats do not care in the least, as did their great, great-grandfathers and their great, great-grandmothers, who had no protection at all from all those millions and millions of tears.—Helen Gregg Green.

apologies and defense. It is, of course, fitting and proper that as the mouthpiece of the administration he should attempt to get his ideas in print.

Glad to Hear of Savings

We are, of course, greatly gratified to note all the benefits which have come to us through "the vast sum which he (the Governor) has saved to the tax payers by giving his personal attention to road building and to the management of various state institutions."

However, we have not noticed any material falling off in our highway taxes and still hear from time to time of additional millions of state highway bonds being issued. We are also informed that the state owes the counties \$6,200,000 in back highway-rewards. Concerning the prisons, the increase in expenditures has already been noted.

It almost seems as if the executive department is taking a little undue credit to itself when the statement is made about millions of dollars being saved by the Governor to the property owners through his action in forcing down fire insurance rates.

If I remember correctly the Enabling Act which made possible this admittedly desirable reform was passed by the legislature, and it is undoubtedly true that much more constructive legislation would have been passed had there been a proper harmony between the executive and legislative branches during the recent session. By vetoing the gas tax against the wishes of a large majority of Michigan citizens, the Governor placed the House in such a state of mind that a large amount of legislation was jeopardized. Many good bills were killed in the Senate Committees, being held up as clubs over the House in an attempt to force that body to pass the weight tax bill and other legislation desired by the Governor.

Not a Personal Argument

I trust that your readers will not get the idea—if you see fit to publish this letter—that there are any personal difficulties between myself and Mr. Eaton. He is merely an employee of the present state administration. But for me to remain silent in face of these attacks upon my integrity, purpose and character would be virtually to admit them, which I certainly do not care to do. It would be poor policy and almost suicidal folly for me to misquote figures or misstate facts.

This is just another example of where one who has come out and spoken boldly for the peoples' cause has not met with favor at the hands of those in control of a highly centralized government.—Stanley M. Powell.

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PERMANENT

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

HOLSTEIN

THE FARMER'S COW

3. Holsteins produce 60% of America's fluid milk supply, according to dairy authorities. Practical dairymen choose Holsteins because steady large production of milk and butterfat means dependable profits.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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BREED HEREFORDS THAT FATTEN quickly. Eleven choice two-year-old heifers and several yearling bulls sired by International Prize Winner for spring sale. Write us for information. Breeders of Herefords since 1860. 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 BRO'S., Grand Blanc, Mich., R2.

RED POLLED

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

RED POLLED CATTLE Males and Females Large Yorkshire swine. E. S. CARR, Homer, Michigan

ANGUS

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

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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 list of BROWN SWISS cattle and information concerning the "BIG BROWN COW", write SEC. MICHIGAN BROWN SWISS BREEDER'S ASS'N., Sebawaing, Mich.

FOR SALE 3 BROWN SWISS BULLS. ONE year old. Well Bred. T. B. Tested. FRANK POET, Clare, Michigan, R6.

GUERNSEYS

MAY — GUERNSEYS — ROSE

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED Bull calves out of Dams up to \$77 pounds fat. Sired by Bulls whose Dams have up to 1011 pounds fat. The homes of bulls; Shuttlewick May Rose Seguel, Jumbo of Briarbank and Holbeck's Golden Knight of Nordland. From Dams producing 1011.18 fat, 772 fat and 610 fat. GEORGE L. BURROWS or GEORGE J. HICKS, Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

SWINE

O. I. C.

O. I. C.'S 12 YEARLING GILTS TO FARROW in April and May. Large stock, recorded free. Also spring pigs. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE

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

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

MICHIGAN COWS THAT ARE REAL PRODUCERS

THERE have been and are yet a lot of mighty good dairy cows in the Wolverine State.

At Hillsdale, Glen Benedict has a nice herd and in it Fayne Patterson DeKol who made 536.3 pounds milk with 26.7 pounds butter; and Money Milk Segis, less than three years old, with 436.4 pounds milk and 18.65 pounds butter. Fayne Patterson DeKol was a hearty eater, consuming, besides hay, corn silage and molasses, 29 pounds of Larro a day as her grain ration.

Mr. Benedict's herd bull is Korn-dyke Butter Boy Fayne DeKol, of the line bred by that fine old man, the late Henry Stevens at the Brookside Herd in Lacona, New York, and the blood has carried its producing qualities to the fourth generation in this Michigan dairy.

Jerseys, too, are keeping money in circulation in Michigan, with Brown Swiss helping the good work along.

Near Ann Arbor, H. B. Waters & Son, have a herd of 40 Jerseys headed by a Golden Jolly bull of snap and style and good ancestry. Alfalfa from 35 acres, 30 acres of corn and 20 acres of oats help to feed the herd. Succulent summer feed is provided by green corn and sunflower stalks run thru a cutter and fed with Larro sprinkled over them. Sunflowers go into the silo with the corn, also.

An average yield of four gallons of milk a day from his milking herd shows the sort of cows W. H. Koplpler of Ann Arbor keeps. He has a good Brown Swiss bull which he uses on Jersey cows, and the heifers are well grown and thrifty. Home grown corn and oats are used with Larro as the herd ration for the 50 head in the dairy.

Durand is the Michigan town which is in the limelight now, because Mr. John E. Post, Postdale Farm, has made a world's record for age with his Holstein-Friesian cow, Lilith Segis Inka DeKol Johan, in the seven day division. She is four years old and has to her credit, officially, 862.6 pounds of 2.71 per cent milk, 23,386 pounds fat or 29.23 pounds butter, having calved February 7, 1924. That is an average of 123.2 pounds a day, but one day she milked 126 pounds. Her thirty day record shows that she sticks right to her work as it is 3,435 pounds milk and 92.219 pounds fat or 115.27 pounds butter. These are world's records for milk in the four year old class.

Pedigree showing inherited ability plus good care and feeding, plus ambition and perseverance and hard work on the part of her owner—all these had their part in making this Michigan Holstein cow a world's record maker for her age and breed.

Mr. Post has been breeding registered Holsteins only two years, but he has "put his back into it" and has a herd of 47 head which would do credit to many a cattle man of twice his age. He is a fairly young man, but in dead earnest in his efforts to do real constructive work. Built on a foundation purchased from J. F. Rieman, of Flint, the herd has been kept up to a high standard.

The emphasis laid on Lilith Inka's record does not mean that she is the only cow at Postdale which deserves mention. The whole herd is producing profitable, 35 pounds a day being the lowest amount given by any milking female, while the highest is at present 124.6 pounds. This is all the more remarkable as there are only six cows of mature age in the lot.

Careful feeding has a most important bearing on the work done at Postdale. The cows are started off with a warm mash and then are fed slowly and have their grain increased just as long as they respond to the increase. Lilith, for instance, ate as much as 35-pounds grain, 4-pounds cottonseed meal and 26-pounds Larro with 32-quarts of beet pulp and all the hay she would clean up. Mr. Post feeds alfalfa as long as he has any to feed.

Another detail that Mr. Post attends to very carefully is the amount

of water his cows get. It is interesting to know that when Lilith was making 86.8 pounds milk a day she drank 100.6 pounds water.

The calves on Mr. Post's farm get 120 pounds milk a day and after their wants are provided for, he trucks over 1000 pounds each day into Flint.

The above mentioned Michigan dairymen are interested in their work, progressive and prosperous and we hope that the story of their success will be an inspiration not only to beginners in this line of work but to some who have not entirely without reason become rather pessimistic in the last few years.

There is an old saying, "What man has done, man can do," and there isn't a thing recited above that hundreds more in the State of Michigan cannot duplicate on their own farms. The good land is there, the good cows are there and the possibility of success is there—it remains only to use them intelligently with faith in the results.

CAN FEED CHAFF TO SOWS

Has clover chaff mixed with other ground feed any feed value for hogs?—C. R., Michigan.

—There is no question but what either clover or alfalfa hay is of considerable value for hog feeding and better results are obtained when one or the other of these two leguminous hays is kept in a rack where hogs can have continuous access to it.

There would also be some value in soaking the clover chaff along with the grain and feeding it in that way. I would not advise doing this, however, with either growing or fattening pigs, as the growing or fattening pig cannot handle a large amount of fiber and does better where he has access to it and takes only what he needs.

The mature sows, however, may be fed a ration containing a considerable amount, say one-fifth to one-fourth, of the total amount of her feed in the form of either clover chaff or alfalfa chaff.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

HOLE IN SIDE OF COW'S TEAT

I have a Jersey cow that freshened in November and a few days after cut one of her teats on a barb wire fence and left a little hole in the side. It healed all right but the milk leaks out of it. Could you tell me if there is anything I could do to make it grow closed again?—N. N., Grand Rapids, Mich.

—Holes in the side of the teat can be cured by performing an operation, scarifying the edges of the opening and closing it with sutures. The operation however, will need to be done by a veterinarian who understands this operation. It is best that the operation be performed when the cow is dry.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

REMEDY FOR LICE ON CATTLE AND HORSES

Please tell me if there is any preparation to rub on cattle and horses to rid them of lice?—A. H., Brown City, Michigan.

—I would suggest that you try the following: To one pound of Larkspur seed add one gallon of water, let simmer on the stove for about an hour. After cooling apply to the surface of the skin with a sponge and rub well in. This treatment can be repeated in two weeks if necessary.

Stables where the horses and cattle are kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying them with some efficient disinfectant preparation.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

Taking Him at His Word

He was telling her about the members of his football team. "Now, there's Johnson," said he; "in a few weeks he will be our best man." And then she lisped, "Oh! Jack, this is so sudden!"—Exchange.

Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

TO AID IN KEEPING
All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

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

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE

- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
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- No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

100 Special Reds PULLETS

We offer 100 only Superior R. I. Red Pullets, at 3 mos. from trap nested stock. Send for Circular of these Pullets, and also Pullets, Hens, and Cockerels in Barred and White Rocks; Wyandottes; Orpingtons; Minorcas; Anconas; Leghorns.

Also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks. This stock is ready for summer and fall delivery. It is the Pure Breed Practical Poultry that you want on your farm for a money flock. Inspect this stock on your own ground; guarantee that you will be fully satisfied.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member International Baby Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

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

BARRED ROCKS

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

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30.
Mrs. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS FROM 9 pound males \$1.10 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.

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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 GEESE, \$4.75. Fifteen eggs R. I. Reds, \$1.25. Insured parcel post prepaid.
Mrs. Amy Southworth, Cassopolis, Mich., R2.

DUCKS

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

TURKEYS

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and Barred Rocks. Nearly all of this stock has been imported from Canada by us.

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

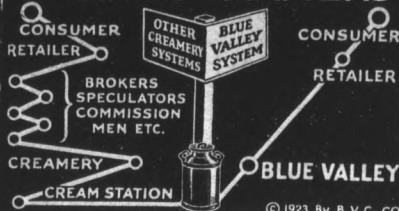
Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Toms One 2 Year old hardy beautiful well marked birds. Write for prices. Mrs. F. Griffin, Riverdale, Michigan.

SPECIAL SALE Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs \$4.00 per 11 postpaid.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

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Farmer
will sell it.

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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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DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

FOR sheep ticks, scab, foot rot, maggots and shear cuts.

For hog lice, skin diseases and healthful surroundings.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. Add Dr. Hess Dip occasionally. It's the handy way.

Sprinkle in the dairy barn. Keeps everything sanitary and clean-smelling.

Sprinkle or spray the poultry-house occasionally to kill the mites, lice and disease germs.

There is scarcely an animal parasite, skin disease or infection that Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant will not remedy.

Use it about the home wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

Standardized Guaranteed
DR. HESS & CLARK
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Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

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

We quote Surprisingly Low Prices and allow payments as low as

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

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 already in use on American farms. Easiest of all separators to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2260 Marshall Blvd Chicago, Ill.

PROFITS FROM YOUR CORN CROP

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

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS
Hollywood Mated at the RIGHT PRICE



Barron English type, from stock certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Sired by Hollywood males whose dams had records from 260 to 290 eggs in a year.

Order From These Prices
 Hollywood mated \$13.00 per 100
 Rural mated \$10.00 per 100
 Brown Leghorns \$10.00
 Anconas \$11.00
 Barred Rocks \$14.00

Immediate shipment. Telegraphic orders accepted.
 Illustrated Catalogue on Request

RURAL POULTRY FARM
 Box 110-A ZEELAND, MICH.

PURE BRED CHICKS



What our Customers say—
 Elmer Arnold—801 eggs in 14 days in December from 85 June hatched White Leghorns; Herman Broecker—Bought 100 Anconas chicks, raised 69 pullets, 30 cockerals. F. R. Wellis—Ordered 100 chicks, received 103, released every one. This wonderful vitality and laying ability shows why, as this is written, our S. C. W. Leghorns lead in Michigan International laying contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous S. C. Mottled Anconas and Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. Chicks shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog sent free.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 80 Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS — Investigate



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

STAR HATCHERY, Box 23, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

Our Own Breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 18 years experience in breeding, hatching and marketing. Also high quality Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. All flocks culled and inspected. Modern hatching plant, 2 hatches weekly. Quality chicks at commercial prices. Write for prices and circular.

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

CHICKS: HOGAN TESTED GUARANTEED



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

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

LOW PRICE MAY—JUNE



Our Barron strong English White Leghorn chicks. All well culled and on free range. Get our AA best stock and best winter layers. Low price, only \$12.00 per 100; \$57.00 per 500; \$110.00 per 1000. Our A chicks are good stock, good layers, price \$10.00 per 100; \$47.00 per 500; \$95.00 per 1000. 25% down, balance C. O. D.

ELGIN HATCHERY, Box 216-A, Zeeland, 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.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winners. No better chicks available same price. Extremely low prices after May 29th.

Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Michigan.

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

JOSEPH AMSTER, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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

FISCHERS POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

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

THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

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

FARMERS BOOST TESTING WORK

R. E. HOPKINS of Allegan went into the West Allegan Association in June, 1923. He has a well bred herd of Holsteins and sells milk at wholesale.

In a conversation with an extension man recently Mr. Hopkins said: "The testing association work hasn't cost me a penny. It's made me money! My cows on the average produced me ten pounds more milk apiece every day this winter than last winter. I got this extra milk by knowing what my cows were doing and feeding them so they could give me the most milk at the lowest cost."

Mr. Dairyman! You can do this, too! Mike L. Noon, President of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been in a cow testing association for quite a few years. Ask him if it has paid him on his grade cows. Mr. Noon will rear up on his hind legs and orate thusly, "Any man who joins a cow testing association and uses the information he gets in weeding out his visitor cows and feeding his good cows so they milk to capacity and who fails to get enough extra profit to pay his testing cost can come to me and get his dues back plus a 50 per cent bonus."

How's that? Mr. Noon knows because he has tried it himself.—R. H. Addy, Dairy Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

NORTH KENT TESTING ASSOCIATION REPORTS

THE North Kent Cow Testing Association, Herbert Hansen, Tester, reports that 26 unprofitable cows were sold during the year and that there are at least an equal number remaining in the association that the members expect to sell soon. Twenty-three of the 25 members mix their own feed and 23 of the 25 members have one or more silos. Eleven herds have one or more purebred cows and all herds are tuberculin tested. There are 19 purebred sires owned by the association members, seven of them Holsteins, six Guernseys, four Jerseys and two Short-horns. Harry William's cow carried all the honors in the association work. His purebred Holstein cow, Piney Grove Segis Elzevere, five years old, was high in both milk and butter fat production. Mr. William's herd of seven purebred and grade Holsteins was likewise high in both milk and butter fat production. Twenty-nine cows made better than 365 pounds of butter fat during the association year. This association has reorganized and Mr. Hansen is continuing on the work.—A. C. B.


LITTLE CHICKS SUFFER LEG WEAKNESS

I wish you would kindly tell me what is the matter with my little chicks. They are about 17 days old and have leg weakness. They eat good but keep getting weaker and finally die. I have them in a brooder house where it is warm all the time. Nice days I let them out door. I fed them oat meal the first week then mixed feed with it. They grew for two weeks nicely.—Mrs. L. M., Mt. Morris, Mich.

—The leg weakness which has occurred in this flock of chicks is in all probability a nutritional disturbance caused by an insufficient supply of green food. Leg weakness usually occurs after the eighth or ninth day if green food has been neglected in the ration. It is always advisable to feed the chicks green food in some form or other, preferably sprouted oats, after the fifth day.

Excellent results have been obtained by feeding a mash mixture containing bran and rolled oats with tomato juice used for moistening. Close confinement and an insufficient supply of mineral matter may also cause stiffening of the joints. We have found that the addition of granulated bone, bone meal, and calcium carbonate in the form of ground limestone rock is very beneficial providing a mash mixture containing bran and rolled oats and cod liver oil is given. Cod liver oil should be fed at the rate of one half pint to each five hundred chicks. It can be emulsified with boiling water if additional liquid is necessary. I am sure these chicks will respond to the above suggestions.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.


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

S. C. Anconas
 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 1st at low prices.

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

PRICES SLASHED ON EGG-BRED CERTIFIED CHICKS

Late May, June and July delivery. Shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barron Improved English Type and Hollywood American Type of S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Strain of S. C. Mottled Anconas Direct, Dark Brown S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Scientifically hatched in Newtown Incubators from Pure Bred Free Range Flocks which have been carefully culled and mated by experts and rated and certified by the Mich. Baby Chick Assn. Our Birds are winners at leading shows and Egg laying contests. Also hundreds of 8 wk old pullets ready for shipment. Prices: Special Star Mating chicks from flocks of one and two year old hens mated to 270-280 Egg Strain Males.

S. C. White Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leghorns	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110.00
S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leg., S. C. Br. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	8.00	40.00	75.00
Barred Rocks	12.50	60.00	115.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	7.50	35.00	70.00

Terms 10% with order, balance a week before shipment. Reference Zeeland State Bank.

TOWNLIN POULTRY FARM, Dept. B, Zeeland, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES — CERTIFIED CHICKS
From World's Best Laying Strains
For JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY



Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tancred Wh. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
Parks' Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50
R. C. & S. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Order now for prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. All flocks inspected and certified by Mich. Agr. College. Strong healthy chicks, real money-makers. Don't delay. Many disappointed last year. Order from this ad now. Catalog free. Real broiler chicks at \$7.00 per 100 after June 1st, no breed guaranteed.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R.S. Box 6, Holland, Michigan

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.

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.

May Prices	June Prices	July Prices	August Prices
50 Chicks \$5.50	100 Chicks \$11.00	500 Chicks \$52.50	1000 Chicks \$100.00
Broiler chicks 5.00	10.00	47.50	90.00

M. D. WYNGARDEN, R. 4, Box 81, Zeeland, Michigan.

Reduced Prices for BEST Chicks

For JUNE—JULY—AUGUST—Pure bred chicks, hatched right, large and strong, postpaid live delivery to your door. Instructive catalog free.

Breeds	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50
S.C.R.I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Strong broiler chicks, no breed guaranteed, \$7.00 per 100, after June 1st. Order early, right now! Late customers were disappointed last year. Quality and price talk. Act now.

BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

BUY YOUR CHICKS NOW!



CHIX

English Strain S. C. White Leghorns at	\$9.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds, S. C. at	11.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds, R. C. at	11.00 per 100
Anconas at	10.00 per 100
Broiler Chicks, mixed, at	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks at	11.00 per 100

Order from Ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. PULLETS and HENS from above varieties for sale.

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, Zeeland, Mich.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS Pure Bred, High Quality Heavy Laying, Tested Certified Flocks.



Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.50	8.00	40.00	77.50

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.

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	40.00	77.50

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.

DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

MICHIGAN COWS THAT ARE REAL PRODUCERS

THERE have been and are yet a lot of mighty good dairy cows in the Wolverine State.

At Hillsdale, Glen Benedict has a nice herd and in it Fayne Patterson DeKol who made 536.3 pounds milk with 26.7 pounds butter; and Money Milk Segis, less than three years old, with 436.4 pounds milk and 18.65 pounds butter. Fayne Patterson DeKol was a hearty eater, consuming, besides hay, corn silage and molasses, 29 pounds of Larro a day as her grain ration.

Mr. Benedict's herd bull is Korn-dyke Butter Boy Fayne DeKol, of the line bred by that fine old man, the late Henry Stevens at the Brookside Herd in Lacona, New York, and the blood has carried its producing qualities to the fourth generation in this Michigan dairy.

Jerseys, too, are keeping money in circulation in Michigan, with Brown Swiss helping the good work along.

Near Ann Arbor, H. B. Waters & Son, have a herd of 40 Jerseys headed by a Golden Jolly bull of snap and style and good ancestry. Alfalfa from 35 acres, 30 acres of corn and 20 acres of oats help to feed the herd. Succulent summer feed is provided by green corn and sunflower stalks run thru a cutter and fed with Larro sprinkled over them. Sunflowers go into the silo with the corn, also.

An average yield of four gallons of milk a day from his milking herd shows the sort of cows W. H. Koplér of Ann Arbor keeps. He has a good Brown Swiss bull which he uses on Jersey cows, and the heifers are well grown and thrifty. Home grown corn and oats are used with Larro as the herd ration for the 50 head in the dairy.

Durand is the Michigan town which is in the limelight now, because Mr. John E. Post, Postdale Farm, has made a world's record for age with his Holstein-Friesian cow, Lilith Segis Inka DeKol Johan, in the seven day division. She is four years old and has to her credit, officially, 862.6 pounds of 2.71 per cent milk, 23.386 pounds fat or 29.23 pounds butter, having calved February 7, 1924. That is an average of 123.2 pounds a day, but one day she milked 126 pounds. Her thirty day record shows that she sticks right to her work as it is 3,435 pounds milk and 92.219 pounds fat or 115.27 pounds butter. These are world's records for milk in the four year old class.

Pedigree showing inherited ability plus good care and feeding, plus ambition and perseverance and hard work on the part of her owner—all these had their part in making this Michigan Holstein cow a world's record maker for her age and breed.

Mr. Post has been breeding registered Holsteins only two years, but he has "put his back into it" and has a herd of 47 head which would do credit to many a cattle man of twice his age. He is a fairly young man, but in dead earnest in his efforts to do real constructive work. Built on a foundation purchased from J. F. Rieman, of Flint, the herd has been kept up to a high standard.

The emphasis laid on Lilith Inka's record does not mean that she is the only cow at Postdale which deserves mention. The whole herd is producing profitable, 35 pounds a day being the lowest amount given by any milking female, while the highest is at present 124.6 pounds. This is all the more remarkable as there are only six cows of mature age in the lot.

Careful feeding has a most important bearing on the work done at Postdale. The cows are started off with a warm mash and then are fed slowly and have their grain increased just as long as they respond to the increase. Lilith, for instance, ate as much as 35-pounds grain, 4-pounds cottonseed meal and 26-pounds Larro with 32-quarts of beet pulp and all the hay she would clean up. Mr. Post feeds alfalfa as long as he has any to feed.

Another detail that Mr. Post attends to very carefully is the amount

of water his cows get. It is interesting to know that when Lilith was making 86.8 pounds milk a day she drank 100.6 pounds water.

The calves on Mr. Post's farm get 120 pounds milk a day and after their wants are provided for, he trucks over 1000 pounds each day into Flint.

The above mentioned Michigan dairymen are interested in their work, progressive and prosperous and we hope that the story of their success will be an inspiration not only to beginners in this line of work but to some who have not entirely without reason become rather pessimistic in the last few years.

There is an old saying, "What man has done, man can do," and there isn't a thing recited above that hundreds more in the State of Michigan cannot duplicate on their own farms. The good land is there, the good cows are there and the possibility of success is there—it remains only to use them intelligently with faith in the results.

CAN FEED CHAFF TO SOWS

Has clover chaff mixed with other ground feed any feed value for hogs?—C. R., Michigan.

—There is no question but what either clover or alfalfa hay is of considerable value for hog feeding and better results are obtained when one or the other of these two leguminous hays is kept in a rack where hogs can have continuous access to it.

There would also be some value in soaking the clover chaff along with the grain and feeding it in that way. I would not advise doing this, however, with either growing or fattening pigs, as the growing or fattening pig cannot handle a large amount of fiber and does better where he has access to it and takes only what he needs.

The mature sows, however, may be fed a ration containing a considerable amount, say one-fifth to one-fourth, of the total amount of her feed in the form of either clover chaff or alfalfa chaff.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

HOLE IN SIDE OF COW'S TEAT

I have a Jersey cow that freshened in November and a few days after cut one of her teats on a barb wire fence and left a little hole in the side. It healed all right but the milk leaks out of it. Could you tell me if there is anything I could do to make it grow closed again?—N. N., Grand Rapids, Mich.

—Holes in the side of the teat can be cured by performing an operation, scarifying the edges of the opening and closing it with sutures. The operation however, will need to be done by a veterinarian who understands this operation. It is best that the operation be performed when the cow is dry.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

REMEDY FOR LICE ON CATTLE AND HORSES

Please tell me if there is any preparation to rub on cattle and horses to rid them of lice?—A. H., Brown City, Michigan.

—I would suggest that you try the following: To one pound of Larkspur seed add one gallon of water, let simmer on the stove for about an hour. After cooling apply to the surface of the skin with a sponge and rub well in. This treatment can be repeated in two weeks if necessary.

Stables where the horses and cattle are kept should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying them with some efficient disinfectant preparation.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surgery and Medicine, M. A. C.

Taking Him at His Word

He was telling her about the members of his football team. "Now, there's Johnson," said he; "in a few weeks he will be our best man." And then she lisped, "Oh! Jack, this is so sudden!"—Exchange.

Every Day You Need

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

TO AID IN KEEPING
All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
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THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE

- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
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- No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.
- No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at All Drug Stores.

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

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

100 Special Reds PULLETS

We offer 100 only Superior R. I. Red Pullets, at 3 mos. from trap nested stock. Send for Circular of these Pullets, and also Pullets, Hens, and Cockerels in Barred and White Rocks; Wyandottes; Orpingtons; Minorcas; Anconas; Leghorns.

Also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks. This stock is ready for summer and fall delivery. It is the Pure Breed Practical Poultry that you want on your farm for a money flock. Inspect this stock on your own ground; guarantee that you will be fully satisfied.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member International Baby Chick Association
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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.
Hatching eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid.
MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, R4, Charlevoix, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS

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

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30.
MRS. FRED KLOMP, St. Charles, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS FROM 9 pound males \$1.10 per 15; \$2.00 per 30.
MRS. FRANK MILLIKIN, Roscommon, Mich., R. 1.

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

GEESE

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

TEN EGGS FROM PURE TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.75. Fifteen eggs R. I. Reds, \$1.25. Insured parcel post prepaid.
MRS. AMY SOUTHWORTH, Cassopolis, Mich., R2.

DUCKS

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

TURKEYS

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and Barred Rocks. Nearly all of this stock has been imported from Canada by us.

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

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

SPECIAL SALE Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs \$4.00 per 11 postpaid.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

Have You
Poultry
For Sale?

An Ad in The
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will sell it.

MORE CASH to MILKING FARMERS



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.

Our Check to You is our only agent to urge you to ship again. That is why we must satisfy you every time.

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"We have found it pays better to ship to you than anywhere else."—Fred McKay, Mancelona, Mich.

Thousands of B. V. B's (Blue Valley Boosters) will tell you it pays to ship your cream yourself direct to Blue Valley.

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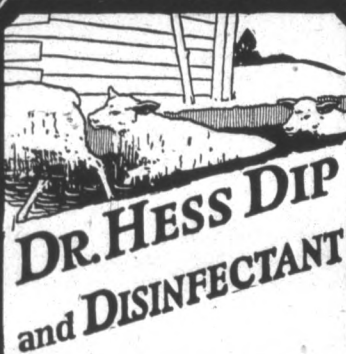
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BLUE VALLEY BUTTER

is good

That's why millions use it



FOR sheep ticks, scab, foot rot, maggots and shear cuts.

For hog lice, skin diseases and healthful surroundings.

Provide a wallow for your hogs. Add Dr. Hess Dip occasionally. It's the handy way.

Sprinkle in the dairy barn. Keeps everything sanitary and clean-smelling.

Sprinkle or spray the poultry-house occasionally to kill the mites, lice and disease germs.

There is scarcely an animal parasite, skin disease or infection that Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant will not remedy.

Use it about the home wherever there is filth or a foul odor.

Standardized Guaranteed

DR. HESS & CLARK
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Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

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

We quote Surprisingly Low Prices and allow payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH

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

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 already in use on American farms. Easiest of all separators to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today.

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PROFITS FROM YOUR CORN CROP

Glazed tile, wood and cement stave silos. Glazed and unglazed hollow building tile and MAT FACE RESIDENCE BLOCKS. Early buyers discount. Write for special agency proposition. National Clay Products & Silo Co., Dep't. 16, Neely Block, Muncie, Indiana.

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS
Hollywood Mated at the RIGHT PRICE



Barron English type, from stock certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Sired by Hollywood males whose dams had records from 280 to 290 eggs in a year.

Order From These Prices
 Hollywood mated \$13.00 per 100
 Rural mated \$10.00 per 100
 Brown Leghorns \$10.00
 Anconas \$11.00
 Barred Rocks \$14.00

Immediate shipment. Telegraphic orders accepted.
 Illustrated Catalogue on Request

RURAL POULTRY FARM
 Box 110-A ZEELAND, MICH.

PURE BRED CHICKS



What our Customers say—
 Elmer Arnold—\$01 eggs in 14 days in December from 66 June hatched White Leghorns; Herman Brock—Bought 100 Anconas chicks, raised 69 pullets, 30 cockerels. F. R. Wallis—Ordered 100 chicks, received 103, raised every one. This wonderful vitality and laying ability shown why, as this is written, our S. C. W. Leghorns are in Michigan's International Laying Contest. Our strains are Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppards Famous S. C. Mottled Anconas and Parks Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. Chicks shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog sent free.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 80 Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS—Investigate



Our chicks are the kind that make good. Every flock is carefully culled and mated. We have been in business seven years and have been building carefully and consistently to a place where we can offer chicks more than worth the money we ask. SINGLE COMB, ENGLISH STEIN, 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 flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years experience in breeding, hatching and marketing. Also high quality Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. All flocks culled and inspected. Modern hatching plant, 2 hatches weekly. Quality chicks at commercial prices. Write for prices and circular.

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

CHICKS: HOGAN TESTED GUARANTEED



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

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

LOW PRICE MAY—JUNE



Our Barron strong English White Leghorn chicks. All well culled and on free range. Get our A.A. best stock and best winter layers. Low price, only \$12.00 per 100; \$57.00 per 500; \$110.00 per 1000. Our A chicks are good stock, good layers, price \$10.00 per 100; \$47.00 per 500; \$95.00 per 1000. 25% down balance C. O. D.

ELGIN HATCHERY, Box 218-A, Zeeland, 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.

CHICKS—All Popular Varieties. Egg production and Standard Quality. State Fair Winners. No better chicks available at same price. Extremely low prices after May 29th.

Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Michigan.

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

JOSEPH AMSTER, Paw Paw, Michigan.

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

FISCHERS POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

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

THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Michigan.

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

FARMERS BOOST TESTING WORK

R. E. HOPKINS of Allegan went into the West Allegan Association in June, 1923. He has a well bred herd of Holsteins and sells milk at wholesale.

In a conversation with an extension man recently Mr. Hopkins said: "The testing association work hasn't cost me a penny. It's made me money! My cows on the average produced me ten pounds more milk apiece every day this winter than last winter. I got this extra milk by knowing what my cows were doing and feeding them so they could give me the most milk at the lowest cost."

Mr. Dairyman! You can do this, too! Mike L. Noon, President of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been in a cow testing association for quite a few years. Ask him if it has paid him on his grade cows. Mr. Noon will rear up on his hind legs and orate thusly, "Any man who joins a cow testing association and uses the information he gets in weeding out his visitor cows and feeding his good cows so they milk to capacity and who fails to get enough extra profit to pay his testing cost can come to me and get his dues back plus a 50 per cent bonus."

How's that? Mr. Noon knows because he has tried it himself.—R. H. Addy, Dairy Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

NORTH KENT TESTING ASSOCIATION REPORTS

THE North Kent Cow Testing Association, Herbert Hansen, Tester, reports that 26 unprofitable cows were sold during the year and that there are at least an equal number remaining in the association that the members expect to sell soon. Twenty-three of the 25 members mix their own feed and 23 of the 25 members have one or more silos. Eleven herds have one or more purebred cows and all herds are tuberculin tested. There are 19 purebred sires owned by the association members, seven of them Holsteins, six Guernseys, four Jerseys and two Shorthorns. Harry William's cow carried all the honors in the association work. His purebred Holstein cow, Piney Grove Segis Elzevere, five years old, was high in both milk and butter fat production. Mr. William's herd of seven purebred and grade Holsteins was likewise high in both milk and butter fat production. Twenty-nine cows made better than 365 pounds of butter fat during the association year. This association has reorganized and Mr. Hansen is continuing on the work.—A. C. B.


LITTLE CHICKS SUFFER LEG WEAKNESS

I wish you would kindly tell me what is the matter with my little chicks. They are about 17 days old and have leg weakness. They eat good but keep getting weaker and finally die. I have them in a brooder house where it is warm all the time. Nice days I let them out door. I fed them oat meal the first week then mixed feed with it. They grew for two weeks nicely.—Mrs. L. M., Mt. Morris, Mich.

—The leg weakness which has occurred in this flock of chicks is in all probability a nutritional disturbance caused by an insufficient supply of green food. Leg weakness usually occurs after the eighth or ninth day if green food has been neglected in the ration. It is always advisable to feed the chicks green food in some form or other, preferably sprouted oats, after the fifth day.

Excellent results have been obtained by feeding a mash mixture containing bran and rolled oats with tomato juice used for moistening. Close confinement and an insufficient supply of mineral matter may also cause stiffening of the joints. We have found that the addition of granulated bone, bone meal, and calcium carbonate in the form of ground limestone rock is very beneficial providing a mash mixture containing bran and rolled oats and cod liver oil is given. Cod liver oil should be fed at the rate of one half pint to each five hundred chicks. It can be emulsified with boiling water if additional liquid is necessary. I am sure these chicks will respond to the above suggestions.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.


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. O. & 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 1st low prices.

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

PRICES SLASHED ON EGG-BRED CERTIFIED CHICKS

Late May, June and July delivery. Shipped postpaid, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barron Improved English Type and Hollywood American Type of S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppards Strain of S. C. Mottled Anconas Direct, Dark Brown S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Scientifically hatched in Newtown Incubators from Pure Bred Free Range Flocks which have been carefully culled and mated by experts and rated and certified by the Mich. Baby Chick Assn. Our Birds are winners at leading shows and egg laying contests. Also hundreds of 8 wk old pullets ready for shipment.

Prices: Special Star Mating chicks from flocks of one and two year old hens mated to 270-280 Egg Strain Males.

S. C. White Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	100	500	1000
Extra S. C. Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leghorns,	10.00	47.50	90.00
Selected Chicks, S. C. W. Leg. & S. C. Anconas	8.00	40.00	75.00
Barred Rocks	12.50	60.00	115.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	7.50	35.00	70.00

Terms 10% with order, balance a week before shipment. Reference Zeeland State Bank.

TOWNLIN POULTRY FARM, Dept. B, Zeeland, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES—CERTIFIED CHICKS
From World's Best Laying Strains
For JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST DELIVERY



Breed	25	50	100	500	1000
Tancred Wh. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$9.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
Parks' Barred Rocks	1.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50
R. C. & S. C. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

Order now for prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. All flocks inspected and certified by Mich. Agr. College. Strong healthy chicks, real money-makers. Don't delay. Many disappointed last year. Order from this ad now. Catalog free. Real broiler chicks at \$7.00 per 100 after June 1st, no breed guaranteed.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. S. Box 6, Holland, Michigan

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.

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.

May Prices	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
\$5.50	\$11.00	\$52.50	\$100.00	
June Prices	5.00	10.00	47.50	90.00

Broiler chicks \$2.00 per 100 less

M. D. WYNGARDEN, R. 4, Box 81, Zeeland, Michigan.

Reduced Prices for BEST Chicks



For JUNE—JULY—AUGUST—Pure bred chicks, hatched right, large and strong, postpaid live delivery to your door. Instructive catalog free.

Breeds	25 Chicks	50 Chicks	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
White Leghorns	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$85.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00
S.C.R.I. Reds	3.00	6.00	11.00	52.50	105.00

Strong broiler chicks, no breed guaranteed \$7.00 per 100, after June 1st. Order early, right now! Late customers were disappointed last year. Quality and price talk. Act now.

BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON Poultry Farm, Box 26, Holland, Mich.

BUY YOUR CHICKS NOW!



CHIX


English Strain S. C. White Leghorns at	\$ 9.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds, S. C. at	11.00 per 100
Rhode Island Reds, R. C. at	11.00 per 100
Anconas at	10.00 per 100
Broiler Chicks, mixed, at	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks at	11.00 per 100

Order from AD. Satisfaction guaranteed. PULLETS and HENS from above varieties for sale.

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, Zeeland, Mich.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS Pure Bred, High Quality Heavy Laying, Tested Certified Flocks.

WINSTROM



Varieties	Prices on 25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.50	8.00	40.00	77.50

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.

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
Cods 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.

KARSTEN'S QUALITY

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

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR JUNE

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 Hoganized 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.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY



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

Varities Prices on 25 50 100 500
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....\$2.75 \$5.00 \$10.00 \$47.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, Reds, Anconas.....3.25 6.00 12.00 57.50
Wh. & Sil. Wyandots, Blk. Minorcas.....3.75 7.00 14.00 67.50
White & Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks.....3.75 7.00 14.00 67.50
Mixed, all varieties, \$9.00 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. H. B. TIPPIN, Box E, Findlay, Ohio.

500,000 CHICKS

BIG, STRONG, PLUFFY CHICKS. Hatched from Pure Bred, well kept, heavy laying hens. Postpaid to your door and 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order right from this ad with full remittance. Best Bank reference. You take no chance. Free Catalog. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A.

Varities Prices on 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....\$4.75 \$9.00 \$45.00 \$85.00
S. C. Anconas.....5.25 10.00 48.00 95.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....6.25 12.00 58.00 115.00
White Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons.....6.75 13.00 63.00 125.00
Silver Wyandots, 100, \$14.00; Mixed, all breeds, \$8 per 100.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box 62, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio.

The Home of 1,000 Leghorns

We offer for June 3, 10, 17 and 24th by prepaid parcel post, 100 per cent live strong pure bred chicks, at \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500; \$90.00 per 1000. Order direct from this ad. or send for our free catalog with testimonials of satisfied customers and which faithfully presents things you would see if you made a personal visit. Each breeder selected by Prof. Sanford, mated to pedigreed Males

Riverview Poultry Farm, Route 2, Box 94, Zeeland, Mich.



BIG JUNE-JULY-AUGUST CHICK SALE, \$8 per 100 and Up

Our BIG, PLUFFY, WELL HATCHED chicks will please you.

Varities Prices on 50 100 500 1000
Wh. S. C. & R. C. Br. & Buff Leghorns.....\$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.00
Eng. Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Anconas.....6.50 12.00 57.00
Blk. Minorcas, S. C. R. I. Reds.....8.50 12.00 57.00
Wh. Wyandots & Rocks, Buff Orpingtons.....7.00 13.00 62.00
S. L. Wyandots, Bl. Andalusians, R. I. Whites.....9.50 18.00
Assorted, from purebred flocks, \$8.00 per 100 straight.
Postpaid. 100% LIVE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. Bank reference. Hatchery from Purebred, Healthy, Free Range flocks. Order right from this ad. Save Time and get our BIG, STRONG, STURDY chicks when you want them. Catalog free. Member I. B. C. A. The Geneva Hatchery, Box 23, Geneva, Indiana.



Great Northern Hatchery

Strong, Sturdy, Northern-grown Chicks. Selected, pure-bred stock. Healthy Flocks on free range insure strength in every Chick.

Varities Prices on 50 100 500 1000
Wh. & Brown Leghorns, Grade A.....\$8.00 \$10.00 \$47.00 \$92.00
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat) Grade A.....7.00 12.00 57.50 112.00

Mixed Chicks, Light Breeds \$8.00; Heavy Breeds \$10.00 per 100 straight. Double A grade Chicks \$2.00 per 100 higher than above. Hatched under best conditions. Every chick carefully inspected. Reference: State Commercial Savings Bank. Order right from this ad with full remittance. There is no risk. GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 50, Zeeland, Michigan.

Special Reduced Prices

LOOK! 100,000 CHIX. BEST PUREBRED. 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 Wyandots 15c. Large Brahmas 18c. Heavy mixed broiler chix 11c. Mixed spotted chix 9c. June Chix 1 1/2c 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.

S. C. White Leghorn

baby chicks, \$9.00 per 100. Barred Rock chicks, \$12.00 per 100.
RALPH S. TOTTEN, Pittsford, Michigan.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

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

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

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

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

FREE TRIAL COUPON

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



Chicks for You

Big, strong, sturdy fellows from selected, heavy laying pure bred flocks. Postpaid to your door. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Low prices.

Varities Prices on 25 50 100 500
White Leghorns.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.50
Brown Leghorns.....3.00 5.50 10.00 47.50
Anconas.....3.25 6.25 12.00 47.50
S. C. & R. I. Reds 3.75 7.00 13.00 62.50
Barred Rocks.....3.75 7.00 13.00 62.50
Chicks will reach you quickly and safely. Reference: People's State Bank. Order right from this Ad. There is no risk.
Timmer's Hatcheries, Box M, Holland, Mich.

Our Baby Chicks

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

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

REDUCED PRICES

For June and July on our Pure Bred stock Carefully developed for years. White Leghorns headed by male birds of 285-303 egg record strains. Egg Basket Strain of Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rocks, and R. I. Reds highly bred. Reference: First State Bank. Circular Free.

MEADOW BROOK FARM, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

GERMOZONE

FOR

SICK CHICKENS

ment. 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.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

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

GOOSE EGGS CAN BE HATCHED IN INCUBATOR

Can goose eggs be hatched successfully in an incubator?—Mrs. N. R., Deerfield, Mich.

—Goose eggs can be successfully hatched by artificial methods. It has been our experience that the hot water type of incubator is slightly superior for hatching goose eggs. It is advisable, however, to frequently sprinkle the eggs with warm water by means of a whisk broom several times throughout the hatching period. A common practice is to incubate the eggs by artificial methods the first two weeks, after which they can be transferred and the incubation period completed under the domestic hen. More satisfactory results usually attend natural incubation using either the goose or the domestic hen.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

SEND CHICKS TO M. A. C.

Would be grateful for advice about my baby chicks. They hatched out strong and healthy. Kept them in incubator 36 hours, then gave them water and fine sand, later began feeding them. Did fine at first but yesterday began to die. Some seem to have stiff necks and whirl around in circles and then die. Some show signs of bowel trouble and others just peep and get weak and die, no signs of looseness of bowels. I have chaff in house and fine sand on floor of brooder room, plenty of clean fresh water, also large chunk of sod. Too cold to put them on range as they are only one week old. Is buttermilk good for chicks of this age? Their mash contains dried buttermilk also charcoal. Would you advise using a White Diarrhea remedy? Would White Diarrhea cause my chicks to die without signs of bowel trouble?—Mrs. H. R., Gladwin, Mich.

—The symptoms described would indicate nutritional disturbances although there is a possibility that many of these chicks may be infected with Bacillary White Diarrhea. The Bacteriology Department, under the direction of Doctor H. J. Stafseth, is conducting a poultry clinic and I would suggest sending him a number of affected chicks in a live condition if possible. These should be mailed or sent by prepaid parcel post.

We would recommend giving the entire flock a feed once per day consisting of bran, rolled oats, and tomato juice, also a fed of bran, rolled oats and cod liver at the rate of one half pint of cod liver to each five hundred chicks. The cod liver oil treatment should be given on three alternate days and the tomato juice mixture may be given daily until the chicks are permitted free range.

We would certainly recommend the use of either skim milk or buttermilk for young chicks. The high lactic acid content suppresses the development of many undesirable bacteria and more over, develops stronger resistance because of its high feeding value. To my knowledge, there is no satisfactory treatment for chicks affected with Bacillary White Diarrhea.—E. C. Foreman, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

POWDERING BABY CHICKS FOR LICE

TAKE a paper flour sack, cut the top off, put in two spoonful of powder. Then put in your chicks, 2 to 4 at a time accordingly to the size, grasp the sack tightly and shake it and roll upside down several times. The chicks flutter their wings, throwing the powder, among their feathers. Then open sack quickly and grab chicks out with both hands if they are very small. I sometimes blow in their little faces if necessary to get powder off but very seldom. By the time you grab another bunch for your sack they are gone. I have them all caught in a large tub with a gunny sack over them so they are handy. One can do this with success in a few moments. In about eight to ten days treat again, and you will agree with me it is easier than any other you ever tried.—Mrs. R. N.

Out of Sight

"I was so confused, I don't know how many times he kissed me!"
"What! with the thing going on right under your nose?"

RHEUMATISM

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It.

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

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

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

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true. (adv.)

Wingarden Strain
WHITE LEGHORN
BABY CHICKS
EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

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.

Wingarden ZEELAND, MICH.
 HATCHERY & FARMS Box B

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 Quick Delivery.



Prices on 50 100 500

Eng. White Leghorns.....\$6.00 \$11.00 \$52.00

Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, 7.00 13.00 62.00

Wh. Rocks and Wyandottes.. 8.00 15.00

Postpaid. 100% live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers & Mechanics Bank, this city. No Catalog. Order from this ad.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY
 Geddes Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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.

MAY and JUNE CHICKS

The Kind That Pay Big Profits

PINE BAY FARM CHICKS are backed by our 20 years' experience in the poultry business and a reputation for fair dealing with thousands of satisfied customers. Our experience protects you.

Chicks 6 1/2c up for June Delivery

Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns. We breed and own International Egg Laying Contest Winners. Free Catalog. Get full prices before ordering elsewhere.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

Chicks With Pep

GREAT CUT IN PRICES. Strong, vigorous chicks from our bred-to-lay hens. **LEGHORNS** and **ANCONAS**, 10c each. **ROCKS**, **REDS**, **MINORCAS**, **WH. WYANDOTTES**, 13c. **ORPINGTONS**, **SIL. WYANDOTTES**, 15c. **MIXED**, 10c. Postpaid. Full live delivery guaranteed. Free Catalog.

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

CHICKS
PATERS
WHITE
LEGHORNS

200 to 300 egg bred line. Wonderful layers of large white eggs that bring premium prices. Over 2,000 selected free range breeders mated to choicest pedigreed sires. Quality chicks 9 1/2c up. Prepaid, parcel post, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for valuable free illustrated catalog and price list.

J. PATER & SON, R. 4B, Hudsonville, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS New Prices

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—TOMPKINS STRAIN
 Stock Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks. May chicks \$20.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per hundred. June Chicks \$10.00 per hundred. Eggs \$7.00 per hundred. Hen hatched chicks on request.

WM. H. FROHM, R1, New Baltimore, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—REMARKABLE FOR SIZE and strength. Reasonable prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Spanish, Brahmas.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S R. I. RED CHICKS AND EGGS for hatching. Both Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Reduced prices for the balance of the season.

INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS. Write for June and July Prices.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Michigan.

RED ROCK WHEAT IS GOOD FLOUR PRODUCER

(Continued from Page 4)

about it. The local banker, Mr. Frank Williams placed an exhibit in his window and told his friends. As a result, John Odell sold out. The County Agent instructed the farmers how to keep seed pure and saw to it that the pure seed was properly distributed to other farmers in 1916. In 1917, I personally inspected over 300 acres in Allegan county that had less than a half of one percent of other varieties.

Only a few counties took care of the first distribution of Red Rock and some of the lots were lost to pedigree through carelessness. It is likely that a thousand bushels of Red Rock were sown for seed in Michigan in the fall of 1915, and according to a United States Department of Agriculture investigation in 1919 there were 146,000 acres of Red Rock in Michigan. The variety is being extensively grown in southern Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other states.

On account of the extra stiff straw, Red Rock has been able to carry some unusually heavy yields to harvest. Mr. George Hurteau of Allegan lives on a piece of heavy land that only a few years ago was a cattle wallow. It has been well drained, and being unusually fertile has produced close to fifty bushels of Red Rock. A yield of 52 bushels of Red Rock was obtained on similar land at Three Oaks. In these cases the wheat did not lodge. Under conditions like this the quality of Red Rock is equalled by none that is grown in Michigan.

A large number of artificial crosses were made in wheat in 1912, 1916, 1919 and more recent years. One of the crosses made in 1912, was between Red Rock and Berkley, a hard red winter wheat that is also more winter hardy than Red Rock. Out of this cross a new wheat was distributed in 1921 under the name of Berkley Rock. This is a hard wheat, with a straw that is equal in stiffness to the average of Michigan varieties. It is an exceptionally good milling and baking wheat, and is more winter hardy than Red Rock. Although it does not yield more than Red Rock under ordinary conditions it outyields it when the winter is severe and Red Rock has been injured. These are the conditions in the Thumb district where Red Rock is grown only as one of many varieties.

The inspection of fields with pedigreed wheat will occur in June and pedigreed seed of either Red Rock or Berkley Rock can be obtained after harvest by addressing the Secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association of East Lansing, Michigan.

OH MONEY! MONEY!

(Continued from Page 10.)

"Money!" ejaculated Mr. Smith, in genuine amazement. "You don't mean that she's really letting money stand in the way if Mellicent cares for him? Why, it was only a year ago that she herself was bitterly censuring Mrs. Pennock for doing exactly the same thing in the case of young Pennock and Mellicent."

"I know," nodded Miss Maggie. "But—she seems to have forgotten that."

"Shoe's on the other foot this time."

"It seems to be."

"Hm-m!" muttered Mr. Smith.

"I don't think Jane has done much yet, by way of opposition. You see they've only reached home, and she's just found out about it. But she told me she shouldn't let it go on, not for a moment. She has other plans for Mellicent."

"Shall I be—meddling in what isn't my business, if I ask what they are?" queried Mr. Smith diffidently. "You know I am very much interested in—Miss Mellicent."

"Not a bit. I'm glad to have you. Perhaps you can suggest—a way out for us," sighed Miss Maggie. "The case is just this: Jane wants Mellicent to marry Hibbard Gaylord."

"Shucks! I've seen young Gray only once, but I'd give more for his little finger than I would for a cartload of Gaylord's!" flung out Mr. Smith.

"So would I," approved Miss Maggie. "But Jane—well, Jane feels otherwise. To begin with, she's very much flattered at Gaylord's attentions to Mellicent—the more so because he's left Bessie—I beg her pardon, 'Elizabeth'—for her."

"Then Miss Elizabeth is in it, too?"

"Very much in it. That's one of the reasons why Hattie is so anxious for more money. She wants clothes and jewels for Bessie so she can keep pace with the Gaylords. You see there's a wheel within a wheel here."

"I should say there was!"

(Continued in June 7th Issue.)

FRESH
Tuxedo

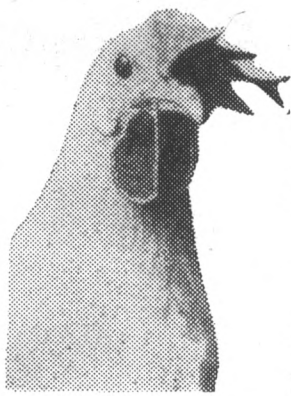


Men who know values quickly appreciate quality. They realize that fresh TUXEDO is the greatest tobacco value ever offered.

THE MERCHANT

NOW 12¢

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
 ALL CIGARETTES



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
	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$50.00
Our Best Mating	50 chicks	100 chicks	500 chicks
	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$57.50

25% with order and will ship C. O. D. for the balance. 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



QUEEN QUALITY CHICKS

from Best Blood Line Free Range Flocks.

Developed and Culled by Experts—Barron Strain English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Sheppard's Anconas. Sturdy, Healthy Chicks. Just a little more for your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Catalog.

QUEEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM ZEELAND, MICH.

"It Fills the Bill"

"SELF-SERVE" Chick Feeder

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

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

Pure Bred Chicks

Can ship immediately.

Broiler Chix heavy..11c White Rocks.....14 1/2c
 W. or B. Leghorns..12c W. Wyandottes...15 1/2c
 B. Rox or Reds.....14c Buff Orpingtons...16c
 Sheppard's Anconas..14c Black Minorcas...14 1/2c

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.

Breckenridge Chicks Are Winners



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

BRECKENRIDGE HATCHERY.

J. C. Barnse, Prop.

Box 351, Breckenridge, Michigan.

BARRED ROCKS—PARK'S BEST PEDIGREED stock, mated with M. A. C. and Dennison pedigreed cockerels. Hatching eggs \$2 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$10 per 100. Chicks \$20 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. **R. G. Kirby R1, East Lansing, Mich.**

BABY CHICKS FROM BRED-TO-LAY FARM 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.



MARKET FLASHES



FOOTE'S MARKET LETTER

BY W. W. FOOTE

The Farmer's Outlook

ON all sides there is a determination among farmers to avoid mistakes made in recent years and to so diversify their crops as to prevent serious losses in the event of bad crops of certain grains. Intensive farming methods are becoming comparatively common in various states of the middle west, and the prevailing idea is to make smaller acreage produce more than in the past instead of increasing the acreage. This has proved a winner in recent years, and boys have taught their elders how to make a single acre produce much more corn than heretofore. Manure piles are being put to their only proper use, while limestone is used as a helper in production more and more every year. For instance there is Ohio. Farmers of that state used 170,052 tons of limestone last year, comparing with 149,054 tons in 1922 and 97,951 tons in 1921. Farm wages are very high, while many helpers are not much real help, and the farmer is forced to try new methods. Where the farms are large enough and the land lies right, tractors are being used with great success, and an Iowa farmer says he had a tractor in use recently for fourteen hours, in that time plowing nineteen acres, while a neighboring farmer used two teams of horses four days in plowing twenty acres. The farm on which this tractor work was done covers 200 acres, and the owner has sold his last two teams of horses, having four tractors for working the farm, about all of which is under cultivation. Farmers are busy with their field work, and the corn acreage is expected to be some larger than a year ago, live stock engaging a large share of the farmers' time in the corn belt states. Michigan farmers are expected to plant about the same number of acres with beans as last year, with some switching over by some farmers to the red kidney variety. Fortunately, sheep raising ranks high in Michigan, and the industry never looked more promising than it does now. The pig crop is coming along satisfactorily in most districts, but fewer cattle are feeding than a year ago.

Our Foreign Trade

Increasing exports and decreasing imports characterized the foreign trade of the United States for the ten months ending with April, as compiled by the commerce department.

For April merchandise exports were \$348,000,000, against \$325,492,175 for the corresponding month last year. This compared with imports of \$324,000,000. In April, a year ago, imports were \$364,252,544.

Exports for the ten months ending with April were valued at \$3,670,938,080, against \$3,320,416,950 for the corresponding period ending in April, 1923, an increase of \$350,521,130. Imports for the ten months period were \$2,977,077,487, against \$3,088,186,074 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of \$111,108,587.

Gold imports exceeded gold exports during April by \$44,027,578, and for the ten months ending April 1924, by \$341,425,235.

Silver exports for April were valued at \$7,804,689, against \$4,336,338 for April, 1923. Imports of silver for April were \$3,907,745, against \$4,261,869 for April, 1923.

Agricultural Conditions Improved

Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, reports improving conditions in agriculture. In a summary of a report he made the other day to President Coolidge, he said: "The increased acreage of spring sown grains shows confidence and energy on the farm and show as well an intelligent shift to better paying crops. Corn, oats and flaxseed show increased sowings, and the prices of those grains are today on a full import basis with full duty protection. "The outlook is promising for better yields of wheat in those sections

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat, corn and oats quiet at Detroit. Chicago market for wheat and corn active, oats dull. Rye firm on all markets. Butter easy and supply liberal. Eggs in demand. Poultry steady to easy. Potatoes quiet. Dressed calves wanted. All live stock is steady to 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.)

that suffered last year, and with prices of high-grade wheat in Kansas City and Minneapolis from 20 to 30 cents higher than in Canada the farm is securing a measure of benefit from the national policy of protection. Co-operative marketing methods are improving."

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a mimeograph release, entitled "An Analysis of the Retail Price of Potatoes Grown in Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and Sold in Boston, Chicago, and Pittsburgh." This publication presents the portion of the retail price which on the average accrues to each agency by which potatoes are ordinarily handled in getting them to the consumer. The Report is limited to potatoes grown in Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and marketed at retail in principal large consuming centers tributary to these producing areas. The services which are rendered by these various agencies, and which must be performed by any organization which hopes to supplant any of the existing agencies, whether such organization be a private agency or a growers' cooperative organization, are also discussed. This Report may be obtained by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Economics, Washington, D. C.

Shipping Michigan Potatoes

Forty local cooperative marketing associations of the Michigan Potato Growers' exchange had on May 1 shipped 2,257 carloads of potatoes, Edmore leading with 185, McBain second with 157, Greenville, 153, Falmouth 135. Twenty-seven of the associations showed an increase over last year's total.

Moderate Trade in Grains

Speculation in wheat and other grains lags most of the time and is far smaller than before the war, particularly in wheat, the future of the market being extremely uncertain because of doubts as to federal legislation affecting values. Wheat prices do not change much, there being fractional advances, followed by small declines, and prices are far below those paid in recent years. May wheat has been selling on the Chicago Board of Trade below \$1.05, comparing with \$1.20 a year ago; while about two years ago it sold around \$1.41. Corn has been selling around 76 cents for May delivery, comparing with 81½ cents a year ago and 61 cents two years ago. May oats sell around 47 cents, comparing with 43 cents last year and 37 cents two years ago. May rye is down to 65 cents, comparing with 78½ cents a year ago, and it is

strange that its cheapness fails to stimulate exports to European countries. There have been good exports from North America of wheat in some late weeks, but most of the time exports of breadstuffs have ran far below those made a year ago. Corn and oats exports are moderate in volume, and all the cereals are in ample supply. Barley is selling in Minneapolis at 69 cents, which compares with 60 cents a year ago. Country offerings of corn have dropped off because farmers are busy in the fields. The Chicago Tribune says: "An offer of new winter wheat for July shipment from the country was received yesterday by a cash house which refused to bid on the grain. The basis for the refusal is said to have been the fact that if they bought the grain and hedged it they stood to lose around 50c per bushel in case the McNary bill went into effect while the best they could make on the transactions was the commission charge."

Doings in Hog Market

Considering the huge marketing of hogs in western packing points, it is strange that prices have held up as well as they did during recent weeks. Of course, the explanation is found in the unusual cheapness of hog products, particularly fresh pork products, which increases their domestic consumption. Despite the enormous marketing of swine month after month, stocks of provisions have been decreasing, and they are much smaller in western markets than a year ago. It seems probable that after the middle of June marketing of hogs will show a fair falling off, and in that case it would be fair to look for better prices during the following two months. For the present year to late date the combined receipts in twenty markets have mounted up to 17,620,000 hogs, comparing with 16,793,000 for the like period last year and with 12,654,000 for the same time two years ago. Some enormous supplies have come on the Chicago market within a short time, but they sold much better than might have been expected, the bulk of the sales covering a range of 30 cents per 100 pounds, with heavy butcher weights going especially well at top quotations. Looking backward it is recalled that one year ago hogs were selling in the Chicago stock yards for \$6.20 to \$7.95, while the recent top stood at \$7.65. The hogs offered on the Chicago market of late averaged 234 pounds. Rough heavy hogs sell as low as \$6.75.

The Cattle Industry

Fewer cattle have been shipped to feeding districts in the corn belt states this year than a year ago, and

there appears to be no danger of overproduction of beef the coming summer, although many farmers are sending back their herds to the markets after a short feed. Recent Chicago receipts of cattle were not particularly large, but too many came in on Monday, and prices broke on that day 25 to 40 cents under arrivals of 24,352 head, recovering most of the fall later in the week, with much smaller offerings. The bulk of the beef steers received for the week sold at a range of \$8.50 to \$11.25, with the best class of weighty, long-fed steers taken at \$11 to \$11.90 and the best yearlings offered taken at \$11 to \$11.50 while no good steers went below \$10. Common to fair steers were salable at \$7.40 to \$9.90, and inferior little steers brought \$4.50 to \$7.35. Cows and heifers in the butcher class sold at \$4.10 to \$11.10, but very few sold up to \$9.50. Canner and cutter cows sold at \$2 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$7.50 and calves at \$5 to \$11.50. Stockers and feeders were taken at \$5 to \$10, with a good demand for the better class and not enough good ones offered to go around. Nothing desirable sells below \$7.25, and sales are largely at \$7.25 to \$8.50. Good stock cows and heifers are offered at \$4.50 to \$6. A year ago common to prime beef steers sold at \$7 to \$10.50 and nine years ago at \$7 to \$9.35.

Good Lamb Market

Well fattened lambs that are not too heavy to suit the popular taste meet with a strong demand at high prices, but heavy lots have to sell at quite a discount, as well as poorly finished shipments.

WHEAT

Last week the wheat market gained some strength and prices advanced slightly. The gain in prices was small but all that could be expected considering the dullness to trading, and dealers are in hopes that the low point in prices for this grain has been reached and a better tone will prevail from now on. The best demand is for export. Foreigners are consuming large quantities at present and the demand will undoubtedly continue for some time. The market is in a position, according to observers, to respond promptly to any reports of serious damage to the crop, and reports from the country have not been very favorable the past few days and it looks as though conditions were not going to improve in the near future. Receipts are small at the present time.

CORN

Corn shows little life as no one seems to want it. There is not much corn going to market at the present time as farmers are busy with spring planting but an increase in movement is expected in a short time.

OATS

The Detroit oat market follows the trend of corn and there is little doing in the way of trading at that point. At Chicago a steady tone prevails. Receipts are moderate and shipping demand quiet.

RYE

The rye market shows a fair demand at Detroit but buyers are not inclined to bid up prices. Chicago shows no change over a week ago.

BEANS

The Detroit market is dull and prices are slightly lower than they were two weeks ago. New York reports conditions unchanged and no increase in the general demand. Receipts were small last week and dealers were able to sell what they had at a very satisfactory price. The majority of the dealers sold only when they could get their own price, while there were a few that were willing to shade the price.

Are you undecided as to how many acres to plant this year? If you are maybe the article by E. A. Little on page 4 of this issue will help you decide.

HOLD YOUR BEANS

MR. ART GOULET of the Orr Bean and Grain Company, Midland, believes that farmers can blame themselves for the condition of the bean market in Michigan. He writes us to the effect that if the farmers would hold their beans and store them on their own farms instead of at some elevator prices would be higher. Some dealers will sell themselves short and then they are interested in bearing the market so that the farmers who stored their beans with them will tell them to send a check for the beans before the price goes any lower. In other words, the dealer sells the beans the farmers stored with him for a price that suits him before he has purchased them from the farmer and then it is up to the dealer to keep the price down below what he received, because if it went above he would lose money; the result is, the lower price he pays the more money he makes. Mr. Goulet thinks that prices will go up again if the farmers will keep their beans off the market awhile and if they have any stored hold on to them. We will have an article in our June 7th issue that will be of great interest and value to the bean growers of Michigan and we hope you will all watch for it.

POTATOES

Potatoes are active and steady on nearly all of the larger markets of the country. Old stock being purchased by some but only the best grades find purchasers. The dealer who has old potatoes on hand at present is ready to shade the price some to make a quick sale, according to reports.

HAY

Light receipts of hay caused a firmer tone in most markets last week. The general demand for hay is narrow but the very small supply of desirable grades has strengthened the general situation and the averages of values shows a gain over week before last. Two or three markets are still fully supplied and inclement weather restricted deliveries, but this is the exception, all other points showing firmer tendencies.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Wheat

Detroit—Cash No. 2 red, \$1.12; No. 2 white, \$1.13; No. 2 mixed, \$1.12.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 hard, \$1.06; Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 red, No. 2 white, and No. mixed, \$1.34.

Corn

Detroit—Cash No. 3, yellow, 82c; No. 4, 78c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 yellow, 79@80c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 yellow, 87c; No. 3, 86c; No. 4, 83c.

Oats

Detroit—Cash No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3, 50c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3, 47@49c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2 white, 50c; No. 3, 48½c.

Rye

Detroit—Cash No. 2, 70c.

Chicago—Cash No. 2, 65c.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, Cash No. 2, 81c.

Beans

Detroit—C. H. P., \$4.30@4.35 per cwt.

Chicago—C. H. P., \$4.90 per cwt.



Week of May 25

Memorial Day Stormy

MEMORIAL DAY in most parts of Michigan will appear threatening to stormy but with about seasonal temperatures. The wind will be high in force and scattered rains or showers with local electrical storms are probable.

Rain and Wind First Week

Moderate rains will be falling in many sections of Michigan at the beginning of this week and will be accompanied with high winds. Immediately following this storm period, however, Michigan residents may expect a couple of days nice weather. Temperatures will warm up just previous to Decoration day.

Week of June 1

With the exception of about Tuesday and Wednesday the week of June 1 will be fair. During the middle part of the week there will be a tendency to some showers and wind. The temperatures for the entire week will average below normal and frosts are liable to hit some sections.

June Cool; July Wet

June temperatures will range below the average; July will be better and August will record some very high readings. While the precipitation during June will probably average normal, July is expected to turn very wet. August will dish up a little of everything in weather for the Michigan farmer including electrical and wind storms, hail and fog.

Farm Outlook Poor

August and September will be poor months for the farmer and his crops either from a market or weather standpoint. It will not be a bad season for any farmer, however, who will be able to work with the market.

Prices one year ago—Detroit, C. H. P., \$7.25 per cwt.

Potatoes

Detroit—\$1.43@1.50 per cwt.
Chicago—\$1.20@1.50 per cwt.
Prices one year ago—Detroit, \$1.33@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.

Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$25@27; No. 2, \$21@23; No. 1 clover, \$20@22; light timothy and clover mixed, \$22@24 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.

CONDITIONS ON MICHIGAN FARMS

LANSING, May 15.—The cool and wet weather in May has delayed seeding to some extent, although oats and barley is completed, and ground is being prepared for corn. Planting has commenced in southern half of the State. Reports received by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicate that the acreage of oats and barley sown is nearly normal although probably slightly less than last year in some localities due to the delay in seeding. Both crops have germinated slowly and need warm weather.

Wheat and rye are in excellent condition and making good growth. Meadows and pastures have been slow in starting but are improving now. New seedlings were more or less injured throughout western Michigan by dry weather last year.

Potatoes are moving very slowly to market. Some sections are practically cleaned up but in others the farmers are holding in hopes to realize better prices. The bean market is stagnant, and while there are considerable quantities of beans on hand in some localities, there are but few moving. Hay is being marketed quite freely at fairly good prices, and the surplus in many sections has been disposed of.

Fruit prospects are generally good except peaches which will be a light crop in the heavy producing sections. The buds have advanced slowly due to the cool weather.

Live stock is mostly in good condition and has just been turned onto pastures, which is later than usual.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Station KYW, Chicago. Central standard time 8:20. Wave length 536 meters.

May 27—"The Horse in the Horse Market," by G. E. Wentworth, Supt., Union Stock Yards. "Science and the Soil," by O. F. Jensen, Soil Improvement Committee.

May 30—"Education in the Live Stock and Meat Industry," by W. W. Woods, Vice-president in charge, Institute of American Meat Packers. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—Tom L. Wheeler, Editor, Indiana Farmer's Guide, on "A Hole in the Milk Pail."

June 3—"What the Agricultural Engineer Is and Does," by K. J. T. Ekblaw, American Society of Agricultural Engineers. "The Cow—Community Builder," by A. D. Lynch, Director of Dairy Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association. Special feature by champion dairy calf club judging team, Whiteside County, Illinois.

June 6—"Cattle Kings From Club Work," by Dr. R. F. Eagle, Wilson and Company. "Among Our Neighbors," a regular weekly feature furnished by the Orange Judd Illinois Farmer—David C. Waterman, Director of the Service Bureau, on "Parasites on the Farmers' Pocket-books."

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. (Adv

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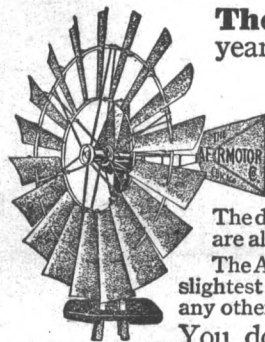
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From the Publisher's Desk of
The Business Farmer, May
10th, 1924, issue.

* * * there has been considerable discussion regarding the safety of the mutual automobile insurance companies and this department has been asked many times for its 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 proportion 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 advise against going into one which insures principally 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.

what the Editor of this paper thinks about mutual automobile insurance for his readers!

WHEN the editor of The Business Farmer wrote the attached article for his "Publisher's Desk" Department, he must have had this company in mind.

Citizens mutual insurance is now carried by the best class of business farmers in every county in Michigan and for the very reasons which the editor has pointed out to his readers, as the outstanding requirements of a safe mutual.

AGE.—This company now 10 years old, is the pioneer mutual automobile insurance company in Michigan and we have a record back of us for square and fair dealing that is the pride of the men behind this company and the envy of the other fellows who are trying to follow in our footsteps.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—This company made a record in 1923, by writing and renewing 46,050 policies. This amazing record of achievement was accomplished by a staff of representatives in every county in the state who not only write insurance, but look after the interests of our members when trouble comes.

AMOUNT OF CURRENT ASSETS.—This company had on hand at the start of the tenth year, \$407,683.55, as against \$226,499.45 at the beginning of 1923, an increase of \$181,184.10! Think what that means in security to our members. That is what your editor meant when he said:

"The only advise 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 * * *"

Any agent of this company will be glad to go over with you every detail of the policy we write and explain to you every clause, just exactly what it means and what you are paying for. We are just as anxious to have you understand the policy you are buying, as we are to insure you.

We offer the business farmers of Michigan insurance in an old, strongly financed, powerfully organized mutual company, at rates which show a greater saving and a greater security than you can get anywhere else and this fact is endorsed by our ten years of successful experience and the \$1,664,000.00 we had paid out to policy holders up to the first of this year.

Read again what your editor said in closing:

"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 many men to carry unprotected."

and then write:

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